REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1958-59

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

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PART I—GENERAL SUMMARY

General Features.

GENERAL

1. The new State of Mysore was formed on 1st November 1956, by the integration of the nine Kannada-speaking Districts of the former States of Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Coorg with the ten Districts of the old Mysore State. The new State has an area of 74,861 square miles with a population of 1,94,01,193 as per the 1951 Census.

2. The State lies between the latitudes 11°19° and 18°19° and the longitudes 73°78° and 78°30°, and is bounded on the east by Andhra Pradesh, on the south and south-west by Madras and Kerala States, on the north by Maharashtra State and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It has a coast line of about 200 miles from Karwar in the north to Mangalore in the south.

3. The new State is a table land. It consists of two natural regions: (1) the Malnad, comprising the Western Ghats, which is about five thousand feet above sea level, and (2) the Maidan, constituting the Eastern Plains which is about three thousand feet above sea level.

4. The climate of Mysore State is essentially tropical and salubrious. The annual average temperature is 75°F. The annual average rainfall in the State ranges from about 300 inches in the Malnad to about 18 inches in the Maidan parts. The average rainfall of the State as a whole is

about 47 inches. The heaviest rainfall is claimed by Agumbe in Shimoga District.

5. The new State is rich in natural resources. About a sixth of its area is covered with green and semi-green forests in which teak, sandalwood and rosewood predominate. Over 60 per cent of the coffee plantations of the country and several tea, rubber and cardamom gardens are situated on the slopes of the Western Ghats.

6. In respect of raw materials, Mysore is one of the most favoured countries in India. Of minerals, the State produces gold, silver, copper, iron, graphite, chromite, magnesite, monozite, ferroginous bauxite, soap-stone, mica and manganese, galena and corundum, porphyry and feldspar and a host of others.

7. The rivers of the State provide abundant water supply and these are harnessed for generation of electricity and for irrigation purposes. Electricity is being provided even to the remotest corner of the State.

8. There are a number of major industries in the State, most important of which are the Iron and Steel Works and Paper Mills at Bhadravati, Cement Factories at Shahabad and Bhadravati, Match Works in Shimoga, Woollen and Silk Mills in Bangalore and Mysore, certain other industries of strategic importance, such as the Hindustan Aircraft, the Hindustan Machine Tools, the Bharat Electronics and the Indian Telephone Industries in Bangalore. Sandalwood oil is another important industry in which the State specialises. Sericulture is another very important cottage industry practised on a large scale in the State. Mysore is also the largest silk producing State in India. Besides, there is another group of factories producing chemicals and fertilizers, drugs and medicines, bakelite articles, stoneware, lacquerware and toys, porcelain insulators, transformers, batteries, switches and other electrical goods.

Administration

9. For administrative purposes, the nineteen districts of the new State have been divided into four Divisions as follows :—

(A) Bangalore Division, consisting of :—

(1) Bangalore, (2) Kolar, (3) Tumkur, (4) Chitradurga, and (5) Bellary Districts ;

(B) Mysore Division, consisting of :—

(1) Mysore, (2) Mandya, (3) Hassan, (4) Chickmagalur, (5) Shimoga, (6) South Kanara, and (7) Coorg Districts ;

(C) Belgaum Division, consisting of :—

(1) Belgaum, (2) Dharwar, (3) Bijapur, and (4) North Kanara Districts ; and

(D) Gulbarga Division, consisting of :—

(1) Bidar, (2) Raichur, and (3) Gulbarga Districts.

10. The Administration is carried on by the Governor and a Council of Ministers, which functions on the basis of joint responsibility.

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITIES OF THE STATE

11. The Mysore State is one of the oldest geological regions in India. The geological surveys so far conducted show that the area lying between Bhadravati, Sandur, Belgaum and Karwar contains vast quantities of many useful minerals like manganese, bauxite, iron ores, lime stones, china clay, pyrites and building stones. Manganese is found in large quantities in the western taluks of Belgaum, up-ghat taluk of North Kanara and also in Dharwar and Tumkur Districts. The China clay found in Khanapur Taluk in Belgaum District is said to be of high quality, suitable for the manufacture of porcelain articles. Bijapur District is particularly rich in building stones of various types and also in certain materials that are needed for the manufacture of cement. The rich iron mines inand around Sandur in Bellary District have vast deposits of ores which would be sufficient to run a big Iron and Steel factory. There appears to be bright prospects for establishing Alumina and Bauxite production plants in Belgaum District where large quantities of bauxite deposits are found. The abundance of iron ores and the possibilities of developing hydro-electric power would greatly facilitate the development of iron and steel industry and the manufacture of marine steel which would go a long way in developing our shipping industry. The fertile soils prevailing throughout the Western Ghats abound in rich forest resources such as teak, bamboo, spices, coffee, sandalwood, and cinchona, in respect of which the State leads the rest of India. The total out-put of bamboo

in the State almost surpasses the total out-put in the rest of India. Some of the areas in Coorg and North Kanara Districts are ideally suited for starting a few more paper mills in the State. With a view to distilling the Sandalwood that is available in plenty from the forests of Coorg, North Kanara and Belgaum, a scheme for the expansion of the Government Sandalwood Oil Factory at Shimoga has been sanctioned and is being implemented. The black cotton soil of the Krishna valley grows cotton of a superior variety suitable for the manufacture of the best types of cloth which were hitherto manufactured from imported cotton.

12. The cotton growing areas in Dharwar, Bellary, Raichur and Belgaum Districts would enable the State to develop the textile industry on a large scale. The rich sugarcane growing areas in Shimoga and Belgaum Districts have enabled the starting of a number of sugar factories which are now licenced and are in various stages of implementation. There is also a very good scope for the manufacture of caustic soda, soda ash and other chemicals on a large scale.

13. These important industrial resources of the State would no doubt facilitate the establishment and development of a number of large, medium and small-scale industries.

Industrial Development

14. In the field of industrial development, the Government have taken rapid strides. With a view to giving fillip to the developmental activities in the State and to associate persons who have vast knowledge and experience in private enterprises and industries with such activities, the Government have constituted the State Industries Development Council. The trial operations of the cast iron spun pipe plant at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, has proved satisfactory and the plant has gone into commercial production. The Works have, on hand, important expansion programmes such as, the installation of sintering plant and of increasing the production of Ferro-Silicon from 5,000 to 20,000 tons, etc. The expansion of the Government Porcelain Factory was going on apace. The installation of the new plant at the Government

Soap Factory was completed and its production has already increased from its original capacity of 100 tons per month to 600 tons per month and the rate of production is expected to reach the maximum of 1,500 tons per month in the near future. Exploitation of mineral resources received special attention during the year and, as a result, large quantities of manganese and iron ore were exported to foreign countries by the Board of Mineral Development in addition to exports by private miners. Small scale and village industries continued to receive the attention of the Government. In addition to several other schemes, seven industrial estates were sanctioned and the same were in several stages of execution. A Small Scale Industries and Handicrafts Board and a Handloom Advisory Board were constituted and these are expected to contribute greatly to the development of these industries.

15. The progress of work in regard to the three co-operative sugar factories which are being established in the State, is encouraging. The Kampli Sugar Factory went into production and was working to full capacity. The erection of the Pandavapura Sugar Factory was almost complete.

Mineral Surveys and Exploitation

16. During the year, mineral surveys and exploitation in about 750 square miles, in all, were conducted in different parts of the State.

17. The investigations have revealed the occurrence of several minerals of economic importance such as sillimanite, garnet, corundum, potash, feldspar, vermiculite, graphite and limestone in Kamasamudram area of Bangarpet Taluk, Kolar District.

18. The coastal region from Bhatkal to Honnavar was found to consist extensive exposures of laterite, granite and schists.

19. An approximate quantity of 9,07,500 tons of bauxite is found to occur in Boknur-Nawge Region (M.L. area of Sri Dalchand Bahadur Singh) and 5,50,000 tons in Betue village.

20. Massive outcrops of Kankar are found to occur over fairly extensive areas in the neighbourhood of Banashankari Temple situated near Badami Town.

21. Large deposits of limestone are found to occur on the Karegatta hill in Sedam Taluk, Gulbarga Division. Quartz deposits were found to occur near Arekara village, Yadgir Taluk, which are of pure and excellent quality and suitable for the manufacture of glass.

22. It is proved that about 20,000 tons of gold ore reserves exist near Mangalore village in Shorapur Taluk.

23. The Dharwar rocks of Raichur District are fairly rich in economic minerals. The important mineral deposits occurring in the area are gold, iron ore, copper ore, galena, mica, quartz, feldspar, ochres, efflorescence, building stones and laterite. Raichur District, like the Kolar District, contains fairly good deposits of gold. Investigations have revealed that there were a number of gold works in the district in ancient times. But at present, only the Hutti Gold Mines are operating in the area.

24. The iron ore trade flourished well and the production during 1958-59 was nearly double that of the previous year. There was continued depression in the manganese trade and the year faced a terrible set back and nearly 90 per cent of the manganese mines were closed down. The set back in the manganese trade adversely affected the mining revenues for the year.

25. The export trade of iron ore, arranged by the State Trading Corporation, through the west coast ports of the State, made a steady progress during the year, and about 2,43,899 tons of iron ore were shipped as against 43,668 tons shipped during the previous year. There are huge reserves of iron and manganese ores in the State and the iron ore reserves alone are estimated to exceed 500 million tons. With a view to facilitating movement of minerals from the hinterlands to west coast ports, action was being taken to improve the following roads, viz.,

(i) Hubli-Karwar, (ii) Londa-Sadashivghad, (iii) Talaguppa-Gersoppa and (iv) Banasandra-Hassan-Mangalore.

26. Besides, the question of improving the West Coast ports to handle heavier quantities of ore export, was also receiving the serious consideration of Government. With these improvements, it is hoped that the mineral production and its export trade would improve considerably in the coming years.

27. The total value of minerals produced in the State, during 1958 including gold and silver, was Rs. 6,93,35,880 as against Rs. 7,88,96,253 during the previous year.

Cottage Industries

28. The Industries Department has been giving sustained and continuous attention to the resuscitation and development of cottage and handicrafts industries in the State. With a view to improving the technique and efficiency of the artisans and to enable them to start industries of their own, Cottage Industries Centres were maintained by the Department in both urban and rural areas of the State. There were 72 such Centres in the State imparting training to 801 artisans.

29. During the year, several Handicrafts Schemes were taken up for implementation in the State. In view of the vast scope for the development of Coir Industry in the State, the Department has taken up various schemes for the proper development of Coir Industry through co-operative organisations.

Rural Industrialisation

30. The Rural Industrialisation Scheme sponsored by Bharata Ratna Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, was continued during the year in the ten districts of former Mysore State.

31. The Rural Industrial Financing Bank, organised as an adjunct to the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, has, so far, disbursed loans (since the inception of the Bank to end of March 1959) to 24,566 units amounting to Rs. 134·91 lakhs. The Government also extended the Jurisdiction of the Bank to the integrated districts of the new State.

32. By pursuation and by providing financial aid under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, it has been estimated that a capital of about Rs. 306·09 lakhs has been invested in these industrial units providing employment to 1,02,121 persons. It is also estimated that Rs. 1,280·68 lakhs worth of goods have been produced in these industrial units.

SERICULTURE

33. The Sericulture Industry is being pursued in the State for the last 200 years. This is now a very important cottage industry in the State sustaining a population of nearly one million.

34. Mysore is the largest silk producing State in India and accounts for nearly 19 lakhs of pounds of silk out of 24 lakhs of pounds produced in India. It is expected that by the end of the Second Plan period, the production would have further increased thereby decreasing the need for importing silk from abroad. With a view to providing good marketing facilities to the silk producers, a Silk Marketing Co-operative Society has been established and this is becoming more and more popular with the reelers who are taking full advantage of the facilities provided by the society. The area under mulberry has steadily increased from 1,60,000 acres to 1,70,000 acres at the end of March 1959.

35. There were 24 Government Silk Farms attached with mulberry gardens and 29 Grainages engaged in the preparation of silk worm disease-free layings. These farms and grainages were of great attraction to the visitors and they also served as demonstration centres to the people engaged in the industry.

36. For the supply of seed to the Sericulturists, there were 33 Government Grainages, 232 Aided Grainages (only 190 working) and over 370 Private Grainages in the State. The production of cross breed disease-free layings in Government and Aided Grainages during the year was 368·19 (319·85) lakhs, and the total quantity of protected silk worm seeds supplied during the year was consequently increased to 424·50 lakhs as against 336·32 lakhs during the previous year. Similarly, the production of foreign and native race cocoons have improved both in quality and quantity.

37. There were three Government Silk Filatures, engaged in the production of filature silk, and a Silk Conditioning and Testing House in Bangalore and a Spun Silk Factory at Channapatna, the first of its kind in India.

38. An All-India Training Institute was opened at Mysore by the Central Silk Board during the year to impart training in Sericulture on an all-India scale.

39. The Sericultural Industry has been assured of tariff protection for a period of five years from 1st January 1959 and when the various schemes that have been taken up under the Plan period are continued during 1959—60 and 1960—61, they would have attained a stage in 1961 when the production of silk would have been maximised, quality further improved and the cost of production brought down.

IRRIGATION

40. A number of major and medium irrigation schemes were in progress in the State during the year, the Tungabhadra Project being the largest of them. Other major projects include the Bhadra Reservoir Project and the Ghataprabha Project. These projects have a total irrigation potential of over one million acres and serve the arid tracts of Raichur, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts as also some parts of Shimoga, Chitradurga, Chickmagalur and Bellary Districts.

41. In addition to these, a number of major and medium projects estimated to cost Rs. 53·24 crores have been taken up in the Second Plan and amongst these, the Kabini, the Ghataprabha (Second Stage) and the Malaprabha and the Lakshmanathirtha projects are the most important ones. Some of them were in good progress and some others in initial stages during the period. A number of irrigation projects like the Upper Krishna, Bhima and Hemavathi projects were under investigation.

42. Besides these major and medium irrigation schemes, the State has, on its programme, a huge number of minor irrigation works all over the State. The State has about 35,000 minor tanks, big and small, capable of irrigating about 11·5 lakh acres of land.

43. The programme of restoration of tanks has been one of the special features of the erstwhile Mysore State. The expenditure incurred on this scheme to the end of March 1959 during the Second Plan was Rs. 32·15 lakhs.

44. A provision of Rs. 580·50 lakhs has been made for Minor Irrigation under the Second Plan and this

includes a provision of Rs. 330 lakhs for the Special Minor Irrigation Programme which was sponsored in December 1957 with a view to increasing the tempo of food production in the State. Out of this, the total expenditure incurred during the first three years of the plan period (1956-59) was Rs. 382·91 lakhs (including an expenditure of Rs. 219·33 lakhs incurred on similar works but not included in the Plan), providing assured water supply to an extent of 65,241 acres and bringing under irrigation a fresh extent of 17,163 acres.

POWER POTENTIAL

45. The following three important Hydro-Electric Projects were under execution during the period :—(1) the Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project, (2) the Bhadra Reservoir Hydro-Electric Project, and (3) the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project.

(i) *The Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project* :— The project, which is considered to be the harbinger of economic prosperity to the State, was formally inaugurated on 5th December 1958. Purely an Hydro-Electric Project, proposed to be completed in two stages at an estimated cost of about Rs. 62 crores (including both Civil and Electrical Engineering Works), the project when all the stages are completed, will have an installed capacity of nearly a million kilowatts. The first stage is expected to be completed by the end of 1962. The tempo of work was in its full stride.

A sum of Rs. 1,79,96,470 was incurred on Civil Engineering Works during the year against the grant of Rs. 180·00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 58,89,506 was incurred on Electrical Works during the year against the appropriation of Rs. 25,50,000. The total outlay at the end of the year was Rs. 1,46,66,490 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,069 lakhs for electrical works.

(ii) *The Bhadra Reservoir Hydro-Electric Project* :— The works on the Generating Station were being carried out. An outlay of Rs. 40,53,196 was incurred during the year against the appropriation of Rs. 12,50,000 provided in the Budget. The total outlay at the end of the year was Rs. 61,33,896 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,41,84,300.

(iii) *The Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project (Left Bank)*:—Construction of the power house had been taken up. The outlay on the project during the year was Rs. 28,68,646 against the appropriation of Rs. 45,35,000, the total outlay from the commencement upto end of March 1959 being Rs. 93,17,699 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,16,33,000.

PORTS

46. With the reorganisation of States, the new Mysore State has a coast line of about 200 miles in the North and South Kanara Districts studded with 21 ports including Mangalore. Of these, 15 ports lie in the North Kanara District and six in the South Kanara District.

47. Of the several ports mentioned above, four ports have some natural advantages and offer best facilities for development. They are Mangalore, Malpe, Honnavar and Karwar. Except Mangalore, the other ports suffer from lack of even the basic facilities.

48. One of the main considerations for the development of ports is the traffic potential from the hinterland. The vast mineral resources of the State offer immense possibilities to step up this traffic potential. The hinterland in the northern portion extends as far as Bellary District wherefrom the iron ore is brought to Karwar port by rail-cum-road route for shipment. The deposits of the Belgaum-Supa-Dandeli area are very close to the port at Karwar and by reconditioning the road between Londa and Sadasivgadh, the entire ore traffic which is moving now to Bombay could be diverted to Karwar.

49. Honnavar is another port which admits of development. Leaving Mangalore which is the terminus of broad-gauge railway, Honnavar happens to be the nearest port to the Railway Station on the metre-gauge line, i.e., Talaguppa. Construction of an all-weather wide road from Talaguppa to Honnavar *via* Gersoppa will open out a new way for the movement of ore to the port.

EDUCATION

50. Government have assumed full responsibility for providing facilities for primary education throughout the State. During the year, 400 primary schools of the basic

Primary Education

type were opened. There were 24,045 primary schools in the State, of which 2,671 were of the basic type. Under the Second Five-year Plan, so far, 1,343 schools have been converted into basic type. The policy of converting general schools into basic schools will be continued year after year. Another significant programme in the educational field has been drawing up of a common syllabus for the 7-year integrated primary course and the 4-year secondary course in conformity with the new all-India pattern of education, in such a manner as to incorporate all the important features of basic education. The new curriculum will be introduced according to a phased programme. Simultaneously, an Educational Research Bureau has been established for carrying on research in curricula and for the preparation of guides and text books.

51. The scheme for providing midday meals to the children of primary schools was continued and this was expected to improve the enrolment and attendance of the pupils in the primary schools.

Secondary Education

52. There were 570 high schools in the State during the year 1958-59. This worked out to one high school for about 40,000 population as compared to the all-India figure (1956) of one high school for 36,000 of the population. Under the programme of diversification of courses of studies in the secondary stage, 10 boy's high schools were converted into multipurpose high schools. Home Science courses were introduced in 17 girls' high schools. Two more high schools were converted into multi-purpose type and given technical courses.

Craftsmen Training Scheme

53. The number of seats under the Craftsmen Training Scheme was increased from 706 as on 1st November 1956 to 1,732 at the close of the year, thus achieving the target set for the entire Second Plan period. During the year, new training programmes such as evening class schemes and apprentice class schemes were launched.

Technical Education

54. There were 23 Technical Education Institutions with a student strength of 6,942 as against 14 Institutions and 4,579 students during the previous year. Five new polytechnics were started during the year. The State Board of Technical Education took decisions in regard to the introduction of condensed courses at the Degree and

Diploma levels in appropriate technical courses and the introduction of Junior Technical Schools in the State as suggested by the Central Government.

University Education

55. Under University Education, the 3-year Degree course was introduced in the Mysore University during the year, the outlay incurred being Rs. 7,44,900. The 3-year Degree course will come into force from June 1959 in the Karnatak University. The B.V.Sc. (Bachelor of Veterinary Science) course was also instituted during the year.

56. The regional language, Kannada, which was introduced as an optional medium of instruction for the pre-University class in the University during 1957-58, was extended also to the Degree course during the year.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical Services

57. There were 910 hospitals and dispensaries in the State including Ayurvedic dispensaries at the end of the year 1957 as against 887 institutions during the previous year. Accordingly, the average population served by each Medical Institution was 22,198·5 (21,873·1) and the average area served by each Medical Institution was 85·00 (95·7) square miles.

Achievements during the year.

58. The opening of the V. D. Clinics at Ankola and Gulbarga, (2) the opening of cottage hospitals at Bhatkal and Soundatti, (3) taking over the Medical College, Mysore, by Government, (4) the establishment of a Dental College in Bangalore, (5) the implementation of the scheme of Employees' State Insurance in Greater Bangalore, and (6) the purchase of major equipments like X-ray sets, electrical laundry plant, cold storage plant, sterilizers, Boyle's and Anesthesia apparatus, etc., worth about Rs. 7 lakhs, were the important achievements of the Medical Department during the year 1958. There was much overcrowding of patients in the City Hospitals and in order to relieve this congestion, latest X-ray apparatus, etc., were supplied to the important District Hospitals and additional wards were being built in a number of hospitals.

59. A sum of Rs. 2·31 lakhs was spent on Anti-Tuberculosis Schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan during 1958-59.

60. During the year, leprosy control work in all the 13 endemic districts of the State was undertaken by the distribution of Sulphone tablets.

61. There were three epidemic diseases hospitals in the State during the year.

62. The per capita expenditure on Medical Services for the year 1957-58 was Re.0·91 as against Re. 0·81 in the previous year.

Indian Medicine

63. In order to encourage the progress of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in the State in general and to upgrade the Government College of Indian Medicine and Hospital in particular during the Second Five-Year Plan, the College of Indian Medicine was upgraded to Graduate Course, *viz.*, from L.A.M.S. to G.C.A.M., and the bed strength of the Hospital was increased from 36 to 100. The bed strength of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore, was also raised from 163 to 190.

64. This Institution is making good progress in the field of Indian Medicine, extending medical aid to the sick both from far and near thus infusing confidence and faith in the Indian Medicine.

65. With a view to providing adequate facilities for training in Indian Medicine, four Shudda Ayurveda Colleges were started during the year in the private sector with a grant-in-aid from Government. Proposals for the constitution of a Board of Research in Ayurveda was under consideration of Government. To help in the manufacture and supply of genuine and standard Ayurvedic drugs, a Central Pharmacy was also established.

Public Health

66. Mysore State is known to be a pioneering State in the field of Public Health activities. There was a total of 75 Primary Health Centres of Government of India type and 202 Primary Health Units of Mysore type and 16 Secondary Health Centres in the State at the end of the year 1958. In addition to these, there were 33 modified Health Units in the districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Chickmagalur.

67. During the year, 5,10,392 live-births were reported giving a birth rate of 23·5 (23·0) per thousand of estimated population. The total number of deaths reported

was 2,27,450 giving a death rate of 10·5(11·2) per thousand of population. The natural increase of population per thousand recorded was 13·0 (11·8).

68. The number of male births for every 100 female births was 106, and the number of male deaths for every 100 female deaths was 104. The incidence of epidemic diseases like plague, cholera and small-pox was 9,086. There were 174 (125) deaths from plague with a specific death rate of 0·8 (0·6) per one lakh of population.

69. A total of 6,169 (4,670) deaths from small-pox was reported during the year with a specific death rate of 28·4 (21·8). The incidence was highest (141·2) in Mysore District and lowest (5·9) in Chickmagalur District.

70. Cholera prevailed during the year claiming 2,743 deaths. The incidence was highest (53·8) in Bellary District and lowest (0·4) in South Kanara District. Malaria accounted for 6·67 per cent of the deaths, with a specific death rate of 20·8. The percentage of deaths under "other fevers" was 23·66. Dysentery and Diarrhoea accounted for nearly 6·82 per cent of the deaths.

71. The National Malaria Control Programme in the State was switched over to Eradication Programme during the year. The programme envisages total coverage and intensified spraying in all the existing 14·63 National Malaria Eradication Units. The benefit of indoor residual insecticidal spraying was extended to the entire area of Mysore State.

72. There has been an increasing realisation of the need for planned families which will ensure a better standard of life both for individual families and the society in general.

73. To improve the Maternal and Child Health Services, Government have sanctioned a Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare Services during the year.

74. In collaboration with the WHO and UNICEF, the Government have undertaken various schemes to combine the rural health and nursing projects, improving primary health centres, providing equipment for drinking water and sanitary disposal, improving the maternity and child welfare facilities and upgrading the training of midwives and nurses,

AGRICULTURE

75. Development of agricultural production requires that the tiller of the soil must be given an incentive to put in a better effort. The Government are introducing a Bill to reform the Tenancy laws and to give the tiller of the soil a stake in the land he cultivates. It is hoped that this measure, when enacted, will result in increased agricultural productivity and contribute towards an improvement of the economic conditions of the rural areas.

76. The acreage and production of the different major crops during the year were as follows:

	Area (in acres)	Yield (in tons)
Rice	22,64,967	11,90,705
Jowar	67,16,992	10,97,067
Ragi	23,24,705	6,62,876

77. The expenditure incurred on the 92 schemes, which were in operation during the year under the Second Plan, was Rs. 35·968 lakhs, out of a budget provision of Rs. 63·399 lakhs.

78. The Agricultural Information Unit was engaged in the work of disseminating the results of research and other activities of the Department to the farmers.

79. An expenditure of Rs. 20·112 lakhs, out of a provision of Rs. 25·021 lakhs, was incurred on soil conservation work during the year. Research work on soil conservation was continued.

Marketing

80. Marketing has been recognised as one of the most important factors governing the advancement of the agricultural population. There were 55 Regulated Markets functioning in the State during the period. The estimated value of agricultural produce regulated was about 200 crores of rupees of which the marketable surplus was over 125 crores i. e., 62½ per cent of the total value. Out of this surplus, about 60 per cent i. e., Rs. 75 crores worth of commodities was sold through Regulated Markets.

81. Agriculturists were given all necessary facilities to market their produce in the regulated markets by providing them the open auction system, correct weighment and measuremet, prompt payment and regulating the market charges, which would go a long way for better marketing of their produce.

82. Agricultural Marketing was linked with other ancilliary activities such as grading, transport, warehousing, financing and co-operative marketing. To have uniformity throughout the country, the Metric System of Weights and Measures has been introduced. This will help the producers and others to compare the prices of commodities in different markets in no time.

Food Supplies

83. The Government was making attempts to build up a buffer stock of rice from local production for issue within the State through Fair Price Depots, when the prices showed a tendency to rise. A total quantity of 3,36,300 pallas of paddy and 24,763 pallas of rice were procured till the end of March 1959 under this scheme. The issue of rice through Fair Price Depots commenced from the middle of August when prices began to rise. There were 407 such Fair Price Shops functioning in the State at the end of the year.

84. While arrangements for procurement and distribution of foodgrains are important, even more so is the need to improve the total food production in the country. Arrangements were, therefore, made for supplying improved seeds and green manure seeds on an increasing measure; irrigation facilities were being improved by construction of more irrigation wells and other minor irrigation works. Simultaneously, every effort was being made to secure better utilisation of the water resources available in the Tungabhadra Reservoir.

Forests

85. The forest area of the State at the end of the year was 13,573·74 square miles forming about 18 per cent of the total area of the State. In Mysore State, the forest area is now as low as 2 per cent in some Maidan tracts and 43 per cent in Malnad as against the National Forest Policy of 20 per cent and 60 per cent, respectively. An essential step now is to resist strongly any further inroads of agriculture on forest-bearing land until a correct land utilisation survey is carried out.

86. The creation of a Land Management Circle, which would take up consolidation of forest areas and tackle the problems of Revenue forests was, under consideration of Government.

87. High forests are mostly found in the districts of North Kanara, Shimoga, Chickmagalur, South Kanara, Coorg and Mysore. These forests contain valuable timbers like teak, rosewood, lauralwood, venteak, gumkino, white cedar, ebony etc. Bamboos are also abundant. Mysore is the exclusive home of the finest sandalwood in the world.

88. Now, one of the biggest timber depots and saw-mills in India is at Dandeli. The working of the Mills during the period resulted in a net profit of Rs. 6,10,483-62. The West Coast Paper Mills Ltd., Dandeli, with a production capacity of 15,000 tons of paper per year, went into production with effect from 17th November 1958. The Government Saw Mill at Murkal, Coorg Division, also earned a net profit of Rs. 1,93,046 during the year as against Rs. 1,23,483 during the previous year.

89. Besides the Government Saw Mills, there were two private saw mills in the State, one at Alnavar in Kanara Northern Division and the other at Kirwatti in Kanara Eastern Division, engaged exclusively in sawing Government timber.

90. The establishment of a Rayon Pulp Factory in the State at a cost of Rs. 10 crores which will utilise the two lakh tons of Bomboos now going as waste year after year, was under the consideration of Government.

91. Forests are an important source of ever mounting revenue which has risen from Rs. 275 lakhs in 1956-57 to Rs. 497 lakhs in 1957-58 and Rs. to 5,67,93,912 in 1958-59.

Wild Life Preservation

92. The Department bestowed considerable attention to the protection and preservation of wild fauna. There were two wild life parks and three wild life sanctuaries and several tiger preserves maintained by the State. In addition, there was a Bird's Sanctuary at Ranganathittu near Mysore. The Bandipur Game Sanctuary attracted large number of visitors both from within and outside India.

CO-OPERATION.

93. The building up of the co-operative sector as a part of the scheme of planned rural development is one of the central aims of the national policy. With this end in view, schemes of organisation, revitalisation and re-habilitation of co-operative societies were being implemented in the State.

94. At the end of 1958-59, there were 7,216 agricultural co-operatives in the State with a membership of 9·37 lakh families. These agricultural credit societies were being converted into Service Co-operatives and 3,780 such co-operatives would have to be organised by the end of 1960-61, the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan. In addition, there were other types of co-operative institutions such as marketing, processing and farming societies, Primary Land Mortgage Banks, Central Banks, Apex Bank and Land Mortgage Bank, bringing the total number of societies in the State to 12,960, as against 12,949 societies at the end of the previous year, working at village, taluk, district and State levels.

95. The scheme of co-operative education and training was pursued attaching primary importance, firstly to the principle that co-operative movement is a peoples' movement and, therefore, those who belong to it have to be well acquainted with the theory and practices of co-operation and have to be educated on the right lines and secondly to the fact that the office bearers and employees of co-operative societies and co-operative department are the keymen of the movement and it is on their capabilities and integrity that the future of any co-operative society would depend.

96. The Co-operative Movement in Mysore has had a satisfactory progress during the year. The co-operatives have played a substantial role in the increased agricultural productivity and have been steadily extending their services in this context. The total amount of loans advanced by societies of all types during the year exceeded Rs. 6323·76 lakhs as against Rs. 4044·76 lakhs in the previous year. The short-term, medium-term and long-term loans advanced by the agricultural credit societies, marketing societies and the land mortgage banks recorded

an increase from Rs. 1090·56 lakhs in 1957-58 to Rs. 1309·42 lakhs in 1958-59.

97. The State achieved satisfactory progress in linking up agricultural credit with marketing, processing, storage, etc., and the results achieved were encouraging. The co-operatives were taking their legitimate place in the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks and they have been trying to put into practice the ideal that "every member of a rural family should be made a member of a co-operative society". The State entered into partnership with the co-operatives and contributed more than Rs. 195 lakhs towards the share capital of various co-operatives in the State. This State-partnership is expected to give added strength and vigour to the movement and help it in fulfilling its objects and ideals in a socialistic pattern of society.

VETERINARY SERVICES

98. Livestock play an important role in the economy of the country. Hence, the improvement of livestock in the State received special attention of Government during the year.

99. The reorganised State of Mysore possesses 9 million cattle, 2·6 million buffaloes, 4·1 million sheep, 2·6 million goats, 7·7 million poultry and about 3,00,000 other livestock according to the Census held in 1956. Considered in terms of area, for every square mile there were 121 cattle, 36 buffaloes, 55 sheep, 35 goats and 103 poultry. Considered in terms of human population the State has as many as 96 heads of cattle and 40 units of poultry for every 100 of the population.

100. There were 434 veterinary institutions in the State at the end of the year as against 416 institutions in the previous year.

101. The Mysore Veterinary College was opened at Hebbal (outskirts of Bangalore City) during the year thereby fulfilling the long felt need of the State.

102. In addition to these veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, the Department has also under its control, a number of Cattle Breeding Farms, Sheep Farms, Poultry Farms, Dairy Farms, a Stud Farm, Livestock Research

Stations as well as a fulfledged Livestock centre in Mysore, a Serum Institute for the production of veterinary biologicals and conduct of research on animal diseases, in Hebbal, Bangalore.

FISHERIES

103. The new Mysore State with its 200 miles of coast line and numerous lakes, reservoirs, tanks and ponds and four important river systems, has vast potentialities for fishery development. The fish production in the State during the year was over a tenth of the total fish production in India.

104. To help increase the catch from the sea, mechanised fishing has been introduced in the State. A centre for training fishermen in mechanised fishing was also set up in Mangalore during the year.

105. A total quantity of about 1,00,000 tons of fish were estimated to have been landed on the Mysore Coast during the year.

106. Young ones of quick growing varieties of fish were imported in lakhs from Bengal and stocked in suitable waters, in addition to the collection and stocking of locally available good species of fish. Minor carp, which is an excellent fish for culture in village ponds and irrigation wells in the State, was being bred in large numbers and distributed to suitable waters. Measures were being taken up to induce fish, specially gangetic carps, to breed artificially.

107. Many fishermen's co-operative societies availed themselves of the financial assistance provided by Government in the form of long-term loans, contribution to their share capital and grants towards managerial expenses.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

108. The Community Development Programme covered 14,272 villages with a rural population of 103,24,000. The increasing recognition given to the agricultural side of the programme has prompted the introduction of a pre-extension phase of one year in the case of all new development blocks, during which period, attention is devoted primarily to agricultural development. Programme of more effective association of non-officials by

means of training and orientation camps was being worked out on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Community Development.

109. The Government expenditure during the year under the various schemes was Rs. 2,01,31,000 and the peoples' contribution both in kind and cash, was Rs. 48,78,000. The response from the rural people was good.

110. The Community Development Programme has resulted in the release of latent energies of the rural population and also in raising hopes for better amenities and higher standards of living.

PLANNING

111. The State has recorded marked progress in various fields of activities under the Five Year Plans. The outlay in the first two years of the Second Five-Year Plan was of the order of Rs. 18·3 crores and Rs. 20·9 crores respectively. During the year 1958-59, the expenditure on the Plan was Rs. 25·6 crores. The provision for the year 1959-60 was Rs. 32·5 crores.

112. The execution of the Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Project is being pursued vigourously and the Government have every hope that it will be completed according to schedule.

113. The Government, during the past few years, have been putting forth their best efforts to increase the food production in the State. Mysore was one of the six States to earn a State Award of Rs. 50,000 for its excellent performance during the Rabi season of 1958-59.

114. The major Government industrial concerns have recorded all-round development during the year and maintained a good level of efficiency and production.

115. The work on the Bhadra and Tungabhadra Projects was being kept up to the schedule. The electrification of the rural areas was being taken up on an intensive scale by the State Electricity Board and there was good progress in the field of power distribution for lift irrigation in the different parts of the State.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

116. The year 1958 was free from any major disturbances in the State. There was no organised violence and

law and order was well maintained. The labour continued to be generally restive. However, there were instances of strikes here and there on issues of better wages and better service conditions.

117. Prohibition was in force in certain parts of the State covering an area of 49,077 square miles and a population of 1,20,06,324.

118. The Probation and After-care Services Department was newly created for the implementation of the various social legislations that are in force in the State such as the Children Act, the Probation of Offenders Act, the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act and the Supression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, etc.

119. The provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which is a Central Act, were extended to the State from 1st May 1958.

120. The number of judges working in the High Court on the last day of the year was nine. The total volume of work to be dealt with by the High Court on both civil and criminal side was more than in the previous year. The total institutions and disposals were also more than in the previous year. Special attention was bestowed towards the disposals of long pending criminal matters. Besides, preference was also given to the disposal of writ petitions and old appeals and a large number of them were disposed of. The disposal on the civil side, more or less, kept pace with the institutions.

121. During the year, 23,414 prisoners of all classes were newly admitted. The prisoners were engaged in the manufacture of carpet, cumbly and also other industries like carpentry, weaving, tailoring, smithy, rattan and coir industry and agricultural farming. The implementation of the wage earning scheme in the jails was under progress.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

122. The total revenue realised during the year was Rs. 6,888·90 (Rs. 5,855·10) lakhs and the expenditure met from the revenue was Rs. 5,898·09 (Rs. 5,314·13) lakhs, thus resulting in a surplus of Rs. 990·81 (Rs. 500·95) lakhs.

123. The total receipts and disbursements for the year including Service, Debt, Deposit and Remittance heads were Rs. 48,797·37 (Rs. 37,719·16) lakhs and Rs. 49,523·05 (Rs. 37,460·73) lakhs, respectively, and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 286·70 (Rs. 1,012·38) lakhs.

TOURS AND ENGAGEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF MYSORE.

124. During the year, His Highness the Maharaja, Governor of Mysore, stayed at Ootacamund for a few days during May 1958, and His Highness fulfilled a number of engagements in the various districts in Mysore State. His Highness' visits outside the State included Delhi, Patna, Madras, Coonoor and Tirupathi.

125. Distinguished visitors to the State during the year included Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana and H. R. H. Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh.

PART II

CHAPTER I—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE.

(i) Legislative Enactments.

126. The following Acts were passed by the State Legislature during the year :—

1. *The Mysore Forest Laws (Amendment) Act*, 1958 (10 *of* 1958) :—This Act amends the forest laws in force in the State of Mysore authorising the Forest Officer or Police Officer to inspect on suspicion any vehicle transporting sandalwood, and also prescribing the penalty to be levied on such offences.

2. *The Mysore Betting Tax (Amendment) Act*, 1958 (11 *of* 1958) :—This Act inserts a new section in the principal Act for empowering the Government to reduce the rate of totalisator tax and betting tax payable in respect of certain classes of races which will be notified by Government.

3. *The Hyderabad Houses (Rent, Eviction and Lease) Control (Mysore Amendment) Act*, 1958 (12 *of* 1958) :—This Act amends section 31 of the principal Act for empowering the State Government to exempt any house or class of houses from all or any of the provisions of the principal Act by notification in the official Gazette.

4. *The Mysore Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act, 1958* (13 *of* 1958) :—This Act amends certain tenancy laws in force in the State of Mysore in order to preserve the *status quo* in regard to tenancy rights until the 30th day of June 1958.

5. *The Bombay Local Boards (Mysore Amendment) Act*, 1958 (14 of 1958) :—This Act amends the principal Act as in force in the Bombay area, authorising the State Government to extend the term of members of Local Boards upto seven years and also authorising the Government to extend the term of members of District Local Board of Belgaum upto two years.

6. *The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Act*, 1958 (15 of 1958) :—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty nine.

7. *The Mysore Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act,* 1958 (16 of 1958) :—This Act amends and consolidates the laws relating to court fees and valuation of suits in the State of Mysore.

8. *The Mysore Land Records of Rights Act,* 1958 (17 of 1958) :—This Act consolidates and amends the several laws relating to the Land Record of Rights in the State of Mysore.

9. *The Madras Preservation of Private Forests Continuance Act,* 1958 (18 of 1958) :—This Act amends the principal Act extending the duration of the Act upto 2nd December 1959.

10. *The Hyderabad Co-operative Societies (Mysore Amendment) Act,* 1958 (19 of 1958) :—This Act makes provision in the principal Act for advancing loans for agricultural purposes on the security of a mere charge on lands or interest in lands of the concerned agriculturists, and for borrowing loans from credit co-operative societies.

11. *The Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Mysore Amendment and Validation of Levy of Cess) Act,* 1958 (20 of 1958) :—This Act amends the principal Act for validating the levy and collection of cess already made and also to enable the South Kanara Market Committee to continue to levy the cess.

12. *The Madras Area Municipalities (Extension of Term of Councillors) Act,* 1958 (21 of 1958) :—This Act provides for the extension by a period not exceeding three months of the term of councillors of certain municipalities constituted under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.

13. *The Mysore Tenancy Laws (Second Amendment) Act,* 1958 (22 of 1958) :—This Act amends certain tenancy laws in force in the State of Mysore in order to preserve the *status quo* in regard to the tenancy rights until the 30th day of June 1959.

14. *The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection (Mysore Amendment) Act,* 1958 (23 of 1958) :—This Act amends the principal Act for removing the restriction regarding its duration.

15. *The Mysore Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Act,* 1958 (24 of 1958) :—This Act amends

the principal Act so as to secure uniformity of practice in the matter of levy of court fee on petitions filed under the laws relating to marriage and divorce.

16. *The Mysore Khadi and Village Industries (Amendment) Act*, 1958 (25 *of* 1958) :—This Act amends the principal Act for incorporating therein the expression "Khadi and Village Industries Commission" in place of the expression "All India Khadi and Village Industries Board".

17. *The Mysore Non-Agricultural Loans Act*, 1958 (26 *of* 1958) :—This Act provides for the grant of loans by Government to any person for certain non-agricultural purposes.

18. *The Mysore Sugarcane Cess Act, 1958* (27 of 1958) :—This Act provides for the levy of cess in respect of sugarcane brought within the local area of a sugar factory and also provides for the contribution and administration of sugarcane cess fund.

19. *The Mysore Rent Control Laws Continuance Act, 1958* (28 of 1958):—This Act extends the duration of certain laws relating to the control of rent and eviction of tenants and requisitioning of land in force in Bombay, Madras and Mysore areas and in the Coorg District of the State of Mysore.

20. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1958* (29 of 1958):—This Act amends the principal Act *inter alia* empowering the State Government to impose conditions and restrictions that may be considered necessary while granting exemption from tax and to provide for exemption from tax in respect of vehicles not intended to be used on roads.

21. *The Mysore Entertainments Tax Act, 1958* (30 of 1958):—This Act consolidates and amends the laws relating to the levy of tax on entertainments in the State.

22. *The Mysore Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1958* (31 of 1958) :—This Act amends the principal Act for removing certain difficulties felt in implementing that Act and for altering the rates of levy of tax on certain luxury goods and other goods, and for exempting books meant for reading, canteen stores and fresh fruits from tax.

23. *The Mysore Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1958* (32 of 1958):—This Act amends the principal Act empowering Government to make an exemption or reduction in the rate of tax payable under the Sales Tax enactments which were in force in the different areas of the State prior to 1st October 1957.

24. *The Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1958* (1 of 1959):—This Act amends the principal Act regarding (i) recovery of premium in the case of a permanent tenant, (ii) quantum of interim compensation payable under section 19 and regulation of payment of interest and principal amount to inamdars.

25. *The Mysore Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958* (2 of 1959):—This Act provides for the enforcement of standard weights and measures and for matters connected therewith.

26. *The Mysore Appropriation Act, 1959*(3 of 1959):—This Act authorises payment and appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to defray the several further charges which may come for payment during the financial year ending on thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine.

(ii) Police.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1958)

127. The year 1958 was free from any major disturbances. There was no organised violence, and law and order was well maintained.

CRIME.

Total Cognizable Crime

128. The total number of cases of cognizable crime reported during the year was 23,418 (24,051) and the number of cases instituted under the Special and Local Laws was 2,26,823 (1,57,963). This increase was due to the vigorous enforcement of the Special and Local Laws, particularly the Prohibition Act, the Mysore Motor Vehicles Act, and the Mysore Police Act.

129. The number of Nuisance Cases instituted during the year was 55,236 (43,047).

Serious Offences against Persons and Property

130. The number of serious offences against persons and property decreased by 719, as compared to calendar year 1957. The ratio of these offences to population in the State for the previous years 1956, 1957 and 1958, were one case for every 3,611, 3,468 and 3,979 persons, respectively.

Grave Crime

131. The number of cases of Grave Crime reported during the year was 14,051 (15,615), thus showing a decrease of 1,564 cases or 10·01 per cent, noticeable under the following heads :—

(a) *Murder.*—The number of cases of murder reported during the year was 645 (643).

The classification of murders according to the motives in the last two years is as follows.—

	Motive		*1957*	*1958*
1	Sexual Causes	...	144	144
2	For Gain	...	43	37
3	Family Disputes	...	64	85
4	Faction or Feuds	...	108	61
5	Other Causes	...	284	318
	Total	...	643	645

(b) *Infanticide.*—There were 63 (82) cases of infanticide during the year. The cases were mostly due to fear of social disgrace and domestic unhappiness.

(c) *Riots and Disturbances.*—There were 933 (709) cases of rioting or unlawful assembly during the year. The public peace was, however, well maintained.

Most of the cases of riots and disturbances related to rural parts and broke out as a result of land disputes, party factions, and the communal disturbances that broke out suddenly at Bagalkot City.

(d) *Dacoities.*—Ninty-nine (122) cases of dacoity were reported during the year.

(e) *Robbery.*—There were 199 (251) cases of robbery during the year. Bijapur registered the highest number of cases *viz.*, 40.

(f) *House Breaking.*—There were 4,100 (4,758) cases of house breaking during the year. The average value of property lost for a case of house breaking was Rs. 287 (Rs. 275),

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

(g) *Theft.*—(1) Cattle Theft.—There were 962 (995) cases of cattle theft during the year.

(2) *Ordinary Theft.*—There were 8,046 (8,846) cases of ordinary theft during the year.

(h) *Counterfeiting Coins and Currency Notes.*—Out of 23 cases for disposal, 11 cases ended in conviction.

(i) *Rape.*—There were 34 (40) cases of rape during the year, of which eight (14) cases ended in conviction.

(j) *Justifiable Homicide.*—There were no cases of justifiable homicide reported during the year.

(k) *Unnatural and Accidental Deaths.*—There were 7,078 (7,359) cases of unnatural and accidental deaths during the year.

Detection and Prevention of Crime.

132. The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime for the year was 41·5 (41·5).

133. The value of property stolen and recovered during the year were Rs. 21,73,305 (Rs. 27,40,243) and Rs. 9,28,547 (Rs. 10,08,808), respectively.

134. The number of cases decided by the Courts was 13,142 (13,654). Of these, 55·5 (58·5) per cent ended in conviction.

135. *Escapes.*—Forty-three (51) prisoners escaped from Police custody during the year.

136. *Prosecution for False Complaints.*—Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 35 (67) cases and 11 (54) were convicted for preferring false complaints.

137. *Old Offenders*—Seven hundred and forty-two (1,443) persons received enhanced punishments during the year under Section 75 I.P.C.

138. *Habitual Criminals or C.I.D. Criminals.*—There were 199 habitual criminals at the end of the year. Of these, 58 were present, 43 criminals were in jail and 98 were O.V.

139. Reports on the conduct and current activities of the criminals were being received from the Station House Officers and useful information regarding them whenever

required was being disseminated. There were nearly 175 criminals in the integrated districts and particulars in respect of the remaining 97 were being collected for registering them as C.I.D. criminals.

140. *Foreign Criminals.*—There were 210 foreign criminals (belonging to other States) at the close of the year. Of these, 36 were present, 34 were in jail and 140 were O.V.

141. There were criminals operating on the borders of the integrated districts. The movements and activities of these criminals were watched and useful information in regard to them was furnished to the Superintendent of Police concerned for taking suitable preventive measures against the operations and activities of these criminals.

142. *Habitual Offenders.*—There were 807 habitual offenders at the close of the year. Of these, 422 were present, 115 were in jail and 270 were O.V.

143. *Finger Print Bureau.*—The Bureau continued to serve as a Central Organisation. There were 99,700 finger print slips on record at the close of the year.

144. *Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.*—The Bureau continued to function actively. Prohibition was in force in certain parts of the State covering an area of 49,077 square miles and a population of 1,20,06,324.

Prohibition was in force in Kolar, K.G.F., Shimoga, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Chikmagalur and Bellary districts ; the taluks of Channapatna and Ramanagaram in Bangalore District; Belur, Saklespur, Alur and Arkalgud of Hassan District; the integrated Districts of Bombay Karnatak region *i.e.*, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Karwar; and South Kanara District and Kollegal Taluk integrated from Madras State ; and the entire Coorg District. The prohibition was in force in nearly 5/8th part of the State. The rest of the areas including the integrated districts of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar of the former Hyderabad State was wet.

145. During the year, 328 liquor permits were issued for personal consumption on medical grounds to both Indian and Foreign domiciled citizens without medical certificates in dry areas, as well as for addicts of the wet areas while on tour in dry districts.

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146. In the integrated districts of Bombay, Coorg and South Kanara, tapping toddy from palm, and sale of 'Neera' were permitted under special licenses.

147. The following is the number of cases put up during the years 1957 and 1958:—

	1957	*1958*
(1) Illicit distillation	5,926	9,756
(2) Smuggling	20,956	27,372
(3) Drunkenness	27,883	35,676
Total	54,865	72,804

148. In the cases booked during the year, 63,628 (48,772) persons were involved in all and convictions were obtained in respect of 46,024 (37,890) cases. A total amount of fine levied during the year including the integrated areas was Rs. 8,72,674 (Rs. 7,29,506-75), out of which Rs. 6,09,925 (Rs. 4,57,712) was realised.

149. *Cinematograph Act*:—The Mysore Cinematograph Show Tax Act, 1951, and the Rules thereunder were enforced during the first half of the year.

150. *The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act*:—The provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which is a Central Act, were extended to the State from 1st May 1958.

151. Government have appointed the Superintendents of Police of all Districts including Bangalore North, Bangalore South, K.G.F., and Railways, as Special Police Officers for enforcing the provisions of the Act throughout the State.

152. *Inspection of Shops licensed under the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Explosive Act*:—All the shops in the State licensed under the above Acts were inspected during the year.

Police Force

153. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force excluding the Special Reserve Police on the last day of the year was 21,366 (21,993) and the strength of the temporary additional force was 1,734 (1,325). Four hundred and

seventeen (724) men were recruited during the year. The total number of casualities in the Force during the year was 591 (486). One police officer and two men died and 9 officers and 71 men were injured while on duty.

154. There were 22,710 (22,386) Head Constables and Police Constables in the Force at the end of the year. Of these, 1,634 (1,885) or 7·2 (8·14) per cent were illiterates.

155 The following medals were awarded during the year :— Medals and Rewards

(*a*) President's Police and Fire Service Medal. — Sri B. B. Gudi, on deputation as Superintendent of Police, S.P.E., Bombay.

(*b*) Police Medal for Meritorious service
(1) Sri C. D. Adinarayana, S.P.
(2) Sri K. S. Narasimhamurthy, D.S.P.
(3) Sri K. P. Venkateshamurthy, P.I,
(4) Sri Y. S. Shamanna, P.I.
(5) Sri C. W. Kuttappa, Traffic H. C.

156. The particulars of cash rewards awarded during the years 1957 and 1958 to the Police Officers and Men and also private individuals and informants were :—

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Police Officers and Men rewarded	No. of private individuals rewarded	Total amount of reward
				Rs.
1	1957	9,202	649	34,926
2	1958	9,863	686	39,709

157. Extra-ordinary family pension of Rs. 108 per mensem was sanctioned by the Government to the family of late Sub-Inspector Sri T. Mayachar, who died on 11th March 1957 as a result of stab injury inflicted by a desperate criminal. Extra-ordinary Family Pension

158. There were altogether eight Fire Service Stations functioning in the new Mysore State during the year. Fire Service

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159. The Fire Service Units attended to 219 (218) fire calls during the year. The total loss due to fire accidents was estimated at Rs. 2,31,636·75 (Rs. 1,60,051-00).

Village Police

160. The co-operation of the Village Police Officers with the regular Police in the prevention, detection and reporting of the crime continued to be good during the year.

Home Guards

161. The Home Guards Organisation which is in existence on a temporary basis in the Bombay Karnatak region, continued to function satisfactorily under the supervision and control of the District Commandents. The Guards helped the Police during *bandobust* at fairs, festivals and other public activities, etc., and also during prohibition raids.

Finance

162. The total cost of the Police Department for the financial year 1957-58 was Rs. 2,98,68,327 (Rs. 1,78,95,042).

Conclusion

163. Consequent on the re-organisation of States and the resultant diversity of Laws in force in the different areas of the State, an urgent need was felt for the introduction of Common Laws. Therefore, the Draft Police Bill, the Habitual Offenders Bill and the Prohibition Bill were under consideration of the Government.

164. The Draft Common Police Manual for regulating the duties and functions of the Police Department throughout the State, uniformly, was also under consideration of the Government.

165. Sanction was accorded during the year for the raising of two more companies of the M.S.R.P. Battalion in addition to the existing three companies.

166. The morale of the Police continued to be satisfactory during the year.

167. Law and Order situation was very well maintained despite the labour agitation and antisocial activities.

168. Sustained efforts were made to put down cotton betting (satta) in Bangalore City and its suburbs.

169. As in previous years, a Police Stall was opened at the Dasara Exhibition, Mysore, and in the Congress Exhibition at Bangalore.

(iii) Prisons.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1958)

170. The policy of Prison Administration in the State, as elsewhere, had been one of reformation and rehabilitation of the convicts rather than retribution. **Policy.**

171. During the year, there were five Central Jails at Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum, Alipuram and Gulbarga; three District Jails at Mysore, Bijapur and Mercara; four Special Sub-Jails at Raichur, Bidar, Mangalore and Karwar; two Special Lockups at Davanagere and K. G. F; and seven District Lockups at Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Shimoga and Chitradurga. **Prison Institutions.**

172. The total number of lockups continued to be the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, 86. There were two Borstal Schools at Dharwar and Alipuram, Bellary.

173. The Alipuram Jail at Bellary was closed from 1st October 1958. During the year, two lockups at K. R. Nagar and Shikaripur were closed.

174. There were 5,071 prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year, and 23,414 prisoners were newly admitted during the year and 23,233 prisoners were discharged, leaving 5,252 at the end of the year. The daily average number of prisoners in all the prison institutions in the State was 4,763·42 (4,796·39). **Prison Population.**

175. *Age.*—The number of convicts under 16 years of age was 250, between 16 and 40 years was 9,076, between 40 and 60 years was 1,947 and above 60 years was 260.

176. *Literacy.*—The percentage of literate prisoners was 28·1 (17·9).

177. There were 37 prisoners at large during the year and one was recaptured during the year.

178. Out of 10,182 undertrial prisoners during the year in all the prison institutions, 2,352 were released on bails, 2,696 were discharged by courts, 3,165 were convicted and sentenced, 992 were transferred and nine died, leaving a balance of 968 prisoners at the end of the year. **Undertria prisoners.**

179. In all the jails in the State during the year, Rs. 4,21,599-50 (Rs. 3,78,554-17) worth of articles were **Jail Industries.**

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manufactured in the jails. The main industries in the several jails were weaving, carpet making (cotton and woollen), cumbly manufacture, carpentry, tailoring, rattan and coir and rope industry, printing press. During the year, there was good demand from other Government Departments for the jail manufactured articles.

Expenditure.

180. The total expenditure incurred during the year on account of maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 18,90,784—68 (Rs. 19,91,629—56). The average cost of maintenance of a prisoner during the year was Rs. 39,6-93 (Rs. 415-27).

181. The gross expenditure in the administration of sub-jails and lockups for the year was Rs. 5,18,779-23 (Rs. 4,61,910-09). The average cost of maintenance per prisoner was Rs. 347-15 (Rs. 379-86).

182. The schools established in the several jails continued to function during the year. In most of the jails Adult Education classes were conducted under the Adult Education Scheme. The jail libraries continued to provide proper guidance to prisoners and many prisoners made use of the jail libraries. Books in the libraries were replenished by additional grants of Government from time to time.

183. The prisoners were given the benefit of religious and moral lectures regularly by different religious ministers appointed for the purpose.

184. Amnesty to 551 prisoners was granted during the year as a mark of respect on the occasion of the visit of the President of the Republic of India on 15th August 1958.

185. The Mysore Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, a non-official body, continued to function and afforded facilities to some of the released prisoners.

186. The Government offered from time to time both advice and guidance in implementing the policy of Government to reform prisoners through rehabilitation programmes.

187. The scheme of introducing the Wage Earning Scheme in the jails and its implementation was under progress. In suitable prisons, care has been taken as regards the segregation of habitual offenders from the rest of the prison community.

188. *Reformatory Borstal Schools at Alipuram, Bellary and Dharwar.*—There were 363 inmates at the beginning of the year, 184 were newly admitted and 182 inmates were discharged from all causes, leaving a balance of 365 inmates from both the schools at the end of the year. The daily average number of inmates was 363·82. The average cost of maintenance works out to Rs. 545·85.

189. The number of inmates under 18 years of age was 49 and under 21 years was 135.

190. Out of 184 inmates received, 70 were literate and 114 illiterate.

191. Out of 184 lads admitted to the two institutions during the year, 16 were sentenced to be detained for 2 years, 154 inmates for 3 years, 5 inmates for 4 years, 9 inmates for five years and nil exceeding 10 years.

192. A total expenditure of Rs. 1,96,956-19 for maintaining the inmates was incurred during the year.

193. The total value of articles manufactured in the industries of the schools was Rs. 9,943-87. The net profit earned amounted to Rs. 4,895-74.

194. The literary classes were conducted for 2½ hours daily in the morning. The health, discipline and conduct of the inmates were good in both the Borstal Schools. The work of the institutions was satisfactory during the year.

(iv) Probation and After-care Services Department.

195. The Probation and After-care Services Department was newly created for the implementation of the items of various Social Legislations that are in force in the State such as the Children Act, the Probation of Offenders Act, the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, etc. General

I. Children Act.

196. There are at present four Children Acts in force in the State. The work under all the Children Acts may be broadly divided into two main parts as under:—

PART I—Dealing with the destitute, neglected, homeless, uncontrollable and victimised children. This part is of protective and preventive nature.

PART II—Deals only with offenders which is reformative in character.

197. Under the Children Act, children under the age of 16 years who are socially handicapped can be given protection and shelter with a view to arranging for their future rehabilitation. Except in a very few extreme cases, no child is sent to prison under the Act.

198. A child brought under the purview of the Act has to pass through the following stages :—

1. *Certified Schools.*—The Children Act provides for the establishment of Certified Schools for the long term training and education of children coming under the provisions of the Act. Arrangements for training in weaving, spinning, tailoring and carpentry, etc., are made in the Certified Schools. Educational facilities are also provided.

There were five Certified Schools functioning under the Children Act during the year.

2. *Fit Person Institutions.*—There is also a provision under the Children Act for recognition of Fit Person Institutions for the long term treatment and training of children. There were 17 such Fit Person Institutions managed by voluntary agencies recognised under the Bombay Children Act in the four districts of Belgaum Division.

3. *District Probation and After-care Associations.*—The work under the Bombay Children Act is looked after by the non-official agencies known as the District Probation and After-care Associations which are managing the Remand Homes for the purpose in the four districts of Belgaum Division for which they are paid grant-in-aids by Government.

In addition, building grants are also given in deserving cases for the construction of Remand Home buildings by the Associations. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was paid to the District Probation and After-care Association, Dharwar, for the construction of Remand Home building at Hubli, during the year.

There were 12 Remand Homes functioning during the year in the State.

4. *Supervision of Licensees and After-care.*—The work of the Probation Officers also includes the supervision

of Certified Schooland Borstal School licensees after their discharge so that they could be helped to rehabilitate properly in society. There were 69 licensees (60 boys and 9 girls) under the Supervision of the Probation Officers at the end of the year.

II. Probation of Offenders Act.

199. This Act applies to those persons who are offenders and who are above 16 years of age and who by reason of their home conditions, character and antecedents are fit to be given a chance to show improvement on probation and under supervision.

200. Probationers who have no homes or who live in very unsatisfactory environmental conditions are accommodated in the After-care Hostels established for giving them protection and temporary shelter till they are properly rehabilitated. At present there are three such hostels functioning under the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act in Bijapur, Belgaum and Hubli.

201. The Central Probation of Offenders Act has been recently passed and has to be brought into force in the entire State of Mysore by replacing the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act and the Madras Probation of Offenders Act which are now in operation.

202. Out of 192 cases referred for enquiry under the Act, 97 cases were dealt with, nine sent to Borstal School and 28 were pending at the end of the year.

III. Habitual Offenders Restriction Act.

203. Under the provisions of this legislation, habitual offenders who have been leading a life of crime and have a number of previous convictions are restricted in their movements by judicial courts and suitable cases among these restricted persons are interned in Settlements where they are given training in suitable crafts and industries. They are also encouraged to bring their wives and children in the Settlements. There was one such Industrial and Agricultural Settlement functioning at Bijapur under the Act. There were 44 settlers in the Settlement during the year.

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IV. Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

204. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, which is a Central Legislation, has been applied in the State with effect from 1st May 1958. The Institutions such as State Homes and Vigilance Shelters and Reception Centres opened under the Social and Moral Hygiene Programme are also used as Protective Homes for the purpose of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act.

205. There are at present two State Homes, *viz.*, (1) Rescue Home at Bellary, (2) State Home for Women and Girls, at Mysore, and (3) Vigilance Shelters/Reception Centres at Bangalore, Mangalore and Bijapur functioning as Protective Homes under the Act.

206. All these institutions besides functioning as Protective Homes under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, also give protection and shelter to voluntary cases of women and girls who are in immoral surroundings and who on account of some moral lapse are discarded or deserted by society and who are in need of help and guidance for their rehabilitation.

207. The number of cases dealt with under the Act during the year was 88. Out of them, 20 were committed to the Protective Homes while one was released on probation of good conduct and two were released on bond and surety. The remaining cases were disposed of either by fine, discharge or acquittal.

208. Out of seven District Shelters proposed to be started for men and boys discharged from correctional and non-correctional institutions for providing after-care and rehabilitation arrangements, one is already started at Belgaum during the year.

209. The expenditure of the Department was as follows:—

(1) Juvenile Branch ... ... Rs. 5,24,400
(2) Habitual Offenders Restriction Act ... Rs. 1,13,900
(3) Schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan Rs. 3,87,200

Conclusion

210. Efforts are however being made to expand the activities of the Department and to show satisfactory progress in all the fields of social work.

(v) Civil Justice

211. *High Court*:—The jurisdiction of the High Court was the same as in the previous year.

212. On the last day of the year nine Judges were working in the High Court.

213. The summary of Judicial work on the civil side done by the High Court was:—

Class of cases	Year	Opening Balance	Filed (including refiled)	Total for Disposal	Disposed of	Pending
Regular Appeals ...	1957—58	1,240	340	1,580	152	1,428
	1958—59	1,428	278	1,706	196	1,510
Second Appeals ...	1957—58	2,564	1,104	3,668	534	3,134
	1958—59	3,134	938	4,072	1,166	2,906
Miscellaneous Appeals ...	1957—58	178	224	402	106	296
	1958—59	296	279	575	145	430
Letters Patent Appeals...	1957—58	7	...	7	3	4
	1958—59	4	1	5	4	1
Writ Appeals ...	1957—58	3	...	3	3	...
	1958—59	...	...	...	...	...
Writ Petitions ...	1957—58	278	355	633	228	405
	1958—59	405	750	1,155	615	540
Civil Revision Petitions	1957—58	1,526	1,281	2,807	1,264	1,543
	1958—59	1,543	1,308	2,851	1,525	1,326
Civil Petitions ...	1957—58	306	384	690	195	495
	1958—59	495	552	1,047	402	645
Civil Referred cases ..	1957—58	2	11	13	4	9
	1958—59	9	12	21	3	18
Income-tax Referred cases.	1957—58	10	4	14	2	12
	1958—59	12	6	18	3	15
Total ...	1957—58	6,114	3,703	9,817	2,491	7,326
	1958—59	7,326	4,124	11,450	4,059	7,391

214. The average duration of 196 Regular appeals disposed of during the year was 1,112·0 (1,248·6) days.

215. The average duration of 1,166 Second appeals disposed of was 544·7 (804·7) days.

216. The total institutions during the year was much more than the previous year, *viz.*, 4,124 (3,703). The total volume of work to be dealt with by the High Court on the civil side was also much more than in the previous year, *viz.*, 11,450 (9,817) and the disposals were nearly 1½ times the disposals in the previous year, *viz.*, 4,059 (2,491). As in the previous year, special attention was bestowed towards the disposals of long pending criminal appeals and other criminal matters. Besides, preference was also given to the disposal of writ petitions and old appeals and a large number of those were disposed of. On the whole, the disposals on the civil side, more or less, kept pace with the institutions, the pendency being 7,391 (7,326).

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217. The total receipts and charges of the High Court for the year were :—

Year	1957—58	1958—59	Increase
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Charges ...	3,00,211—12	3,15,051—06	14,839—94
Receipts ...	7,61,865—20	9,33,108—74	1,71,243—54

218. *Courts subordinate to the High Court*:—The number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction at the end of the year was 152 (150).

219. As a first step in the direction of creating uniformity in the cadre of District Judges in the State, sanction was accorded for the upgrading of the five courts of Assistant Judges of Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Courts of the Extra Assistant Judge and II Extra Assistant Judge of Belgaum to the courts of Additional District and Sessions Judges.

220. With effect from 1st March 1959, the Civil Judge Court at Mudhol, the II Joint Civil Judge Court at Bijapur and Bagewadi and the Joint Civil Judge Court at Jamkhandi which were temporary were made permanent.

Institution and Disposal of Suits

221. A total of 51,047 (50,987) original and small cause suits were instituted during the year excluding 1,743 refiled and remanded suits and 50,479 (51,757) suits were disposed of, leaving 28,558 (26,523) suits pending at the end of the year in the courts subordinate to the High Court. The number of original and small cause suits instituted in the Courts of District Judges was 331 (249) and the number disposed of was 230 (266), leaving 528 (413) pending at the end of the year. In the Courts of Civil Judges and Subordinate Judges, the institution of original and small cause suits were 3,379 (3,094) and 7,063 (7,296), respectively and disposals were 3,236 (3,079) and 6,982 (7,143), respectively, leaving 4,014 (3,733) and 2,946 (2,744) suits, respectively, pending at the end of the year. In the Courts of Munsiffs and of the Civil Judges, Jr. Dn. the institution of original and small cause suits were 31,103 (30,065) and 9,171 (10,283), respectively and disposals were 30,593 (31,178) and 9,438 (10,091), respectively, leaving 18,531 (16,816) and 2,539 (2,187) suits, respectively, pending at the end of the year.

222. The average duration of contested suits was 361·0 (374·1) days and of uncontested suits it was 122·6 (128·7) days. The average duration of contested original suits was 392·1 (418·4) days and of small cause suits was 245·7 (183·4) days.

Miscellaneous Cases

223. Out of 46,770 (45,363) Miscellaneous cases including 7,529 cases pending from the previous year, 37,482 (37,834) cases were disposed of, leaving 9,288 (7,529) cases pending at the end of the year.

Execution of Decrees

224. Out of 84,775 (85,356) Executiona pplications for disposal during the year, 54,198 (55,256) applications were disposed of, leaving 30,577 (30,100) applications pending at the end of the year. The number of Execution applications pending for over one year was 7,106 (7,557). Of the Execution applications disposed of, 29,599 or 54·6 per cent (27,955 or 50·5 per cent) were infructuous. The total amount realised in the execution of decrees was Rs. 72,63,108—10 (Rs. 1,15,04,536—20).

Insolvency Applications

225. Out of 349 (367) Insolvency applications for disposal during the year, 200 (176) were disposed of, leaving 149 (191) pending at the end of the year. In 60 (66) cases, receivers were appointed. The total amount of insolvents' assets realised during the year was Rs. 71,272—80 (Rs. 44,386—89) and the amount disbursed to creditors was Rs. 47,193—10 (Rs. 33,660—27).

Regular Appeals

226. Out of 9,336 (8,910) Regular appeals for disposal during the year, 3,696 (3,573) were disposed of, leaving 5,640 (5,337) pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 445·5 (362·7) days.

Miscellaneous Appeals

227. Out of the total number of 2,638 (2,260) Miscellaneous appeals for disposal, 1,442 (1,249) appeals were disposed of, leaving 1,196 (1,011) appeals pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 214·4 (218·4) days.

Legal Practitioners

228. *Advocates*:—The number of Advocates enrolled during the year was 63 (97) bringing the total number on the roll at the end of the year to 1,990 (1,927).

229. *Pleaders*:—The total number of Pleaders enrolled during the year was 210 (205) bringing the total number of pleaders on the last day of the year to 1,775 (1,565).

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230. The total receipts and charges of the Civil Courts (including the High Court were :—

Year	Receipts	Charges	Loss
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1957—58 ...	34,83,355—32	60,14,042—33	25,30,687—01
1958—59 ...	36,35,243—72	58,11,066—77	21,75,823—05

(vi) Criminal Justice.

231. *High Court* :—The jurisdiction of the High Court was the same as in the previous year.

Appeals.

232. Three hundred and seventy-three (397) criminal appeals were instituted during the year.

233. Including 601 appeals involving 822 persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 974 appeals involving 1,596 persons during the year. Of these, 280 appeals were disposed of, leaving 694 appeals involving 1,245 persons pending at the end of the year. Of the appeals disposed of, in 100 cases involving 138 persons the convictions and sentences were confirmed, in 60 involving 74 persons the sentences were reduced or altered, in 90 involving 106 persons the sentences were reversed, in 2 involving 2 persons *de novo trial* or further enquiry was ordered and 28 involving 31 persons were otherwise disposed of.

234. Out of 177 appeals against the orders of acquittal, which were for disposal during the year, 15 were disposed of, leaving 162 (80) appeals pending at the end of the year. Of the appeals disposed of, in 13 the orders of the lower courts were upheld, in one the sentence was altered and in the other the sentence was reversed and the accused was convicted.

235. The average duration of 280 appeals disposed of was 484·6 (314·3) days. The increase in the average duration was due to the disposal of old appeals.

Referred Cases.

236. Out of 35 (29) references involving 44 (49) persons for disposal during the year under Section 374 Cr.P.C., in seven cases involving 12 persons the accused were

acquitted and set at liberty, in 8 cases involving 10 persons the convictions were confirmed, but the sentences of death were commuted to imprisonment for life and in three cases involving three persons the sentnces of death were confirmed. Seventeen references involving 19 persons were left pending at the end of the year.

237. One reference under Section 307 Cr. P. C. involving three persons pending from the previous year was allowed and the accused were acquitted.

238. In one reference under Section 341 Cr. P. C. involving one person pending from the previous year, the conviction was set aside and the accused was directed to be set at liberty.

239. One reference under Section 269 (4) Cr. P.C. inovolving one person, which was received during the year, was rejected.

240. One reference under Section 479 Cr. P.C. involving one person was received during the year and the same was rejected.

241. The three Miscellaneous appeals which were pending from the previous year, continued to remain pending. **Miscellaneous Appeals.**

242. The number of copies of judgments and orders of the lower courts received in the High Court during the year was 900 (950), and they were scrutinised and action taken when necessary. **Revision.**

243. The number of cases referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates or taken by the High Court *Suo motu* in revision during the year was 120 (42) involving 238 (122) persons. Including 31 cases involving 103 persons pending from the previous year, the total number of revision cases for disposal was 151 involving 341 persons. Of these, 124 (47) cases involving 261 (137) persons were disposed of, leaving 27 cases involving 80 persons pending at the end of the year.

244. Out of 634 petitions involving 1,188 persons including 143 petitions involving 233 persons of previous year for disposal during the year, 530 petitions involving 969 persons were disposed of, leaving 104 petitions involvs ing 219 persons pending at the end of the year. **Revision Petitions.**

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Criminal Petitions.

245. Out of 780 criminal petitions including 118 petitions pending from the previous year, 741 (690) petitions were disposed of, leaving 39 (118) petitions pending at the end of the year.

Cases under the Contempt of Courts Act.

246. Two cases involving 11 persons were pending at the beginning of the year. Subsequently, 15 cases involving 34 persons were received making a total of 17 cases involving 45 persons for disposal. Of these, 10 cases involving 22 persons were disposed of, leaving seven cases involving 23 persons pending at the end of the year.

Writ Petitions (Criminal).

247. Out of three writ petitions involving six persons for disposal during the year, two petitions involving four persons were disposed of, leaving one case involving two persons pending at the end of the year.

248. The total volume of work to be dealt with by the High Court on the criminal side was more than that in the previous year, *viz.*, 2,601 (2,538). The disposals were also more than those in the previous year, *viz.*, 1,709 (1,631), and the total pendency was slightly reduced from 907 to 892.

249. *Courts subordinate to the High Court*:—The number of Judges and Magistrates exercising original jurisdiction at the end of the year was 165 (164).

250. On the recommendation of the High Court, sanction was accorded for the upgrading of five courts of Assistant Judges at Dharwar, Bijapur, and Belgaum to the courts of Additional District and Sessions Judges, and four temporary courts at Mudhol, Bagewadi, Jamkhandi and Badami were made permanent with effect from 1st March 1959.

251. In order to clear the heavy accumulation of work in the court of the District Judge, Dharwar, the post of the III Additional District and Sessions Judge, Belgaum was abolished and the post of the II Additional District and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, was sanctioned with effect from 1st March 1959 for a period of one year.

252. In view of the heavy accumulation of work both on the civil and the criminal side in the court of the District and Sessions Judge, Shimoga, the post of an Additional District and Sessions Judge was sanctioned to that court for a period of one year and the additional court began to function from 9th February 1959.

253. In order to cope with the heavy institution of criminal cases and the consequent increase in the pendency of cases in the court of Sub-Magistrate, Bellary, an additional Sub-Magistrate's Court was sanctioned for a period of one year from 1st April 1958.

Offences Reported

254. The number of offences reported during the year was 2,56,374 (2,53,894). The number of persons brought to trial in the Magistrates' courts was 3,66,492 (excluding 3,019 persons for trial before the Courts of Sessions). Of the persons brought to trial, the cases in respect of 3,08,645 were disposed of. The total number of persons convicted was 2,34,453 and the persons acquitted or discharged was 61,833. The proportion of persons convicted to those acquitted or discharged was 79·1 to 20·9 (79·5 to 20·5), respectively. The number of persons, cases against whom were left pending at the end of the year, was 57,847 (49,293).

Offences punishable under Special and Local Laws.

255. Out of 2,69,156 or 72·8 per cent (2,45,347 or 72·6 per cent) of the total number of persons brought to trial under Special and Local Laws, cases against 2,41,489 (2,21,741) persons were disposed of, of whom 2,14,312 or 88·7 per cent (1,99,002 or 89·9 per cent) were convicted.

Magisterial work.

256. Out of 2,84,909 (2,66,633) regular cases (other than those relating to inquiries under Chapter VIII of the Cr. P.C.) for disposal during the year, including cases pending from the previous year, the number of cases disposed of was 2,52,045 (2,37,398), leaving 32,864 (29,235) cases pending at the end of the year.

257. As in the previous year, the number of cases for disposal during the year was largest in the courts in Bangalore District viz., 59,515 and lowest in Bidar District *viz.*, 1,782. The number of cases disposed of was also the largest, *viz.*, 58,520 in Bangalore District and lowest *viz.*, 1,184 in Bidar District. The pendency of cases at the end of the year was largest *viz.*, 6,113 cases in Dharwar District and lowest viz., 204 cases in Mandya District.

District Magistrate Courts.

258. Out of 4,665 (5,512) cases involving 7,973 (9,263) persons for disposal during the year in the District Magistrates' Courts, 4,351 (5,120) cases involving 7,140 (7,868) persons were disposed of, leaving 314 (392) cases involving 833 (1,395) persons pending at the end of the year.

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Courts of other Magistrates.

259. Out of 2,80,244 (2,61,121) cases involving 3,58,519 (3,25,705) persons for disposal in the courts of other Magistrates, 2,47,694 (2,32,278) cases involving 3,01,505 (2,77,807) persons were disposed of, leaving 32,550 (28,843) cases involving 57,014 (47,898) persons pending at the end of the year. In the courts of District Magistrates the average duration of cases disposed of was 29·9 (30·6) days and in the courts of other Magistrates, it was 56·6 (50·9) days.

Examination of Witnesses.

260. The total number of witnesses examined during the year in the subordinate criminal courts in the State was 1,05,444 (1,02,440).

Juvenile Offenders.

261. Out of 2,597 (3,158) juvenile offenders brought before the Courts of Magistrates and of Sessions Judges, 1,999 (2,595) were convicted. Of those convicted, 453 (410) were dealt with under the provisions of Section 562 Cr. P.C., 890 (848) were fined and 656 (1,337) were imprisoned. The number of offenders who were discharged or acquitted was 219 (267) and the number pending was 379 (296).

Sessions Work.

262. Out of a total of 946 (829) sessions cases involving 3,019 (2,716) persons for disposal during the year, 577 (583) cases involving 1,715 (1,848) persons were disposed of, leaving 369 (246) cases involving 1,304 (868) persons pending at the end of the year. The institution of sessions cases was the largest viz., 119 in Belgaum District and the lowest viz., 4 in the Sessions Court, Civil Station, Bangalore. The disposal was also the largest viz 100 in the Sessions Court, Belgaum and lowest viz., 4 in the Sessions Court, Civil Station, Bangalore.

263. The average duration of sessions cases disposed of was 127·8 (84·4) days. The average duration was the largest viz., 302·9 days in Shimoga Division and the lowest viz., 40 days in Coorg District.

Appeals.

264. Out of 2,718 (2,416) appeals relating to 4,463 (4,284) persons for disposal during the year in the appellate courts subordinate to the High Court, 1,915 (1,738) appeals relating to 3,080 (2,979) persons were disposed of, leaving 803 (678) appeals relating to 1,383 (1,305) persons pending at the end of the year. Of the appeals disposed of, 1,879 (1,722) appeals relating to 3,042 (2,963) persons were

disposed of by the Sessions Judges and 36 (16) appeals relating to 38 (16) persons were disposed of by the District Magistrates.

265. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 123·8 (72·7) days.

266. Out of a total of 931 (826) Revision cases for disposal before the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates, 662 (597) were disposed of, leaving 269 (229) cases pending at the end of the year. Of the cases disposed of, 318 (258) were disposed of by the Sessions Judges and 344 (339) by the District Magistrates. Revision cases.

267. Thirty-three persons (20) were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judges and the number of persons who were sentenced to imprisonment for life was 176 (224). The total number of persons sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the courts of Sessions and also in the courts of other Magistrates was 19,011 (19,094). Of these, 17,914 (17,997) were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and under and 1,097 (1,097) for longer periods. Punishments.

268. The number of persons fined was 2,18,411 (1,96,360). The total amount of fine imposed was Rs. 24,09,213-39 (Rs. 20,02,611-83) and the amount realised was Rs. 17,15,810-51 (Rs. 15,05,276-79). The amount paid by way of compensation was Rs. 9,513-03 (Rs. 10,577-39). Fines.

269. The total receipts and charges of the criminal courts subordinate to the High Court for the year amounted to Rs. 18,01,094-19 (Rs. 16,99,086-25) and Rs. 16,50,712-61 (Rs. 16,37,572-55), respectively, resulting in a saving of Rs. 1,50, 381-58 (Rs. 61,513-70).

CHAPTER II—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

270. The total Revenue realised during the year 1958-59 was Rs. 6,888·90 (Rs. 5,855·10) lakhs and the Expenditure met from revenue was Rs. 5,898·09 (Rs. 5,314·13) lakhs, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 990·81 (Rs. 500·95) lakhs.

271. The total receipts and disbursements for the year including Service, Debt, Deposit and Remittance heads were Rs. 48,797·37 (Rs. 377,19·16) lakhs and Rs. 49,523·05 (Rs. 37,460·73) lakhs, respectively, and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 286·70 (Rs. 1,012·38) lakhs.

Consolidated Fund—Receipts.

272. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, large increases appear under the following heads.—

		Rs. in lakhs
Land Revenue	...	68·76
Forest Revenue	...	70·78
Excise Revenue	...	19·32
Stamp Revenue	...	18·06
Other Taxes and Duties	...	265·06
Miscellaneous	...	65·96
Public Health	...	11·41

273. The increases under the heads mentioned above are to some extent set off by appreciable decreases under the heads mentioned below:—

		Rs. in lakhs.
Education	...	11·92
Civil Works	...	4·65
Irrigation, Navigation etc., Works (Non-commercial).		3·24
Receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes.		52·39

274. The increases under Land Revenue have appeared mainly under 'Ordinary Revenue' and 'Miscellaneous'. The increase under Forest Revenue has appeared under 'Timber and other produce removed from forests by

Government and consumers and purchasers' and the increase under 'Excise Revenue' is mainly due to increased receipts under 'Country Spirit, Country Fermented Liquors and Duties on medical and toilet preparation' etc.

Consolidated Fund—Disbursements.

Expenditure met from Revenue.

275. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, large increases appear under the following heads of account.—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Land Revenue ...	18·29
Forest ...	41·86
Other Taxes and Duties ...	52·46
Police ...	14·53
Stationery and Printing ...	16·02
Community Development Projects	33·42
Public Instruction ...	64·23

276. There has been a considerable decrease in the expenditure under the heads noted below :—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Miscellaneous	24·66
Interest on Debt and other obligations.	23·83
Appropriation to Irrigation and Power Development Fund.	7·00

Capital

277. The total net capital outlay during the year was Rs. 1,750·61 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,688·85 lakhs during the previous year. Increases appear under all the Capital heads except the head "Appropriation to Irrigation and Power Development Fund".

278. Under "Public Debt" there was a net incoming of Rs. 2,367·70 lakhs representing the loan received from the Government of India and the Mysore State Development Loan of 1970 floated during the year 1958-59. The heavy net outgoing of Rs. 402·11 lakhs under "Loans and Advances by State Government" during the year was due to increase in the loans and advances granted by the State Government.

279. The net outgoings of Rs. 46·18 lakhs under "Inter State Settlements" represents the amount allocated from the Government of Bombay under the States Re-organisation Act of 1956.

CONTINGENCY FUND.

280. The entire expenditure met from the advances sanctioned out of the Contingency Fund was recouped in full before the close of the year and the fund closed at the end of the year with a credit balance of rupees two crores.

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281. There was a net incoming of Rs. 2·21 lakhs under "Special Loans" of Rs. 56·84 lakhs under "State Provident Fund" and Rs. 130·91 lakhs under "Reserve Fund". A general increase is noticed under all the heads included under this account.

(ii) Excise.

282. There were two distilleries in the State during the year viz., (1) Mandya Distillery, managed by Messrs. Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., Mandya, and (2) Hospet Distillery, managed by Messrs. India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hospet.

283. The Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., continued to be the manufacturing contractors for the supply of liquors during the year.

284. The Distillery at Hospet continued to manufacture commercial spirits, viz., Rectified and Denatured spirits.

285. The rate of Molasses Arrack of 35° U.P. payable to Messrs. Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., was the same as in the previous year. There was no change in the cost price of special liquors manufactured out of molasses.

286. There were 18 Arrack Bonded Depots during the year.

287. There was no change during the year in the issue strength of Molasses Arrack and Special Liquor during the year. The limit of private possession of the several

REVENUE AND FINANCE

kinds of liquors continued to be the same as in previous years as under :—

(1) Molasses Arrack	...	4¼ drams
(2) Jaggery Arrack	...	4¼ drams
(3) Special Liquors	...	1 gallon in aggregate

288. The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of Mollases Arrack was 100 (100), while that for the sale of bottled liquors was 9 (9).

289. The consumption of Arrack of 35° U. P. was 272,095-25 (273,872-49) drams while that of special liquors supplied in bottles was 8,704-42 (18,049-34) drams.

Incidence of consumption.

290. The incidence of consumption of country spirit per 100 of population was 6·05 (6·54) proof gallons computed in respect of population of only the wet areas of the old Mysore State.

Rectified Spirit.

291. The number of licenses issued during the year was 290 (108). The total quantity of Rectified spirit including Absolute Alcohol manufactured during the year was 4,44,493-0 gallons; of this, a quantity of 3,10,854-13 gallons was issued from the Distillery at Mandya, which included a quantity of 80,645 gallons exported outside the State, 64,706-9 gallons issued in the State and 1,65,503-4 gallons taken out for conversion to liquors and spirits. In the Hospet Distillery, the total quantity of Rectified spirit manufactured during the year was 1,71,110-2 gallons; of this, a quantity of 1,47,106-13 gallons was issued from the Distillery, which included a quantity of 11,748.4 gallons issued in the State and 1,35,412 gallons taken out for conversion into liquors and spirits.

Denatured Spirit.

292. For possession and use of Denatured spirit in Government and other aided industries, hospitals, dispensaries, health units and veterinary dispensaries, 288 licenses were issued during the year.

293. A total quantity of 61,400 gallons of Denatured spirit was issued from the Distillery, Mandya, for local consumption, while from Hospet Distillery a quantity of 46,435·8 bulk gallons was issued for local consumption and the remaining 17,000 bulk gallons were exported outside the State.

294. Ayurvedic preparations, Drakshasava, Draksharista, Pippalyasava and Mritasanjivini, were treated as

restricted preparations and the other Aswas and Aristas as unrestricted preparations liable to "Nil" duty.

Spirituous Medicinal Preparations.

295. A quantity of 4,533·5 proof gallons of spirituous medicinal preparations were imported into the State.

296. The export of spirituous medicinal preparations by the several pharmaceuticals in the State to places outside the State amounted to 14,673·68 proof gallons. Of this, a quantity of 10,575·677 proof gallons was subjected to Excise duty and the balance of 4,398·004 proof gallons was on duty-free basis.

Indian Made Foreign Liquors.

297. (1) Messrs. Amrut Distilleries, Bangalore, (2) Messrs. Khoday R.C.A. Industries, Bangalore, and (3) Messrs. Dasarath and Company, Mysore, were permitted to manufacture Indian made Foreign liquors.

298. A quantity of 53,437·185 proof gallons of Indian Made Foreign liquors were manufactured in the State during the year. Of which, 6,014·07 proof gallons were issued for consumption in the State and 18,236·993 proof gallons were exported to the places outside the State.

299. A sum of Rs. 4,10,491·33 was collected towards Excise duty on these liquors consumed in the State.

300. The Excise duty on Indian made Foreign liquors was enhanced from Rs. 35 to Rs. 70 per proof gallon with effect from 1st July 1958.

Toddy.

301. The revenue derived from Toddy amounted to Rs. 77,53,921-29 (Rs. 71,24,523-51); comprising shop rentals of Rs. 66,74,385 (Rs. 62,61,407-40), tree tax of Rs. 10,01,248-15 (Rs. 8,42,545-61) and tree rent of Rs. 78,288-14 (Rs. 20,570-50).

302. The number of shops for the sale of Date and Cocoanut Toddy was 552, while that for the sale of Bagan Toddy was nil.

303 No trees were permitted to be tapped free of tree tax for domestic consumption during the year.

Malt Liquors.

304. The number of licenses issued exclusively for sale of Country Beer was 10 (10).

305. The consumption of Beer amounted to 5,58,109-40 (44,848-38) gallons during the year. The United Breweries Ltd., and Venus Breweries in Bangalore and Chamundi Brewery in Mysore continued to manufacture Beer.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

306. The revenue derived from malt liquors amounted to Rs. 19,01,770-39 (Rs. 16,11,202-84); comprising of Rs. 10,28,428-39 (Rs. 7,78,433-84) under duty and Rs. 8,73,342 (Rs. 8,32,769) under shop rentals.

Foreign Liquor.

307. During the year, 72 (72) Foreign liquor licenses were renewed. Out of this, 10 (13) were whole-sale, 20 (20) retail, 7 (6) hotel and 35 (33) ordinary refreshment rooms (Bars).

308. The revenue realised under licence and gallonage fee was Rs. 1,83,755-36 (Rs. 6,13,730-13).

309. With effect from 1st July 1958, the sale and distribution of Ganja for other than scientific purposes and also the issue of permits for its cultivation and imports from outside the State have been prohibited.

310. The sale of Ganja was stopped from 1st July 1958 and all the Ganja shops were closed with effect from that date.

311. The consumption of Ganja during the year was 1,664 (6,225) seers as the Ganja shops were licensed only for 3 months during the year.

312. The revenue derived from Ganja amounted to Rs. 2,89,098 (Rs. 10,79,304-62); comprising of Rs. 1,08,160 (Rs. 4,00,985) under duty, Rs. 1,64,598 (Rs. 6,16,621-75) under shop rentals and Rs. 16,340 (Rs. 61,697-87) under gain on sale of Ganja.

Opium

313. The limit of private possession of Opium continued to be one tola as in previous years.

314. The number of shops for the sale of Opium was 32 (32). The consumption of Opium during the year was 257-28 (299-36) seers.

315. The revenue derived from Opium was Rs. 2,20,009-23 (Rs. 2,61,229-62); comprising of Rs. 1,74,613-50 (Rs. 2,08,514-50) under licence fee and Rs. 45,395-73 (Rs. 52,715-12) under sale of Opium.

316. The sale of Opium in licensed shops was prohibited from 1st April 1959 in accordance with the Prohibition Policy of Government.

317. No fresh licenses were issued for possession and use of Opium for Veterinary and Quasi Veterinary purposes, as well as for the sale of Opium preparations.

Dangerous Drugs

318. Under the Dangerous Drugs Act nine fresh licenses were issued. Of these, two licenses have been issued for possession and use of dangerous drugs in the hospitals and the remaining seven pertaining to chemists and druggists.

Offences under Excise and Opium Acts

319. The total number of offences reported during the year under Excise and Opium Acts was 1,773 (1,696). Of these, 369 (310) cases relate to heinous offences, 113 (108) to cutting and removal of date trees, 27 to dead date trees due to careless or over tapping and the remaining 1,264 (1,174) cases to the breaches of licence conditions.

320. The number of cases relating to illicit distillation and kindred offences increased from 293 to 353 during the year, the largest number of cases being 259 (229) related to Bangalore District.

Disposal of cases

321. Out of 2,043 (1,904) cases for disposal including 1,773 (1,696) cases reported during the year, 1,225 (1,352) were disposed of departmentally and 341 (282) cases were pending disposal at the end of the year.

322. The percentage of cases in which convictions were secured to the total number of cases disposed of was 95·01 (95) per cent.

323. The periodical publication of the Excise Supplement to the Mysore Police Gazette, was continued as in previous year.

324. No cases of assaults have been reported from any of the Wet Districts during the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

325. The total demand of the Excise Revenue at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 2,23,90,852-37 (Rs. 2,10,11,607-87) including the amount of arrears of previous year of Rs. 11,77,044-16. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 2,10,21,378-20 (Rs. 1,94,69,255-87) towards the current demand and Rs. 2,83,870-49 (Rs. 3,65,308-32) towards the old arrears were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,93,603-68 (Rs. 11,77,044-16) at the close of the year.

326. The percentage of collection to the total demand was 95·26 (94·3).

Revenue and Expenditure of the Department.

327. The total revenue of the Excise Department for the year 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 2,12,21,808-21 (Rs. 1,97,76,897-13) and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,39,256-81 (Rs. 15,63,685-19).

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Incidence of Taxation.

328. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 4-81 computed in respect of population of the Wet Districts of the old Mysore State, leaving out of account the Dry areas.

Conviction for Drunkenness

329. One hundred and seventy-seven persons (195) persons were convicted for drunkenness in four Wet Districts only *i.e.*, Bangalore, Mysore, Mandya and Hassan.

Prohibition in the State

330. With the exception of Dry Districts and four taluks in Hassan District, Sakleshpur, Belur, Alur, and Arkalgud and Kollegal in Mysore District and Channapatna and Closepet in Bangalore District, the Excise privileges in the several Wet Districts of the old Mysore area were disposed of for 1958-59 by the Tender-*Cum*-Auction system; the lease commencing from 1st July 1958 and ending with 30th June 1959 as in previous years and of the Opium from 1st July 1958 ending with 31st March 1959.

Bombay Area.

331. It is now nine years since total prohibition is introduced in all the four districts *viz.*, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Karwar of the Ex-Bombay State now integrated with the Mysore State from 1st November 1956.

332. The import, export, transport, sale, possession, purchase, consumption and use of foreign liquors, hemp drugs and opium were prohibited except under a licence permit or authorisation.

333. Theimport, export, transport, sale, possession, purchase, consumption and use of country liquor and toddy were totally prohibited.

334. Government hemp drugs and opium depots for the sale of opium and hemp drugs in all the four districts of the Bombay area and the two Government foreign liquor depots for the sale of foreign liquor in Bijapur and Dhawar, opened in the year 1950, were continued during the year.

335. The Acts and Rules of the Bombay State which were in operation prior to 1st November 1956 continued to be in force in the four districts of the Bombay Karnatak area.

336. The manufacture of spirituous medicinal preparations and levy of duty thereon were regulated under the M. & T. P. (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 and the Rules

1956 framed thereunder. Authorisations were issued for the sacramental wine for use in the four districts of Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Karwar.

337. The Neera Scheme was encouraged under the management of the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Karnatak Region, Hubli and the co-operative societies.

338. The receipts under Excise Duties head for the year was Rs. 45,083-38.

339. Prohibition propaganda and recreation activities were carried out in all the four districts by means of film shows and gramaphone records on prohibition by the District Publicity Officers. The Prohibition and Excise authorities with the co-operation of social workers and the members of the prohibition sub-committees carried out systematic propaganda by holding public meetings and delivering lectures and distribution of literature on prohibition. Propaganda and Publicity.

Hyderabad Area.

340. The Excise shops in the Hyderabad Karnatak area were auctioned for a period of 9 months only *i.e.*, from October 1958 to June 1959 to have uniformity as the Excise year in the old Mysore State commences from July.

341. Ganja shops were abolished with effect from 1st October 1958.

342. Liquor of 30° U.P. was supplied to all the three districts of Hyderabad integrated area from Hospet Distillery, managed by Messrs. India Sugars and Refineries Ltd. The rate of supply of liquors was 78 nP. per gallon till the end of September 1959. Country Spirit.

343. The number of licensed shops for the retail vend of liquor was 286. Shops.

344. The consumption of liquor was 75,884 (71,376-35) gallons. The issue of liquor was restricted to the quota fixed for each shop.

345. The revenue derived from liquor was Rs. 19,61,621 (Rs. 22,09,008-14).

346. The rate of tree tax was Rs. 6-50 per tree and owners fee was Rs. 1 62 per tree.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Toddy.

347. During the year, 1,76,865 (1,66,059) trees were tapped for consumption in the said three districts and 67,898 trees for Andhra Pradesh.

348. The revenue derived from Toddy was Rs. 65,87,436-15 (Rs. 59,52, 574-98).

Ganja.

349. There was no cultivation of Ganja in this area. The rate of Ganja was Rs. 82 per seer of 80 tolas as in the previous year. The limit of private possession continued to be 3 tolas.

350. The consumption of Ganja was 211 (451-79) seers. The issue of Ganja to shops was restricted to the quota fixed for each shop.

351. The revenue derived from Ganja was Rs. 1,02,361-03 (Rs. 2,29,813-08).

Opium.

352. The consumption of Opium was 72 (110½) seers and the revenue derived from Opium was Rs. 53,154 (Rs. 89,171-23).

353. The issue price of Opium from Government Depots was Rs. 175 per seer of 80 tolas. The number of shops licensed for the sale of Opium was 197. The issue of Opium was restricted to the quota fixed for each shop.

Offences.

354. A total number of 1,599 (1,649) offences were reported under Excise and Opium Act, during the year.

Enquiry and Disposal of cases.

355. Of the total number of 2,403 cases for disposal, 1,324 cases were disposed of departmentally, 1,262 cases were disposed of by levy of fines and compounding fees. The amount thus collected was Rs. 21,206-31.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

356. The total demand including previous years arrears was Rs. 1,44,85,322-39, while the collection and balance were Rs. 78,39,817-41 and Rs. 66,45,704-98, respectively.

Coorg District.

357. Prohibition was in force in this District.

358. The revenue derived under Excise Duties during the year was Rs. 78,280-78.

359. Liquors and drugs were supplied to only permit holders.

SOUTH KANARA, MANGALORE.

360. The excise revenue received under Excise Duties during the year was Rs. 33,500.

(iii) Commercial Taxes.

361. Some of the important changes made in the working of the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957, and the Rules framed thereunder were :—

1. Due to the promulgation of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, by the Central Government in December 1957, an Ordinance was issued by the Government of Mysore during the month and the said Ordinance was passed into law as the Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1958, dated 29th March 1958, thereby repealing the Mysore Ordinance 9 of 1957. The Mysore Sales Tax Second and Third Amendment Acts were also brought into force during the year and the amendments to various important sections were carried out making such amendments effective as from 1st January 1959.

2. By the First Amendment Act the tax on important commodities like cloth, sugar and tobacco was replaced by additional duties of excise and all these goods were made non-taxable under the local Sales Tax Act as from 1st April 1958. Exemption to electrical energy was also given by the said amendment and the same was brought under the purview of Fifth Schedule.

3. The Second and Third Amendments to the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957, were discussed by both the Houses of Legislature and these bills were passed into law during the year.

4. The anamoly of "last purchase" existing in the charging section 5(4) was removed and certain taxable goods like fruits, onions and garlic and books meant for reading were brought under exemption list.

5. Section 5(4) of the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957, was amended in conformity with the amended section 15 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

In the said section a concession was given to sales made on consignment basis in respect of cotton and

groundnut (two major commodities falling in the category of declared goods) to provide higher returns for the agriculturists.

6. Toddy was also made liable to tax as from 1st January 1959. Tax and licence fee on handloom cloth was removed. The articles enumerated in the First Schedule appended to the Act were brought over to the Second Schedule and the First Schedule was deleted.

Section 17 relating to the composition of tax was recast and the slab rate of composition was provided on the lines of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959. The Mysore Sales Tax Rules, 1957, were also duly amended in consonance with the amended sections of the Act and the modified item No. 28 of the Fifth Schedule.

362. *Working of the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957*:—

Registered Dealers.

There were 43,604 Registered Dealers at the beginning of the year, and 11,122 were registered during the year. At the end of the year, there were 53,013 registered dealers, after deducting 1,713 dealers whose registration certificates were cancelled during the year.

Turnover.

363. Out of 40,881 dealers assessed to tax during the year, there were 28,018 dealers with turnover less than Rs. 40,000 and 12,863 dealers with turnover exceeding Rs. 40,000.

Licence fees under Sections 6 and 11 of the Act.

364. The total number of licenses issued under the provisions of sections 6 and 11 of the Act were 13,215 and 3,156 respectively. The total licence fees collected during the year was Rs. 6,52,140-80.

Finance.

365. The total demand, collection and balance under Sales Tax during the year were Rs. 6,52,58,694-91, Rs. 4,76,14,513-47 and Rs. 1,76,43,681-44, respectively.

366. The net revenue realised during the year (after deducting the refunds granted) was Rs. 4,87,15,325-71 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 19,58,416.

Prosecutions.

367. Out of 1,209 prosecutions launched during the year, 879 cases were disposed of, leaving 330 cases pending at the close of the year.

Appeals.

368. Out of the 4,143 appeal cases for disposal during the year, 2,303 appeals were disposed of, leaving 1,840 appeals pending at the close of the year. The total number of revision applications received during the year was 820, of

which 310 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 510 pending at the end of the year.

369. The recovery of Sales Tax arrears during the year (by coercive steps) amounted to Rs. 68,08,136-21. Recovery of Arrears.

370. *Working of the Central Sales Tax Act,* 1956:— During the year, many amendments were effected in the important Sections 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 15 of the Act and two new Sections namely 9A and 10A were inserted with a view to prevent leakage of revenue and to bring into purview other provisions not anticipated at the time of passing of the original Act.

371. At the beginning of the year, there were 12,638 registered dealers under the Act, and 4,468 dealers were registered during the year and 1,739 registration certificates were cancelled, bringing the total registered dealers to 15,367 at the end of the year. Registration of Dealers.

372. A total of 10,494 cases were pending for assessment at the beginning of the year and 3,834 cases became due for assessment during the year. Of these, 4,901 assessments were made during the year and at the end of the year 9,427 cases were pending for assessment. Assessments.

373. At the beginning of the year, a sum of Rs. 36,804-43 was outstanding as arrears. The demand raised during the year was Rs. 85,54,593-61 and the amount collected was Rs. 82,60,877-19 and the balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 3,30,520-85. Demand, Collection and Balance.

374. Out of twenty-five appeals filed during the year, two appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 23 appeals pending at the end of the year. Appeals.

375. Fifty-eight dealers have committed offences under Section 10 of the Act, of these 50 cases were disposed of during the year. Offences.

376. *Working of the Mysore Agricultural Income Tax Act,* 1957.—The scheme of the Mysore Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957, remained unchanged during the year.

377. The collection work in all the districts was fairly satisfactory.

378. The total demand of tax including arrears during the year was Rs. 1,29,37,816-20, of which a sum of Rs. 1,03,85,152-51 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 25,52,663-69 at the close of the year. Demand, Collection and Balance.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Assessment Position.

379. Out of 19,679 cases for assessment during the year, 9,959 were disposed of, leaving 9,720 cases pending at the end of the year. An amount of Rs. 1,29,37,816-20 has been levied by way of tax during the year.

D. C. B. under Commercial Crops.

380. Out of a total demand of Rs. 32,15,762-82 including arrears of Agricultural Income Tax in respect of lands grown with commercial crops during the year, a sum of Rs. 25,92,130-83 has been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,23,631-99.

D. C. B. under Plantation Crop.

381. Out of a total demand of Rs. 97,22,053-38 including arrears, a sum of Rs. 77,93,021-68 has been collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,29,031-70 at the end of the year.

Penalties levied under the Act,

382. The total amount of penalties levied under the Act was Rs. 20,118-06.

Recovery of tax under Section 42 (3).

383. Under recovery of tax under Section 42 (3), there were 134 cases in the beginning of the year involving a total amount of Rs. 77,783-31 and 252 cases involving a sum of Rs. 1,18,633-60 were referred to during the year. After disposal the number of cases pending at the close of the year was 201 involving a sum of Rs. 1,25,437-78.

Refund under Section 45.

384. There were 65 applications for refund under Section 45, out of which 63 applications were disposed of during the year, which involved an amount of Rs. 69,882-74.

Composition Applications.

385. Out of 1,043 applications received for composition during the year under Section 65 of the Act, 899 applications involving a sum of Rs. 1,62,529-21 were disposed of during the year.

386. No prosecutions were launched under the Act during the year.

387. *Working of the Sugarcane Cess Acts.*—For the levy of sugarcane cess, there were different enactments in the different integrated areas, *viz.*,—

Area		*Enactment*
Mysore Area	...	The Mysore Sugar Factory Sugarcane Cess Act, 1948.
Bellary District	...	The Madras Sugar Factories Control Act, 1949.

Area	*Enactment*
Bombay Area	... The Bombay Sugarcane Cess Act, 1948.
Hyderabad Area	... The Hyderabad Sugarcane Cess Act, 1953.

388. During the latter part of 1958, a common Act for the whole State namely, the Mysore Sugarcane Cess Act, 1958, was enacted.

389. There was an arrear balance (demand) of Rs. 25,09,873-56 at the beginning of the year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3,70,003-23 was recovered from the India Sugar and Refineries, Ltd. The demand raised during the year was Rs. 46,88,144-34, of which a sum of Rs. 39,46,595-08 representing about 84 per cent of the demand was realised during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 28,81,419-59 (including the balance of previous years' arrears). Demand, Collection and Balance.

390. There was no appeal under the Sugarcane Cess enactments during the year.

391. *Working of the Betting Tax Act*:—The total amount realised from Betting Tax and Entertainment Tax for Races conducted by the Bangalore Race Club during 1958 Races (Big Meetings and Gymkhana Races) amounted to Rs. 14,73,986-84.

392. *Working of the Prize Competition Act*:—No licence was issued under the Act during the year.

393. Out of the arrears of Rs. 4,45,492-50 outstanding from Messrs. R. M. D. C. Private Ltd., a sum of Rs. 1,14,599-06 relates to the period from 8th February 1952 to 31st March 1956. The case against this amount was pending disposal before the Court, and the balance of Rs. 3,30,893-44 relates to the period from 1st April 1956 to 31st March 1957. By the sale of R.M.D.C. premises along with the moveables a sum of Rs. 1,55,000 was realised and the amount was invested in Government Development Loan 1970. Action was taken for the recovery of the balance of Rs. 1,75,893-44 by putting the moveables under attachment for sale under public auction.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

(iv) Registration and Stamps

REGISTRATION.

District Registry Offices and Sub-Registry Offices.

394. There were 19 District Registry Offices and 177 Sub-Registry Offices in the State during the year.

Registration of Documents and their value.

395. The total number of documents registered during the year (including Yelandur Jahgir) was 4,16,217 (4,03,499). The increase is due to the registration of a large number of sale deeds during the year. The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered during the year amounted to Rs. 48,51,38,206-92 (Rs. 45,21,02,542-76).

Appeals.

396. Out of 115 appeal cases for disposal during the year, 63 were disposed of.

Prosecutions

397. No prosecutions were launched during the year as no infringement of Registration Law was reported.

Exemptions from payment of Registration fee.

398. The total Registration fee foregone by the Department on account of several concessions granted by Government to Co-operative Institutions, Land Mortgage Banks and other Institutions from payment of Registration fees either in full or in part amounted to Rs. 15,79,848-37 (Rs. 8,47,556-32).

Record of Rights Fees.

399. A sum of Rs. 3,75,651-42 (Rs. 3,51,027-61) was collected as Record of Rights fees during the year.

400. *Administration of Indian Partnership Act,* 1932.—The total number of applications received during the year for registration, filing and grant of copies, etc., was 3,176 (2,708), of which 178 (142) applications under Sections 60(1), 60(2), 63(1), 63(2) of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, were filed. One thousand and seventy-two firms were registered, and 348 certified copies were granted. The number of searches made was 26. The total revenue realised under the Act during the year was Rs. 5,026-74 (Rs. 4,071-82).

401. *Administration of the Societies Registration Act.*—Three hundred and forty-nine (364) societies were registered during the year, bringing the total number of registered societies under the Act at the end of the year to 2,136 (1,787). The total revenue realised during the year was Rs. 8,125 (Rs. 8,355-55).

Receipts and Expenditure.

402. The receipts and expenditure of the Registration Department during the year were Rs. 27,73,422-67 (Rs. 26,76,726-28) and Rs. 12,14,258 (Rs. 11,79,757-83), respectively.

STAMPS.

Custody and Supply of Stamps.

403. The transactions relating to the stock and issue of non-postal stamps in the Central Depot, which is under the charge of the Superintendent of Stamps, Bangalore, were as follows during the year:—

	No. of Stamps	*Value* Rs.	nP.
Opening Balance ...	3,02,17,798	4,69,84,646	27
Total Receipts ...	15,05,96,756	4,86,56,210	54
Total ...	18,08,14,554	9,56,40,856	81
Total Issues ...	12,68,31,791	3,29,73,601	30
Closing Balance (old plus new designs).	5,39,82,763	6,26,67,255	51

Private Documents.

404. A total of 3,65,622 (2,61,922) documents were impressed with stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,84,419-98 (Rs. 3,85,048-92).

Vending of Commercial Adhesive Labels.

405. The sale of Share Transfer, Foreign Bill, Notorial and Brokers Note stamps in the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 59,029-32 (Rs. 36,482-58) during the year.

Institution Fees in Pauper Suits.

406. A sum of Rs. 5,07,402-52 was awarded as Institution fees by the several sub-courts during the year. A sum of Rs. 34,888-56 was recovered and a sum of Rs. 20,338-39 was remitted as irrecoverable during the year. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,52,175-57. Every effort was being made to reduce the arrears outstanding.

Prosecutions

407. No prosecutions for the evasion of stamp duty under the provisions of the Mysore Stamp Act was instituted during the year.

Receipts and Expenditure

408. The revenue and expenditure of the Stamps Department during the year were Rs. 1,57,54,203-79 (Rs. 1,39,47,884-25) and Rs. 2,57,159 (Rs. 1,88,592), respectively. The net revenue during the year was Rs. 1,54,97,044-79 (Rs. 1,37,59,292-25).

(v) Mysore Sales on Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957

409. The number of applications received from all the dealers liable to pay tax under petrol was 38 and under motor spirit other than petrol was 50 and the number of applications received from all the dealers not liable to tax under petrol was 174 and under motor spirit other than petrol was 185. All the dealers have been registered accordingly.

410. The cases still to be assessed under petrol was 1,663 and under motor spirit other than petrol was 1,733.

411. The demand raised during the year was Rs. 43,04,175-06 under petrol and Rs. 42,42,128-84 under motor spirit other than petrol. Out of this amount, Rs. 42,67,865-59 and Rs. 40,76,316-27, respectively, have been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 36,309-47 and Rs. 1,65,812-57, respectively.

412. Only five cases have been filed under Section 10(d) and one case has been withdrawn under Section 10(d) of Mysore Sales on Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957.

413. The administration of M.S.M.S.T. Act, 1957, was generally satisfactory. No difficulties were experienced in the administration of the Act and in collection of tax assessed under the provisions of the Act. There were also no amendments to the Act and Rules during the year.

(vi) The Government Insurance Department.

Proposals (New Business).

414. During the year, 27,811 proposals were dealt with as compared with 19,765 during the previous year. Of these, 21,778 were accepted—11,766 being cases of first insurance and 10,012 of further insurance, 3,623 proposals were rejected—3,551 temporarily and 72 permanently on medical and other grounds. There were thus 2,410 proposals pending disposal at the close of the year as against 6,947 at the end of previous year.

Policies

415. Out of 24,190 (11,701) proposals accepted during the year including 2,410 pending at the beginning of the year and two cases reinstated during the year,

18,458 (9,119) proposals resulted in policies for an assurance of Rs. 2,56,03,515 (Rs. 1,19,32,772) bringing in a monthly premium of Rs. 99,285-50 (Rs. 46,383-50). Out of the remaining 5,732 proposals, 671 were cancelled and for 5,061 cases treasury receipts for payment of first premium had not been received before the close of the year.

416. During the year, 3,837 (3,129) vehicles were insured earning a premium income of about Rs. 3,49,550-79 (Rs. 2,63,917). Motor Branch.

417. The interest income on Motor Insurance Fund during the year amounted to Rs. 71,500. Government advised all the Departments to insure their vehicles in the Motor Branch for third party risks.

418. The claims paid during the year amounted to Rs. 91,053-95.

419. The Motor Insurance Fund as on 31st March 1959 amounted to Rs. 19,01,825 (approximate) as against Rs. 16,68,714 at the close of the previous year. Motor Insurance Fund.

420. The financial position of the Life Insurance Fund during 1958-59 was as follows :— Life Insurance Fund.

Receipts		Rs.	Payments		Rs.
Approximate balance as on 1st April 1958	...	3,26,99,911	Approximate payments for 1958-59	...	24,46,580
Approximate receipts during 1958-59	...	62,47,200	Approximate closing balance as on 31st March 1959	...	3,65,00,531
Total	...	3,89,47,111	Total	...	3,89,47,111

421. The rules of the Official Branch and Motor Branch have been promulgated to the integrated areas of Mysore. Promulgation of new set of Rules.

422. The valuation of the Life Branch for the triennium ending with 31st March 1956 was completed without extra expenditure and the surplus disclosed is the highest in the history of the Official Branch. The Government sanctioned bonus on the Official Branch Policies for the triennium ending on 31st March 1956, at the following rates. Valuation of the Life Branch as on 31st March 1956.

(i) Simple Reversionary Bonus of Rs. 20 per thousand sum assured per annum on all policies in force as on 31st March 1956.

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(ii) To grant interim bonus at the same rate, namely, Rs. 20 per thousand sum assured per annum till the date of next valuation in the case of policies which become claimable by death or maturity in the meantime, as also surrender of policies.

General Insurance Scheme.

423. Proposals for starting new schemes like, Fire, Cattle and General Insurance Schemes on the model of Bombay Insurance Fund were under consideration.

Conclusion.

424. It was found that during 1958-59 maximum new business was under-written and the new business of the Official Branch has reached the highest records set up by the Ex-Public Branch of this Department prior to the formation of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

425. The valuation results have also set up a record in the history of the Official Branch. As mentioned in the valuation report, 68,575 policies were valued in the Department for the triennium ending on 31st March 1956.

CHAPTER III—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

(i) Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

Population

426. The area of the City of Bangalore is 26·7 square miles and the population according to the Census of 1951 was 7,76,170 and the present population can be estimated at over a million.

Education

427. There were nine High Schools and one Nursery School under the control of the Corporation.

Public Health

428. The general health of the City during the year was satisfactory. There has been a decrease in the birth rate when compared with the previous year, i.e., 30·20 per 1,000 as against 31·00 during the previous year and so also in the death rate, i.e., 12·8 as against 15·67 per 1,000 during the previous year. There was considerable reduction in the number of attacks and deaths both in respect of small-pox and chicken-pox when compared to the attacks and deaths during the previous year.

	Attacks	*Deaths*
Small-pox ...	402 (796)	270 (559)
Chicken-pox ...	45 (389)	10 (88)

429. The City was free from plague and cholera as in the previous year and no cases of measles were reported as against 47 attacks and 13 deaths during the previous year. Only 40 deaths were reported in respect of diptheria as against 91 deaths during the previous year. Sixty-six deaths were reported as against 86 deaths during the previous year in respect of typhoid and 362 deaths were reported as against 420 during the previous year in respect the of tuberculosis.

430. During the year, there were 10 maternity and child welfare centres. Twenty-eight thousand and thirty-eight house visits were paid by the circle midwives. One thousand, one hundred and sixteen infants and 1,020 toddlers were visited regularly. Seven hundred and ten delivery cases were attended to by the midwives in houses.

431. The total number of births and deaths during the year were 31,774 and 13,439, respectively and the nifant deaths were 2,242.

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432. Family Planning Clinics were run in the Maternity Homes and Child Welfare Centres in Thimmaiah Road, Civic Area. Instructions were being given regarding the health of mothers, need for sparing of the children and advice given with regard to the various contraceptives. These contraceptives are given free of cost to persons whose income is less than Rs. 100.

433. The Health Education Section with the cinema equipment continued to work satisfactorily. Health Museum was opened at the Mayo Hall during the year.

434. With a view to provide maximum medical aid and maternity help, an ambulance was maintained on 24-hours basis. Poor and deserving patients were given free service.

Slum Clearance Scheme.

435. A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India under the Second Five Year Plan for the slum clearance schemes.

436. During the year, a part of the slum area to the north of Goripalyam Road was cleared and 62 plinths were constructed and underground drainage works were completed.

Finance.

437. There was on opening balance of Rs. 6,73,426 at the beginning of the year and the total receipts under all heads including Debt Heads amounted to Rs. 1,60,31,743 making a total of Rs. 1,67,05,169. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,39,02,373 was spent during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 28,02,796.

Revenue

438. The total demand for the year including arrears was Rs. 64,75,227-63, of which a sum of Rs. 45,87,181-52 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,88,046-11 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection was 70·05 under current demand and 71·30 under arrears, and the percentage of total collections was 70·66 (56·8). Thus, there was an appreciable increase in the percentage of collection during the year.

439. There was also an appreciable increase of receipts under Octroi and Toll. A sum of Rs. 41,72,216-15 (Rs. 38,92,530-28) was collected during the year, resulting in an excess of Rs. 2,79,685-87.

440. During the year, the Mayor attended the All-India Mayors' Conference held at Hyderabad, where important resolutions affecting power and prestige of the Corporations were adopted.

441. It may be stated that the working of the Corporation was smooth and there was mutual harmony and co-operation between the Executives and the Corporation Council.

(ii) Mysore City Municipality.

442. The area of the City continued to be 14·43 square miles, and the population as per the Census of 1951 was 2,44,334 and the present estimated population is 2,72,351.

443. The general health of the City was satisfactory except for the continuation of small-pox epidemic in certain parts of the City. Preventive measures to check the spread of the disease were undertaken during the year.

444. The City was free from plague and cholera during the year.

445. Suspected cases of typhoid were reported from certain parts of the City. In all, 44 (31) attacks resulting in 23 (21) deaths were reported during the year. To control this epidemic mass inoculations were undertaken in infected localities.

446. During the year, 2,138 patients were treated for influenza. There were 316 (30) attacks from diphtheria with 24 (19) deaths during the year. Ninty-three deaths due to tuberculosis were reported during the year.

447. The Municipal contribution in respect of the several hospitals and dispensaries was Rs. 38,000.

448. As many as 53,224 (42,096) patients were in the Municipal Indigenous Hospital during the year.

449. The total number of patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 16,97,231 (13,41,000).

450. There were 8,401 (6,985) births and 3,391 (3,842) deaths during the year.

451. The opening balance for the year was Rs. 3,03,660 (Rs. 2,35,636). The receipts and expenditure of the Municipality were Rs. 35,94,315 (Rs. 32,58,141) and Rs. 35,38,997 (Rs. 31,90,117), respectively. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3,58,978 (Rs. 3,03,660). The revenue under Octroi was Rs. 10,39,923 (Rs. 9,01,220).

(iii) Davangere City Municipality.

452. The total area of the City was 7·5 square miles and the population according to the Census of 1951 was 56,048.

453. There were three hospitals in the City. The number of patients treated in these hospitals during the year was 1,27,465, and the number treated in the Municipal Ayurvedic Vaidyasala was 49,992.

454. The City was free from small-pox, plague, cholera and influenza during the year.

455. There were 2,469 (2,214) births and 652 (933) deaths during the year.

456. The Municipal High School continued to function during the year.

457. The incidence of taxation per head of population worked out to Rs. 13·45 (Rs. 12·56) during the year.

458. The year commenced with an opening balance of Rs. 1,07,855 (Rs. 79,237). The total receipts and expenditure of the Municipality were Rs. 12,99,356 (Rs. 13,31,793) and Rs. 11,85,248 (Rs. 12,33,787), respectively. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 2,21,963 (Rs. 1,07,855).

459. The total demand including arrears under all heads was Rs. 11,77,470. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 8,91,527 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,85,943 at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 4,81,503 was realised under Octroi. The Municipality opened five Reading Rooms in the City during the year in addition to the one Library and four Reading Rooms existing in the previous year. Some of the Reading Rooms were provided with Radio Sets also.

(iv) Bellary City Municipality.

460. The area of the City was 10·75 square miles and the population as per the Census of 1951 was 70,764.

461. There were nine Elementary Schools maintained by the Municipality during the year. There were seven High Schools in the Municipal area.

462. There were 11 Public Medical Institutions and three Maternity and Child Welfare Centres maintained by the Municipality.

463. The town was free from plague and cholera during the year. There were 13 attacks of small-pox with four deaths during the year. There were 172 deaths under dysentery and diarrhoea and 25 deaths from typhoid during the year.

464. There were 2,967 (2,599) births and 1,434 (1,571) deaths during the year.

465. Out of total demand (including arrears) of Rs. 5,20,177 under all heads other than Octroi and Rs. 5,07,572 under Octroi, collections were Rs. 3,97,458 and Rs. 5,07,572, respectively leaving a balance of Rs. 1,22,719 at the close of the year. The percentage of collection tot he total demand of taxes and rates worked out to 76·49 (89·8).

466. The incidence of taxation per head of population worked out to Rs. 15·12 (Rs. 13·66) during the year.

467. The year opened with an opening balance of Rs. 6,40,578 (Rs. 5,17,844). The total receipts of the Municipality during the year were Rs. 20,97,221 (Rs. 14,74,949). The total expenditure was Rs. 19,81,319 (Rs. 13,52,215). The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 7,56,470 (Rs. 6,40,578).

468. A sum of Rs. 5,07,572 was realised under Octroi during the year.

(v) Mangalore City Municipality.

469. The area of the Town was 8·3785 square miles and the population as per the Census of 1951 was 1,20,713.

470. The Municipality maintained 21 Elementary Schools.

471. The Municipality maintained four Ayurvedic dispensaries and one Unani dispensary in addition to five Municipal dispensaries and one Isolation Hospital during the year. Besides these, there were a large number of nursing homes and dispensaries in the town run by private agencies. A total of 68,908 patients were treated during the year.

472. There were 3,871 (5,626) births and 1,864 (1,936) deaths during the year. The Municipality maintained six maternity centres and one maternity home.

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473. The town was free from cholera and plague. There were 21 cases of deaths from small-pox, 44 deaths from typhoid, 129 deaths from tuberculosis and 16 deaths from diphtheria during the year.

474. The total expenditure on anti-mosquito measures during the year was Rs. 46,062.

475. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 9·60.

476. The total receipts under Ordinary and Capital Finance was Rs. 10,31,350 and Rs. 21,05,206. respectively The receipts heads under Deposits and Advances were Rs. 9,42,571 which is exclusive of above receipts. The expenditure under Ordinary was Rs. 13,24,390 and under Capital Rs. 16,27,913. The expenditure under Deposits and Advances were Rs. 9,01,444. The gross opening balance was Rs. 15,47,067 and the gross closing balance Rs. 17,72,447.

(vi) Municipal Administration.

Number of Town Municipalities.

477. There were 169 (169) Municipalities in the State at the end of the year.

478. There was no change in the areas and boundaries of the Municipalities in the State except in respect of the Byadgi and Nargund Municipalities in the Belgaum Division.

479. The Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, was in force in all the Municipalities in the old Mysore area. All the municipal councils in the old Mysore area were reconstituted from April 1956 for a period of four years. The term of Y. N. Hoskote which was reconstituted for the first time as a Municipal Council from 5th August 1954 was expired on 22nd October 1958. Election to this Council was not held during the year. The Town Municipal Councils in South Kanara District were reconstituted on 1st November 1958.

480. General elections were held during the year in Byadgi, Nargund, Karwar and Bhatkal Municipalities in Belgaum Division. By-elections were also held in five Municipalities. The Dharwar Municipal Borough continued to be under suspension and the Hubli Municipal Borough was superseded during the year. Dandeli was declared as a notified area at the end of the year.

481. The existing municipal councils in the Gulbarga Division were formed under the Hyderabad Municipalities and Town Committees Act, 1951, and are deemed to continue under the present Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956. No election has been held to reconstitute those bodies though their term has expired under the old Acts. They are still being continued in view of the provisions under Section 35 of the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956.

482. The Demand, Collection and Balance of the Municipalities in the State were as follows:— Demand, Collection and Balance.

Division		Total Demand including arrears		Collection	Balance at the end of the year
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	...	1958-59	49,28,551	34,69,149	14,59,402
		1957-58	39,81,746	27,82,973	12,98,773
Mysore	...	1958-59	70,40,242	54,69,933	15,70,309
		1957-58	63,42,616	48,43,087	14,99,529
Belgaum	...	1958-59	72,59,890	44,45,339	28,14,551
		1957-58	71,17,782	43,75,947	27,42,735
Gulbarga	...	...	...	...	...

483. The total collection under octroi in the Bangalore Division was Rs. 16,09,658 (Rs. 14,67,058). The collection under octroi in Mysore Division was Rs. 22,58,632 (Rs. 16,32,027). No octroi was being levied in the Municipalities of South Kanara District. The octroi collection in Belgaum Division was Rs. 62,19,000 (Rs. 65,11,218). The octroi duty has not been levied by any of the municipalities in the Gulbarga Division. Octroi rules to be introduced in this Division have been framed and were under consideration of Government. Octroi

484. The Income and Incidence of Taxation in the Municipalities were as follows:— Income and Incidence of Taxation.

Division	Year	Income	Incidence of taxation per head of population
		Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore ...	1958-59	29,15,393	6·36
	1957-58	29,65,499	6·56
Mysore ...	1958-59	38,15,450	27·12
	1957-58	46,84,559	7·38
Belgaum ...	1958-59	1,67,95,758	12·42
	1957-58	1,56,42,897	12·17
Gulbarga ...	...	...	...

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485. None of the municipalities in Gulbarga Division was in sound financial position. The Deputy Commissioners have been requested to take suitable measures to wipe off the arrears and to enhance the income of the Municipalities.

Grant to Municipalities.

486. A sum of Rs. 4,89,474 was given as grants to the Municipalities in Bangalore Division for non-remunerative purposes. The sum granted to the Municipalities in Mysore Division as Town Improvement Grant was Rs. 4,00,000. Grants to the extent of Rs 36,62,657 were paid to the Municipalities during the year in Belgaum Division. During the year, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,65,000 as grant to the Municipalities in Gulbarga Division. Further grants to the tune of Rs. 17,500 to the various City and Town Municipalities of the State and Rs. 48,000 for the non-remunerative development schemes and construction of modern sanitary conveniences were sanctioned during the year.

Loans to Municipalities.

487. A total sum of Rs. 1,57,63,734 was advanced to the several Municipalities in Mysore Division. Of this, a sum of Rs. 8,02,871 was repaid, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,49,60,863 at the end of the year. The total amount of loan paid to the Municipalities in Bangalore Division was Rs. 87,35,284. Of this, Rs. 3,01,227 were repaid, leaving a balance of Rs. 84,34,057 at the end of the year. A loan of Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned for the Dandeli Town area in Belgaum Division for the purpose of execution of development plan.

Education.

488. There were 28 Municipal High Schools in Bangalore Division and many of the Municipalities were maintaining libraries and reading rooms.

489. There were 30 Municipal High Schools working in the Town Municipalities in Mysore Division.

Public Safety and Convenience.

490. *Bangalore Division.*—There was improvement in water supply schemes in nine Municipalities, *viz.*, Chennapatna, Doddaballapur, Ramanagaram, Kanakapura, Hoskote, Anekal, Nelamangala, Devanahalli and Yelahanka. Government have sanctioned a comprehensive scheme for supply of protected water to Hospet Municipality. Steps have been taken to implement it immediately. A scheme costing Rs. 2,52,000 has been prepared to harness the wells

from Kodikannur tank bed and the work was under progress in Kolar Municipality. Bangarpet Municipality had taken up a comprehensive scheme for water supply at a cost of Rs. 4,86,000 and the work was under progress. Water supply schemes in Srinivaspura, Chintamani and Bagepalli Municipalities and Holalkere, Naikanahatti, Chellakere and Hiriyur Municipalities were under progress.

491. *Mysore Division.*—The total outlay incurred in water supply works of several Municipalities in the Division was as follows:—

Mysore District	...	Rs. 93,686
S. K. District	...	Rs. 59,619

492. In Honnali Municipality of Shimoga District, the water supply scheme has been completed. The water supply works in other Municipalities of the Division were under progress.

493. *Belgaum Division.*—The work of improvements to the water supply at Savanur, which had been taken up as Government work, was completed during the year. The following schemes were under execution during the year:—

Water supply schemes of Bagalkot, Guledgud, Ilkal, Rabkavi, Banhatti, Dharwar (Distribution system), Hubli (Distribution system), Nargund, Gokak, Saundatti, Yellamma and Belgaum (as Government work).

494. All the Municipalities in Bangalore and Chitradurga Districts were provided with street electric lights.

495. Several Municipalities participated in observing Vanamahotsava during the year.

496. In general, Municipal Administration was satisfactory in Bangalore, Mysore and Belgaum Divisions during the year. Excepting Hubli, Gadag-Betgeri and Sirsi Municipalities, the work of recovering of Municipal dues was not satisfactory in Belgaum Division. Many of the Municipalities in Belgaum Division were taken necessary action to have comprehensive schemes of water supply and drainage. Steps were taken for modernisation of roads, for improving street lights, for providing more facilities of medical relief, etc., in all the Municipalities in the State. The financial position of all the Municipalities in Belgaum Division except that of Savanur, Kundgol, Karwar and Haliyal Municipalities was fairly satisfactory. Conclusion.

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497. None of the Municipalities in Gulbarga Division was in sound financial position. On the whole, the Hyderabad Karnatak area was backward when compared to other parts of the State.

(vii) Administration of District Boards.

Constitution

498. The District Boards of Bangalore, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Kolar, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Shimoga and Chickmagalur in Mysore and Bangalore Divisions continued to be administered by the Special Officers under the Mysore Village Panchayats and District Boards Act, 1952, and the District Board of Bellary under the Madras District Board Act, 1920, while the District Board of South Kanara, Mangalore continued to be administered by the President elected by the members of District Boards. The District Local Boards of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara in Belgaum Division continued to be administered by the elected Presidents under the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923. The Administration of District Boards of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar in Gulbarga Division was carried on by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts who were the *Ex-officio* Presidents of District Boards under the provisions of the Hyderabad District Boards Act, 1955.

Income and Expenditure.

499. The total income and expenditure of all the District Boards in the State during the year were Rs. 1,78,53,908-29 (Rs. 1,58,51,010) and Rs. 1,82,87,294-73 (Rs. 1,58,06,877), respectively, as indicated below :—

Divisions	Income Rs.		Expenditure Rs.	
Bangalore Division ...	46,11,925	(39,67,275)	46,25,659	(41,89,367)
Mysore Division ...	71,97,005	(67,02,932)	75,31,697	(63,08,936)
Belgaum Division ...	43,33,766	(43,90,292)	60,57,714	(46,57,888)
Gulbarga Division ...	17,11,212-29	(7,70,511)	10,42,324-73	(7,00,686)

Public Works

500. The District Boards of Bangalore, Mysore and Belgaum Divisions maintained a total road length of 2,765, 3,452 and 3,208 miles, respectively. The District Boards of Gulbarga Division spent Rs. 93,440-78 for the maintenance of roads.

Local Development Work.

501. The scheme of Local Development Works sponsored by the Planning Commission continued to be in operation during the year and the total outlay incurred for the execution of several works under the scheme in the

District Boards of Bangalore and Mysore Divisions were Rs. 95,071-50 and Rs. 1,42,079, respectively. The District Boards of Belgaum Division supervised the execution of 62 works during the year.

Medical Institutions.

502. The District Boards of Bangalore Division had maintained 225 (225) Medical Institutions such as Maternity Hospitals, L.F. Dispensaries and Health Units and 132 (132) Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries at a cost of Rs. 4,67,032-80 (Rs. 4,78,737). A total of 30,03,846 (35,69,045) patients were treated in all these institutions. The District Boards of Mysore Division maintained 248 (226) Medical Institutions and Maternity Homes and 155 Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries at a cost of Rs. 7,03,086 (Rs. 8,79,279). The number of patients treated during the year was 22,52,369 (excluding Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries). The District Local Boards of Belgaum Division maintained 63 (57) grant-in-aid dispensaries and 131 (144) S. M. P. Centres at a cost of Rs. 5,57,568 (Rs. 4,78,525) during the year.

503. No dispensaries were run by the District Boards of Gulbarga Division.

Veterinary Dispensaries

504. There were 104 (102) veterinary dispensaries run by the District Boards of Bangalore Division (excluding Bellary) at a cost of Rs. 1,517 (Rs. 9,427—excluding Bangalore and Bellary); and 124 veterinary dispensaries run by the District Boards of Mysore Division at a cost of Rs. 13,522 (Rs. 16,270); and 33 (33) veterinary dispensaries under the control of the District Local Boards of Belgaum Division at a cost of Rs. 1,54,849 (Rs. 1,95,788) during the year.

High Schools.

505. Bangalore Division.—There were 23 (23) high schools working during the year in the District Boards of Bangalore Division at a cost of Rs. 4,48,631 (Rs. 3,82,108).

506. In Bellary District, there were 339 elementary schools. As against 97,836 (94,560) children of school going age, 53,775 (41,751) children were going to the school during the year. There were six secondary education schools under the management of the District Board, Bellary.

507. Mysore Division.—There were 60 (56) high schools under the management of the District Boards of Mysore Division (including South Kanara) at a cost Rs. 12,02,483 (Rs. 9,14,121).

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508. South Kanara District Board managed 107 higher elementary schools and 530 lower elementary schools at a cost of Rs. 22,37,352 (Rs. 16,02,619).

509. The Mysore District Board also maintained 88 elementary schools in Kollegal Taluk, and the same were transferred to Education Department from 1st July 1958. An expenditure of Rs. 43,957 (Rs. 16,372) was incurred during the year.

510. Belgaum Division.—No high schools were maintained by the District Local Boards of Dharwar, Belgaum, and North Kanara. The District Local Board, Bijapur, maintained a high school at Bagewadi at a cost of Rs. 25,433.

511. Gulbarga Division.—No high schools and educational institutions were maintained by District Boards in this area.

Public Health.

512. The District Boards of Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions incurred the following expenditure on Public Health during the year.

		Rs.	
Bangalore Division	...	7,90,084	(8,49,422)
Mysore Division	...	8,91,633	(10,60,667)
Belgaum Division	...	1,24,413	(2,74,177)
Gulbarga Division	...	2,16,506-14	...

513. There was an outbreak of cholera on a very large scale in Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar Districts of Belgaum Division during the year. Small-pox also prevailed in some parts of the above districts. The District Local Boards took timely preventive and curative measures.

(viii) Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.

514. The Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board is situated in Bangarpet Taluk, Kolar District, and includes the two towns of Robertsonpet and Andersonpet. In the centre of this area lie the three Gold Mining Companies.

515. The population of the entire area as per the Census of 1951 was 1,59,158.

516. The area was free from cholera during the year. There were four attacks of plague from the mining area and one from the non-mining area. As against 152 attacks from small-pox, 42 deaths were reported during the year. Twenty-three deaths from typhoid, 239 deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa and two deaths from rabies were reported during the year.

517. As in previous years filtered and chlorinated water was supplied to Robertsonpet, Andersonpet, Oorgaumpet, Maskiam Blocks including the mining area from Bethamangala water works.

518. There were 5,308 live births and 129 still births during the year. The birth rate per mille of population was 33·35 (33·35). There were 1,972 deaths from all causes. The death rate per mille of population was 12·39 (11·13). There were 421 deaths of infants under one year of age during the year giving infant mortality rate of 79·31 (71·02) per 1,000 live births. There were 13 maternal deaths during the year out of 5,437 confinements giving maternal mortality rate of 2·39 (1·8) per 1,000 live and still births.

519. Fifty-one persons attended the leprosy clinic during the year and five deaths were reported under leprosy.

520. The state of public health in the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board area was satisfactory during the year.

(ix) Village Panchayats and Rural Development.

General

521. The Mysore Village Panchayats and District Boards Act, 1952; the Coorg Panchayat Raj Act, 1956; the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950; the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933; and the Hyderabad Gram Panchayats Act, were in force in the districts of old Mysore State; Coorg; South Kanara and Bellary; districts of Bombay Karnatak; and the districts of Hyderabad Karnatak, respectively.

Strength of Panchayats.

522. The total number of village panchayats in the State during the year was 14,998 as against 14,896 in the previous year as follows:—

Divisions	1958-59	1957-58
Bangalore	6,742	6,742
Mysore	6,151	6,151
Belgaum	1,607	1,520
Gulbarga	498	483

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Financial Position.

523. The total income (including the opening balance) and expenditure of the village panchayats in the State during the year were as follows :—

Divisions	Total Income		Expenditure	
	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore ...	74,57,192	69,39,207	25,73,581	22,55,189
Mysore ...	73,31,081	71,46,609	25,69,191	25,24,521
Belgaum ...	87,12,359	81,20,162	50,02,750	59,15,614

Demand, Collection and Balance.

524. Out of the total demand of Rs. 44,58,597 (Rs. 38,90,237), a sum of Rs. 27,45,593 (Rs. 20,90,635) was collected in the village panchayats of Bangalore Division, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,75,014 (Rs. 17,99,602) to be collected at the end of the year. The average percentage of collection during the year in this Division was 64(54). The largest balance of arrears outstanding was in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Bellary Districts.

525. Out of the total demand of Rs. 38,20,289 (Rs. 35,33,588), a sum of Rs. 21,77,340 (Rs. 19,17,271) was collected during the year in the village panchayats of Mysore Division, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,42,949 (Rs. 16,06,317) at the end of the year. The percentage of collection was 56(54).

526. Out of the total demand of Rs. 41,28,791 (Rs. 33,91,061), a sum of Rs. 18,86,011 (Rs. 14,69,524) was collected during the year in the village panchayats of Belgaum Division, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,40,158 (Rs. 19,20,082) at the close of the year. From the above it is seen that there were heavy arrears to be recovered in this Division. This was mainly due to the fact that the village panchayats of this Division were reluctant to take coercive measures under Section 91(3) of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933.

527. There were huge arrears of panchayat taxes in the village panchayats of Gulbarga Division.

Public Health and Sanitation.

528. *Bangalore Division.*—A sum of Rs. 4,56,779 (Rs. 4,28,419) was spent by the village panchayats during the year on public health, medical relief and sanitation. Four hundred and ninety-one (500) village panchayats were maintaining sweeping establishments. Fourteen village

panchayats had arranged for weekly visits of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Thirty-eight (35) village panchayats were contributing for the maintenance of Local Dispensaries. There were five maternity wards run by the village panchayats during the year.

529. *Mysore Division.*—The expenditure incurred by the village panchayats during the year on public health, medical relief and sanitation was Rs. 5,54,459 (Rs. 4,55,942). Four hundred and eighteen village panchayats were maintaining sweeping and scavenging establishments. Five village panchayats had arranged for weekly visits of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

530. The expenditure incurred for the execution of public works in the village panchayats was as follows :— **Execution of Public Work**

Divisions	1958-59	1957-58
	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	8,99,929	6,87,441
Mysore	7,16,418	8,56,292

531. The contribution during the year by Government, District Boards and private people for the village panchayats under development head was :— **Contribution by Government, District Boards and private people.**

Divisions	1958-59	1957-58
	Rs.	Rs.
Bangaloro	4,91,326	6,76 911
Mysore	3,38,314	8,87,089

532. The receipts and expenditure on cattle pounds in the several village panchayats during the year were :— **Cattle Pounds**

Divisions	Receipts		Expenditure	
	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore ...	19,501	21,399	9,799	6,782
Mysore ...	24,594	26,813	13,544	7,821

533. It is reported that 234(46) village panchayats in Bangalore Division and 8(30) village panchayats in Mysore Division were maintaining breeding bulls during the year. **Breeding Bulls.**

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Rural Water Supply.

534. Out of 1,159(1,240) well works under execution during the year in the village panchayats of Bangalore Division, 225(358) well works were completed, leaving a balance of 934(882) wells which were in progress at the end of the year. Out of 1,068 well works under execution in the village panchayats of Mysore Division, 193 were completed, leaving a balance of 875 works at the end of the year at different stages of execution.

535. The number of wells constructed during the year in the several village panchayats of Belgaum Division was 344(76) and the number repaired was 345(189).

Local Development Works.

536. In the village panchayats of Bangalore Division 525 local development works were completed during the year out of a total of 2,148 works to be completed, leaving a balance of 1,623 works pending at the end of the year. Out of a total of 1,751 works pending completion during the year in the village panchayats of Mysore Division, 270 works were completed, leaving a balance of 1,481 works under several stages of execution at the end of the year.

Conclusion

537. There was no improvement in the collection of village panchayat taxes in the Bangalore and Mysore Divisions. The various measures for the improvement of villages in respect of sanitation, medical, education and agriculture continued to receive attention of Revenue Officers of all grades with the co-operation of other Departments, Local Bodies and the public in both the Divisions of Bangalore and Mysore.

538. The Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933, now stands repealed and the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, is made applicable from 1st November 1959. Many of the village panchayats constituted under the old Act are already dissolved and those continued will also cease to function immediately after the new bodies elected as per the provisions of the new Act assume office.

539. In the process of democratic docentralisation which is under way and with the enhanced resources and and powers and adequate training which the Government is contemplating, the Panchayats are expected to play a useful part in future and to make their contribution towards economic development.

(x) Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board.

540. The Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board was reconstituted for a period of three years with effect from 28th October 1957.

541. During the year, 22 meetings were held.

542. The activities of the Board were confined to the following during the year :—

(1) Formation of new residential extensions to relieve congestion within the City limits.

(2) Formation of new layouts to provide sites for the requirement of middle class and poor classes in places beyond the Corporation limits and within "Greater Bangalore".

(3) Formation of sites required by the House Building Institutions, which have derived financial assistance from the Central and State Governments for the construction of houses under Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

(4) Formation of Industrial Suburb for planned location of big and small industries in Rajajinagar and shifting of the existing industries from the city of Bangalore to the Industrial Suburb.

(5) Formation of Industrial Housing area for workers in close proximity to factories etc., and providing in such layout modern civic amenities.

(6) Construction of new type of model houses with particular reference to considerations of economy.

(7) Construction of cheap houses for hut dwellers.

(8) Improvement and clearance of slum areas by removing congestion to well laid out extensions and formation of layouts.

(9) Construction of underground drainages in all the new extensions.

543. During the year, 2,540 sites were disposed of.

544. An extent of 17 acres and 38 guntas in the Lower Orchards and 69 acres, 36 guntas and 61 square yards in the Upper Orchards were purchased from His Highness the Palace Orchards.

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Governor at a cost of Rs. 13,18,333, and sites were formed. The estimate sanctioned for both schemes—Lower and Upper Orchards—was Rs. 32,00,200.

Private Layouts.

545. In order to meet the increasing demand for sites, the Board have permitted forming of private layouts by individuals stipulating certain conditions. During the year, 207 private layout sites were permitted covering an area of 40,225 square yards.

Cheap Dwelling Houses.

546. With a view to make cheap dwelling houses available to the middle class and hut dwellers, the Board undertook to construct 'C' and 'D' type design quarters.

547. Out of the 40 tenements completed during the year, 25 were disposed of to the hut-dwellers (Harijans) of the area on hire purchase system. Besides, the construction of 20 'C' type, 6 twin type quarters at a cost of Rs. 1,85,199 was taken up.

Concession to Scheduled Castes.

548. Eighty-three sites in Sampigehally layout and 30 sites in Anjanappa Garden were allotted to displaced Harijans of the Town Hall area on hire purchase system.

Slum Clearance.

549. In and around the layouts in Kethamaranahalli, Jayanagar, Rajajinagar, Vasanthanagar, Jabbar Block (Vyalikaval), slum clearance work had been taken up.

550. Acquisition proceedings were initiated in respect of 35 schemes during the year for acquiring lands for the schemes before the Board.

Layout of Housing Area

551. Layout for the Housing Area in Rajajinagar, Industrial Suburb, which was sanctioned for Rs. 47,05,800 in January 1956, was almost completed by the end of the year.

Layout for Industrial Suburb (North Zone)

552. Estimate for Rs. 14,27,900 was sanctioned in June 1955, for laying out sites. Most of the sites formed were sold out for locating various industries.

Layout in Yedlur Dinne, Rajajinagar.

553. Formation of a layout in the belt area of Yedlur Dinne, Rajajinagar, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,57,000 was sanctioned in February 1958. About 75 sites were formed and allotted and the rest of the work was under progress during the year.

Kethamaranahalli Layout.

554. As regards the layout in the belt area of Kethamaranahalli, about 110 sites were formed and disposed of and the remaining work was in progress. In January

1957, an estimate was sanctioned for a sum Rs. 80,000 for the work.

555. About 80 sites were formed and allotted in the belt area of Siddaramannadinne. Estimate for Rs. 83,500 was sanctioned in May 1958. Siddaramannadinne. Layout.

556. Out of 975 sites to be formed in V Block, Rajajinagar, at a cost of Rs. 7,90,870, only 104 sites were handed over to the Housing Board for the construction of low income group houses. V Block, Rajajinagar.

557. Work was in progress in the belt area of Jooganahalli. For this layout an estimate for Rs. 1,77,600 was sanctioned during March 1959. Jooganahalli. Layout.

558. For Police Staff Quarters near the junction of Magadi Road and Chord Road, an estimate for Rs. 2,56,700 was sanctioned. About 200 sites were formed and the work was under progress. Police Staff Quarters.

559. The Scheme for the formation of a Hutting Colony in Industrial Suburb, North Zone, was sanctioned in April 1958. The formation of 160 sites of 20′ x 25′ was in progress during the year. Hutting Colony in Industrial Suburb, North Zone.

560. An estimate for Rs. 2,44,000 was sanctioned in 1954 and about 94 sites have been formed and 71 allotted. The layout was nearing completion. Okalipuram Layout—I Stage.

561. Out of 20 "C" and six twin type quarters sanctioned for Rs. three lakhs in March 1957, six "C" type quarters were completed and disposed of in public auction. Five twin type quarters and 14 "C" type quarters were in different stages of progress. Jayamahal Extension Buildings.

562. The revised estimate for the formation of a road linking Jayanagar Extension to Bangalore—Bannerghatta Road was Rs. 60,000. The work was under progress during the year. Linking Jayanagar with Bangalore—Bannerghatta Road.

563. An estimate for Rs. 4,59,285 was sanctioned in September 1956, most of the formation work was completed. Out of the sites formed allotments were made. Lakkasandra Layout.

564. A scheme for Rs. 2,53,500 was sanctioned for the formation of a layout by the side of Victoria Road. Victoria Road Layout.

565. The scheme for forming about 273 sites by the side of the Tannery Road at a cost of Rs. 79,300 was sanctioned during December 1956. Major portion of the sites were allotted. Jodi Lingarajapur Layout.

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Conclusion.

566. The rapid increase of the population in the City and consequently the need for expansion of residential and industrial area did not abate as compared with the situation existed in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the post-war conditions and location of nation-building industries in and around Bangalore City.

567. Therefore, the Trust Board constituted a section by obtaining sanction of Government during the year to devote its whole-hearted attention to take up survey and to draw up maps and it was called the Master Plan Section.

568. The Master Plan Section completed the preliminary surveys for the two mile belt from the present Corporation limits of Bangalore City. The set object was to make a survey and plan for the five-mile belt area around Bangalore City.

(xi) Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

Acquisition of Properties.

569. As number of cases were under several stages of acquisition, no property was completely acquired during the year. The number of unpaid awards at the end of March 1959 was 93 (94) involving a sum of Rs. 54,686 (Rs. 54,700).

Straight Road Scheme from Old Elgin Fountain to District Offices.

570. The first and second stages of the scheme having been completed, the sites formed in the north-eastern sector of the Straight Road were disposed of to the City Municipal Council, Mysore.

571. Several works under the schemes were under progress and the amount spent on improvement and other works during the year was Rs. 7,95,212 including the outlay on incomplete works of previous years.

House connections.

572. Two hundred and sixty-three (165) house connections were given during the year.

573. The total amount of the estimates sanctioned by several authorities aggregated to Rs. 14,18,769.

Building Sites.

574. A total of 655 sites were available for sale at the beginning of the year, 81 new sites were formed and three sites were resumed by the Board, making a total of 739 sites. Out of this, 209 sites were sold during the year, leaving a balance of 530 sites at the close of the year. The realisation from sale of sites, out of arrear and current demands amounted to Rs. 2,06,596 and the arrears at the end of the year was Rs. 75,853.

575. An estimate for Rs. 64,000 was sanctioned for formation of sites to the South of Abhinava Shankar Mutt, Fort Mohalla and 12 model houses were constructed. Further works were held up for want of possession of the survey lands from the Revenue Department.

Formation of Layout of sites to the South of Abhinava Shankar Mutt, Fort Mohalla.

576. An estimate for Rs. 19,100 was sanctioned for formation of shop sites along Dhanvanthri Road and these were sold enbloc to the City Municipal Council and the sale proceeds was being realised in instalments.

Shop sites along Dhanvanthri Road

577. The acquisition proceedings for formation of a layout of 50 sites for Bamboo Bazaar at Mysore South were still under progress and the original estimate for Rs. 1,12,900 was revised to Rs. 1,68,600.

Formation of a layout of 50 sites for Bamboo Bazaar at Mysore South.

578. The original estimate for Rs. 8,90,210 was revised to Rs. 15,63,000 for the location of Industrial Suburb and the work has to be undertaken in stages. Acquisition proceedings were also under progress.

Formation of a layout of sites for locating the Industrial Suburb in Mysore South.

579. As per the estimates sanctioned by Government, sites were formed and sold enbloc to the City Municipality and the sale proceeds was being realised in instalments. Several underground drainage works were in different stages of progress during the year.

Formation of shop sites in North-eastern sector of the Straight Road Scheme.

580. Two model houses at Karunapura were constructed and completed during the year out of Trust Board Funds. This is in addition to the model houses already constructed. The total realisation from sale of model houses during the year including some constructed under Low Group Housing Scheme was Rs. 2,47,021. The total amount to be realised at the beginning of the year was Rs. 27,10,738. The amount realised up to the beginning of the year was Rs. 17,41,362 and that realised during the year was Rs. 2,47,021, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 7,22,354 to be realised during the next year.

Model Houses.

581. As a first stage, a loan of Rs. 5,00,000 was received from the Mysore Housing Board for construction of 92 model houses in several localities.

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582. The outlay incurred in this respect during the year was Rs. 30, 654. All the houses have been sold. At the second stage, another loan of Rs. 3,00,000 was received for construction of 43 houses at Shankar Mutt Layout, Yadavagiri and Karunapura. The work was started during the year and the outlay incurred was Rs. 2,18,254. Lastly, a third loan of Rs. 1,50,000 was received for construction of 21 model houses at the Industrial Estate at Yadavagiri. The work was not put on hand during the year as the loan was received at the fag end of the year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

583. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 11,46,707. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 10,33,843 making a total of Rs. 21,80,550 as receipts. The expenditure was Rs. 7,95,212, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 13,85,338 at the end of the year.

CHAPTER IV—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

(i) Land Revenue

(1st July 1958 to 30th June 1959)

Bangalore Division.

Distress Relief.

584. Due to the failure of timely rainfall during the year in the early part of the agricultural operations, adverse seasonal conditions prevailed in a few parts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitradurga Districts. In Bangalore and Bellary Districts, there were no scarcity conditions, the seasonal conditions being normal.

585. In Kolar District the scarcity conditions that were prevailing during the previous year showed signs of abatement from the commencement of the year due to good rainfall during April and May 1958 and they completely disappeared from October 1958, due to heavy rainfall from July to September 1958. However, 149 relief works, most of which were incomplete, were undertaken during the early part of 1958-59 and executed.

586. On account of inadequate and sporadic rainfall during the latter part of July 1958, sowing and transplantation of Ragi was affected in some parts of Tumkur District. Again, during early part of September 1958, rains failed and crops were showing signs of withering. Further, from 8th October 1958 to 14th November 1958, rainfall was scanty, with the result, the dry crops were affected, causing anxiety. Relief works were started in the affected taluks to alleviate distress and to afford labour to the unemployed agriculturists.

587. Similarly, in Chitradurga District, scarcity conditions appeared in Parasuramapura Hobli in Challakere Taluk and Dharmapura Hobli in Hiriyur Taluk. Prompt measures were taken to alleviate the scarcity conditions by (1) suspension of collection of assessment, annuities on loans, (2) providing relief works under "54 Famine", and (3) providing Takavi, etc.

588. No famine relief works were started in Bellary District during the year. But, on account of adverse seasonal conditions, Government sanctioned remission of 50 per cent

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of dry assessment in Bellary Taluk and 75 per cent in Hacholi Hobli of Siruguppa Taluk and 50 per cent in other Hoblies of the Taluk.

Concessions to ameliorate conditions of Agriculturists

589. In Bangalore District, no special concessions were shown during the year. But concessions like grant of subsidy for sinking irrigation wells and subsidy loan, land improvement loan and takavi loan were continued. Similarly, concessions were also shown in Kolar.

590. Public Health was generally good throughout the year except for the prevalence of small-pox, malaria, typhoid and cholera in Bangalore, Chitradurga and Bellary Districts.

591. There was prevalence of black-quarter and anthrox disease in almost all the taluks in Kolar District.

Emmigration and Immigration.

592. There was no unusual movement of labour either within or from and into Bangalore Division in search of food or employment or due to any other reasons during the year and the labour classes found sufficient employment.

terial prosperity of the people.

593. The material prosperity of the people was fair during the year. There was no change in the economic conditions of the people.

Accidental Fires.

594. There were 671 cases of accidental fires during the year resulting in a loss of seven human lives, 93 cattle and property estimated at Rs.6,65,390-50 (Rs. 3,80,296-25).

Assessed waste lands available for cultivation.

595. Out of the total extent of 3,10,252 acres of assessed waste lands available for cultivation at the commencement of the year, an extent of 47,062 acres with an assessment of Rs. 22,960 was taken up for cultivation.

Amrit Mahal Kaval Lands.

596. The total extent of Amrit Mahal Kaval lands available for disposal was 64,877 acres, of which 12,123 acres were disposed of, leaving a balance of 52,753-33.

Date Reserve Land

597. At the end of the year, there was an extent of 34,028 acres of date reserve land for disposal.

Disposal of Disafforested area.

598. No land was disafforested during the year. Out of a total extent of 1,00,790 acres of land available for disposal, an extent of 444 acres was disposed of for cultivation during the year.

Darkhasts.

599. Out of a total of 42,607 cases of Darkhasts, 26,658 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 15,949 at the close of the year.

600. The total extent of land disposed of during the year was 39,341 acres and 34 guntas and the amount realised thereon was Rs. 88,852-42.

Grow More Food Scheme

601. The total extent of land granted under the Grow More Food Scheme from the beginning till the close of the Scheme was 2,93,582-31 acres. Of these, an extent of 86,785-9 acres had been cancelled for the violation of the conditions of the grant.

Subsidy for construction of Irrigation wells.

602. Out of a total of 2,384 applications received for grant of subsidy for construction of irrigation wells, 1,902 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 482 at the close of the year. Out of a sum of Rs. 2,22,625 allotted to the Division, a sum of Rs. 1,83,352 was disbursed to the several grantees during the year.

Loans for Construction of irrigation wells

603. Out of 960 applications received for loans for construction of Irrigation wells, 560 applications were disposed of.

Area under occupation and area cropped.

604. During the year, the area under occupation, area cropped and the percentage of fallow land to the area under occupation were 63,29,903, 53,72,370, and 84 per cent, respectively.

Out-turn of Selected Crops.

605. The average out-turn of paddy, ragi and sugarcane for the year remained the same as in the previous year, but in respect of horsegram and cholam there was slight increase.

Area under Select Crops.

606. There was an increase in the area under cultivation in respect of paddy, ragi, jowar and sugarcane and decrease in horsegram and cotton during the year.

Vanivilas Sagar and Marconahalli Reservoir.

607. The atchkat of Vani Vilas Sagar in Hiriyur Taluk has been refixed at 18,000 acres. The total atchkat under the Marconahalli Reservior covers an extent of 14,063 acres, of which 1,767 acres is covered by dry belt zone and 12,296 acres are occupied lands.

608. Out of a total demand of Rs.4,90,207, a sum of Rs. 2,02,003-84 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2, 88, 203-25.

Coercive Processes.

609. The total number of several kinds of coercive processes served for the recovery of Land Revenue and Land Revenue Miscellaneous was 69,291 and the amount realised was Rs. 5,23,120 during the year.

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Loans.

610. A sum of Rs. 5,38,910 was actually disbursed as loans to the grantees in the Division under :—

		Rs.
1	Land Improvement ...	2,41,210
2	Takavi ...	2,97,200
3	Fruit Culture ...	500
	Total Rs.	5,38,910.

Takavi Loans.

611. Out of 3,218 applications for a loan of Rs. 12,44,580 for disposal during the year, 1,416 applications for a sum of Rs. 3,25,340 were sanctioned and 798 applications for a sum of Rs. 4,02,390 remained undisposed of at the close of the year, while 1,004 applications for a sum of Rs. 5,16, 850 were rejected as they did not fulfil the conditions of the grant.

612. Out of a total demand of Rs. 12,49,512-67 including the previous year's, a sum of Rs. 5,43,162-07 was actually collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,06,350-60.

Land Improvement Loans

613. Out of 2,007 applications for land improvement loans amounting to Rs. 13,64,795, six hundred and seventy-one applications for a sum of Rs. 2,27,160 were sanctioned and 835 applications for a sum of Rs. 6,39,255 were pending. For not fulfilling the conditions of the grant, 50 applications were rejected amounting to Rs. 4,98,380.

614. The total demand for the year including the arrears of previous year's amounted to Rs. 17,05,075-38. Of which, a sum of Rs. 2,52,276-83 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,52,798-55.

Revision of Survey and Settlement

615. Detailed original survey work was conducted in 178 inam villages comprising an area of 40,498 acres and 29 guntas and original classification was done in 178 inam villages covering an area of 40,400 acres.

616. During the year, 12,85,317 boundary marks were inspected.

617. The Scheme of Land Record of Rights has been introduced into all the Government villages as well as in some of the Inam villages which had been surveyed and settled.

618. Out of a total demand of Rs. 1,56,288 under Record of Rights (hissa) fees, a sum of Rs. 10,084 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,46,204.

619. Under Mutation Fees, out of a total demand of Rs. 3,44,847, a sum of Rs. 1,79,639 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,65,229 at the end of the year.

Tanks.

620. There were 1,519 major tanks and 5,999 minor tanks during the year in the Division.

Chowtayi Tanks

621. There were 170 Chowtayi tanks, of which 134 were in action and 36 out of action.

Tank Panchayats

622. There were 69 Tank Panchayats in Bangalore Division.

Takrar Takthas

623. There were 56,986 Takrar Takthas cases (including 13,677 pending from previous year) for disposal during the year, of which 37,867 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 19,119 at the close of the year.

Avenue trees

624. Sixty-seven thousand and seven pits were dug and 91,447 trees were planted and the branches of 4,530 trees were lopped during the year.

625. The implementation of the Inam Abolition Act has been further extended to many other Inam villages in the Division.

Mysore Division.

Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions

626. The rainfall during the year was little higher than that of the previous year and also untimely and not well distributed. Owing to withholding of rains in the early part of the year, sowing of dry crops was delayed. As there was no rainfall in Mugur Hobli, T. Narasipur Taluk, it was considered as distressed area and relief measures were taken up during the year.

627. In general, material prosperity of the people was fairly satisfactory during the year.

Prices of Foodgrains

628. The prices of principal foodgrains, such as rice, ragi and jola showed a rising tendency in the early part of the year with a view to check the fluctuation of prices of foodgrains particularly rice, and the Price Stabilisation Scheme was continued and sale of Government rice at two seers per rupee was arranged through the Co-operative Societies, Municipalities, Village Panchayats. Foodgrains were available in sufficient quantities in open markets and shandies.

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Labour and Wages

629. The wage rates of skilled and unskilled labour remained more or less the same as was during the previous year.

630. Labour was generally available and employment was provided to the local and immigrant labourers by several Industrial concerns such as Iron and Steel Works, Cement Factory, Mysore Paper Mills at Bhadravathi, Hydro-Electric Works at Jog, and Tunga Sugar Works at Shimoga.

631. Seasonal labour was available in Malnad parts for agricultural operations from South Kanara District and neighbouring areas.

Emigration and Immigration

632. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the districts of the Division during the year. It was reported that there was in-flow of labour from Andhra and Madras States for employment in major projects *viz.*, Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project, Bhadra Reservoir Project and Tunga Anicut Works. There was immigration of labour in Chickmagalur District from South Kanara, Malabar and Tamilnad and the labourers were settled down in this district particularly in tea, coffee and rubber estates as well as in areca gardens with their families during the year.

633. As a whole, the labour classes had generally sufficient work in all the districts of the Division due to development works undertaken by the Government.

Accidental Fire

634. There were 655 cases of fire accidents during the year, resulting in loss of nine human lives, 201 cattle and property estimated at Rs. 13,63,747-98. A sum of Rs. 40,715 in all was sanctioned as relief to the sufferers out of the discretionery grants during the year. In addition to cash relief, building materials costing Rs. 31,726 were granted free of cost to the sufferers.

Assessed waste lands

635. Out of an extent of 3,36,349 acres of land available for cultivation at the beginning of the year, an extent of 5,644-37 acres with an assessment of Rs. 8,185-24 was taken up for cultivation during the year.

636. The net increase in the area brought under cultivation during the year was 5,596-12 acres with an assessment of Rs. 8,031.

637. Out of 92,571 acres, an extent of 2,008-17 acres of land was disposed of for cultivation, leaving a balance of 90,563-24 acres of land at the end of the year. Amrit Mahal Kaval Lands

638. Out of the available date reserve lands, an extent of 216-27 acres of land was disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 30,302-20 acres at the end of the year. Date Reserve Lands

639. An extent of 3,467-21 acres of disafforested area was disposed of for cultivation during the year, leaving a balance of 4,078-32 acres at the end of the year.

640. Out of a total number of 34,618 darkhasts, 15,797 darkhasts were disposed of (both by grant and rejection), leaving a balance of 18,821 at the close of the year. Darkhasts

641. The total extent of land disposed of during the year was 9,980-24 acres, the amount realised was Rs. 2,41,660.

642. The total extent of land granted under the Grow More Food Scheme was 1,04,536-11 acres. Of this, an extent of 36,032-14 acres had been confirmed up to the end of the year. Grow More Food Scheme

643. The scheme of granting loans in addition to subsidy for sinking irrigation wells was continued during the year. Grant of loans

644. Out of the total amount of Rs. 2,18,500 allotted to five districts during the year, a sum of Rs. 37,601 was disbursed.

645. The scheme for the grant of subsidy for the construction of irrigation wells continued to be in force during the year. Subsidy for construction of irrigation wells.

646. Out of 405 applications, 144 were disposed of by grant and 140 by rejection, leaving a balance of 121 at the end of the year.

647. The total area under occupation during the year was 41,45,701 (41,13,732-29) acres. The increase was generally due to grant of lands for cultivation under Darkhast Rules and restoration of Khates during the year. Area under occupation.

648. The net area cropped during the year was 34,56,356-18 (33,39,820-06) acres. Net area cropped.

649. The percentage of fallow lands compared to the area under occupation for the five districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Shimoga and Chickmagalur was 19.

ADMN. OF LAND

Area under Selected Crops.

650. There was an increase in the total extent of land cultivated under selected crops except cotton during the year.

651. The areas cultivated under selected crops during the year were.—

Selected crops	Acres	
	1958-59	1957-58
1 Paddy	7,54,192	7 17,048
2 Ragi	8 2?,478	7,81,736
3 Horsegram	4,73, 9?	4 41 009
4 Jowar (Cholam)	3,2?,?30	3,17,607
5 Sugarcane	37,4?4	36,567
6 Cotton	31,867	37,063

Visvesvaraya Canal.

652. An extent of 4,625 acres was under cultivation under Visvesvaraya Canal. T. Narasipur Taluk is the only taluk in Mysore District which is fed by the Visvesvaraya Canal.

653. Out of a total demand of Rs. 66,82,855-99 (including the arrears of Rs. 46,17,510-06) booked under contribution and water-rate etc., under the Visvesvaraya Canal, a sum of Rs. 20,95,461-17 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 45,87,394-52.

Coercive Processes.

654. The total number of coercive processes of all kinds served was 41,233 (38,115) and the amount realised was Rs. 4,83,245 (Rs. 5,14,217).

Land Improvement and Takavi Loans.

655. Out of a sum of Rs. 1,44,500 and Rs. 2,79,000 under Land Improvement and Takavi Loans, respectively, allotted to the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Chickmagalur and Shimoga, a sum of Rs. 3,84,045 (L. I Loan Rs. 1,26,955 plus Takavi Loan Rs. 2,57,090) was actually disbursed.

656. Under Takavi Loans, out of a total demand of Rs. 6,42,962 including arrears of previous year, a sum of Rs. 3,41,150 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,01,812 at the end of the year.

Takavi Loan.

657. Under Takavi Loans, out of 3,158 applications for a sum of Rs. 13,08,055 during the year, 1,037 applications involving a sum of Rs. 2,58,650 were sanctioned.

Land Improvement Loan.

658. Under Land Improvement Loan Scheme, 1,868 applications for a sum of Rs. 14,08,618 were dealt with during the year, of these 725 applications involving a sum of Rs. 2,09,690 were sanctioned and 683 applications for a sum of Rs. 3,57,920 were pending at the close of the year.

659. The total demand for the year including the arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs. 1,85,269-76, of this a sum of Rs. 72,717-06 was recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,12,552-70 at the close of the year.

Inspection of Boundary Marks.

660. Out of 4,60,040 boundary marks inspected during the year 16,203 boundary marks were found to be missing and 14,857 were set right.

Frontier Boundary Marks.

661. There were no frontier boundary marks in any of the districts of the Old Mysore area in this Division except Mysore.

Record of Rights.

662. Record of Rights Scheme has been introduced into all the Government villages as well as to some of the Inam villages which had been surveyed and settled.

Mutation Cases.

663. Out of 2,24,075 mutation cases, 96,925 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,27,150 cases at the close of the year.

664. Out of a total sum of Rs. 3,39,366 including arrears of Rs. 1,38,525 of previous year, a sum of Rs. 2,09,785 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,29,581 at the close of the year.

Tanks.

665. There were 1,179 major and 15,048 minor tanks in the districts of Mandya, Mysore, Hassan, Chickmagalur and Shimoga comprised in this Division.

666. The number of major and minor tanks that were in urgent need of repairs were 47 and 672, respectively.

Chowthayi Tanks.

667. There were 15 Chowthayi Tanks in addition to one Ane and one Channel in this Division.

Takrar Taktas.

668. There were 14 Tank Panchayats in the Division. In this Division, there were 135 village forests. Out of a total number of 45,553 cases of encroachment on Government lands and unauthorised use of Government water and unauthorised construction of houses on Government lands etc., for disposal during the year including 7,863 cases pending from the previous year, 32,197 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 13,356 cases at the end of the year.

Avenue Trees

669. Thirty thousand, nine hundred and thirty-four pits were dug, 97,919 trees were planted, and 7,300 trees were lopped off during the year.

Belgaum Division.

Scarcity Condition in Bijapur District.

670. In Bijapur District due to untimely and insufficient rainfall, Kharif crops were adversely affected in almost all parts of the district except in Badami Taluka. Full suspension of Land Revenue was granted in 122 villages and half suspension was granted in 252 villages. Test scarcity works were started with a view to providing employment to the people of the villages where conditions akin to scarcity existed, and a sum of Rs 4,11,721 was spent on these works till 31st July 1959.

Dharwar District.

671. For want of timely and sufficient rains, conditions akin to scarcity prevailed in parts of Navalgund and Ron Talukas and Nargund Mahal of Dharwar District. As the distress conditions were not very acute, test scarcity works were started to provide labour to the needy agricultural labourers. Full suspension of Land Revenue was granted in 20 villages and half suspension in 31 villages. An amount of Rs. 47,015 was spent on the scarcity works.

Belgaum District.

672. Due to failure of crops on account of inadequate rainfall in Belgaum District, there were conditions akin to scarcity in the talukas of Bailhongal, Parasgad, Gokak, Ramdurg, part of Chikodi, Raibag Mahal and Athani Taluka. Relief works in the form of construction of approach roads, bunding and improvement to tanks were started to provide labour to the people in the affected villages. In all, 238 villages were affected by conditions akin to scarcity. Land Revenue was suspended in full in 145 villages and half suspension was granted in 135 villages. A sum of Rs. 19,25,200 was spent on scarcity works.

Fodder supply.

673. The supply of fodder was generally adequate except in a few villages in Bagalkot Taluk and also in Belgaum District on account of failure of crops.

674. The total net revenue for the year was Rs. 1,01,51,149·10 (Rs. 1,00,99,501·21).

675. Remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 8,42,664·48 (Rs. 5,28,804·53).

676. The total area of waste land leased for cultivation since the commencement of Grow More Food Campaign was 96,469·28 acres.

Gulbarga Division.

677. Due to failure of Kharif and Rabi crops in certain parts of Sindhnur, Manvi, Gangawati and Lingsugur Taluks in particular and with a view to providing employment to agricultural labourers of the affected areas in Sindhnur Taluk, two relief works were taken up in Raichur District, and a sum of Rs. 1,05,000 was spent towards the construction of roads. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was also sanctioned for fodder taccavi in Sindhnur Taluk.

678. In Gulbarga District, five famine works were taken up for which Rs. 1,25,000 was sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 25,000 was actually utilised during the year.

679. No epidemic diseases were reported in Raichur and Bidar Districts, while in Gulbarga District outbreaks of cholera and influenza were reported in some parts.

680. The main crops of the Division were jawar, paddy, cotton, wheat, bajra, gram, pulses and oilseeds. The total area under different crops was 58,15,687-62 (52,31,562-07) acres. Area of crop.

681. The total number of protected tenants and the area held by them was 99,561 and 17,79,930-24 acres, respectively, of these land alienations were sanctioned to the extent of 28,998-33 acres with an assessment of Rs. 34,049-43. Tenancy.

682. Out of 954 applications for the assignment of lands on patta under new Laoni Rules received during the year, 761 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 193. The total extent of land assigned during the year was 2,414 acres and 22 guntas. Laoni.

683. Out of 2,367 Takrari cases, 2,117 cases were disposed of. In connection with the illicit use of water by ryots penalty to the extent of Rs. 43,481-99 was levied in Raichur District. Takrari Taktas.

684. There were 248 major and 813 minor tanks in this Division. Tanks.

685. There were in all, 215 cases of fire accidents during the year involving 315 families in three districts. Fire Accidents.

686. A total sum of Rs. 10,97,472-96 was sanctioned and distributed during the year for various purposes like Taccavi.

ADMN. OF LAND

bunding, purchase of cattle and seeds, construction of wells, etc., to step up production and improve the economic condition of agriculturists.

Finance.

687. During the year, a sum of Rs. 68,13,039-71 was collected towards Land Revenue demand (including arrears), leaving a balance of Rs. 71,92,140-92 in the Division.

688. An amount of Rs. 5,67,444-81 was collected towards Taccavi arrears, leaving a balance of Rs. 95,33,679-02 at the close of the year.

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

Work in Inam Villages.

Original Survey Work.

689. Detailed survey work was conducted in 198 (245) villages comprising an extent of 48,491 acres and 15 guntas involving 12,724 (15,332) blocks.

Original Classification.

690. Original classification was done in 197 (241) villages involving 12,541 (15,727) blocks, with an area of 47,379 (53,472) acres.

Bandh Pahani (Boundary Marks)

691. Boundary marks were erected in 12,538 (14,475) blocks involving 197 (239) villages.

Hissa Survey

692. Hissa survey work was conducted in 84 (61) Inam villages, comprising 9,138 (8,777) Hissas.

693. Survey and Settlement was introduced into 72 (47) Inam villages.

Work in Government Villages.

694. There were 7,736 (6,737) Darkhast Phodi Records while the number of Mutation, Hudbast and Miscellaneous Records disposed of during the year was 22,603 (38,818).

695. Under Land Records Phodi and other miscellaneous measurement, 18,596 (19,951) blocks were measured with an extent of 58,771 (63,538) acres in 3,695 (4,403) villages.

696. Detailed classification work was done in 3,659 (4,207) villages with an extent of 41,098 (54,570) acres.

Bandh Pahani.

697. The number of newly phoded survey numbers or blocks in respect of which the boundary marks erected was 14,286 (18,684) in 3,667 (4,026) villages.

698. The Land Records staff had shown hudbust in 4,504 cases, covering an extent of 21,058 acres and 32 guntas during the year. Twenty-five cases of encroachment were detected.

699. A sum of Rs. 55,733 (Rs. 20,988) was realised on account of fees charged for phoding of survey numbers.

700. Fifteen taluk maps and the district map of Hassan were prepared during the year. In addition to these, 21 maps relating to Hyderabad Karnataka were prepared. Taluk maps.

701. Key maps of 979 villages (comprising maps of Government and Settled Inam villages of the erstwhile Mysore State, Post Consolidation maps and village maps of Bombay Karnataka and Hyderabad Karnataka) consisting of 1,08,421 survey numbers were drawn. Village maps

702. Hand drawn maps of 41 unsettled Inam villages comprising 1,411 survey numbers were drawn for being issued to the parties on payment of fees. Hand drawn maps.

703. Incorporation of up-to-date corrections were made in respect of 10,874 survey numbers in 1,494 print copies of maps of 164 villages.

704. During the year, 27,117 copies of maps of 1,022 different villages comprising 93,334 survey numbers were printed.

705. The number of district and village maps sold to the public was 3,807 and the amount realised therefrom was Rs. 9,864·42. Six thousand eight hundred and twelve village maps and sixty taluk, maps valued at Rs. 17,172 were supplied to the use of offices. Issue of maps

706. The stock of village, taluk, district and State maps at the end of the year was 5,80,768 of a total value of Rs. 14,71,358. Stock of maps

707. The rectification of Akarbands was completed in respect of 1,174 (1,219) phodi records relating to old Mysore area. Akarbands

708. Rectification of Akarbands as a result of mistakes detected during mutation measurement was completed in respect of 70 (65) villages.

709. Out of 3,080 (3,332) Phodi records including 1,025 (468) pending from previous year, 2,488 (2,307) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 592 (1,025) records at the close of the year. Phodi records

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Mutation cases under Record of Rights.

710. Out of 11,536 (14,845) records including 5,909 mutation and other records pending from previous year, 8,166 records were disposed of, leaving 3,370 records pending at the close of the year.

Circle Tippan copies.

711. Out of 961 (1,002) indents received from the several District Survey Officers, tippan and other copies pertaining to 905 (906) indents involving 17,162 survey numbers comprising 5,167 villages were complied with.

712. The total amount realised by the issue of tippan and other copies was Rs. 19,277 (Rs. 18,166) during the year.

Decennial Revision.

713. Out of the demand statement of 32 units relating to 3,791 (3,905) villages during the year, work in respect of 10 cases relating to 1,415 (1,350) villages was completed.

Biennial Revision of Potgi.

714. Out of 14 units comprising of 50 villages, the work relating to nine cases pertaining to 34 villages was completed.

Record of Rights.

715. The surveyors posted for Mutation work in the several taluks had measured 70,359 (52,971) hissas in addition to the clearing of Darkhast Phod, Alienation, Acquisition and Hudbust Records.

716. The Record of Rights Scheme has been introduced into all the Government and Settled Inam Villages in the State.

717. During the year, the Record of Rights Scheme was introduced in 84 (61) Inam villages that were newly surveyed and settled and they were spread over several taluks, and the Hissa Survey work was also completed in these Inam villages.

Integrated Areas.

BELLARY DISTRICT

Demarcation sketches.

718. Demarcation sketches were prepared and supplied to all the Government villages except the Inam villages and the 19 non-Government villages of Sandur.

Topographical Details.

719. Maintenance set of the village maps with the District Surveyor were kept up-to-date by incorporating topographical details whenever necessary.

KOLLEGAL TALUK

720. One hundred and ninety-five applications relating to transfer of registry were pending at the beginning of the year. During the year, 1,524 fresh applications were received making a total of 1,719 applications; of these, 1,237 applications were disposed of, leaving a balance of 482.

721. Out of 377 applications of miscellaneous transfer of registry including 48 applications of the previous year, 272 applications were disposed of, leaving a balance of 105 at the end of the year.

SOUTH KANARA

722. During the year, 7,408 Sub-Divisions were sanctioned, of which 6,689 Sub-Divisions were check measured by the Surveyors. Topography

723. The maintenance set of village maps were being maintained up-to-date by the District Survey Officer. The re-printing of village maps was being attended to by the Central Survey Office, Madras.

HYDERABAD KARNATAKA AREA

724. The Hissa Survey work in Afzalpur and Aland Taluks of Gulbarga District, and in Raichur and Kushtagi Taluks of Raichur District and in Humnabad Taluk of Bidar District was taken up during the year. Up to end of March 1959, the number of Hissas measured by all the parties was 50,365 (51,163).

BELGAUM CIRCLE

725. The Superintendent of Land Records was the controlling officer and he was in general administrative charge of all the maintenance records of Belgaum Circle. The jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Land Records extends over four districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara.

726. Out of 16,637 survey numbers including 4,429 survey numbers of previous year for disposal, 11,224 survey numbers were measured, leaving a balance of 5,413 survey numbers at the close of the year.

CHAPTER V—FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

(i) Food Production

727. The undermentioned schemes were in operation during the year :—

1. *Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Varieties of Seeds—Setting up of Seed Farms.*—During the year, 28 seed farms were set up for increasing the crop yields thus making up a total of 48 farms started in the Second Plan Period. During the year, crops were raised on 36 farms and the remaining were under reclamation being Government waste lands. The total quantity of seeds produced on seed farms was 6,755 mds. The quantities of improved seeds produced on seed farms were supplied to the Registered Seed Growers for further multiplication and distribution to cultivators.

The State Budget provision for this scheme for 1958-59 was Rs. 11,59,500 and the Central assistance was —as loan Rs. 85,085, and as grant Rs. 2,04,148.

2. *Distribution of Fertilisers.*—During the year, the work of propaganda for proper application of chemical manures in adequate doses and in time, as well as to popularise increased use of Superphosphate and Urea and new fertilisers like Ammonium Sulphate/Nitrate, was continued. The progress during the year was :—

Total quantity of fertilisers distributed ... 42,021 tons.
Acreage benefited ... ... 4,20,210 acres.
Estimated additional gross production of foodgrains ... ... 1,59,833 tons.

The State Budget provision for this scheme for the year 1958-59 was Rs. 2,26,530 and the Central assistance in the form of grant was Rs. 9,754.

3. *Preparation and Distribution of Urban Compost.*—Under this scheme, it is envisaged to utilise the town sweepings, sewage, etc., in preparing compost manure.

To accelarate the compost work in rural parts, a scheme known as 'Scheme for Development of Local Manurial Resources' has been launched on an all-India basis. Under this Scheme, village leaders one from each

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

village, in the N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks will be given training in the improved methods of conservation of cattle and human wastes for preparing compost.

The progress under compost preparation by several Municipalities in the State during the year was 2,17,000 tons, benefiting 13,400 acres of land, thus giving an estimated additional food production of 10,850 tons (gross).

The State Budget provision for this scheme for the year 1958-59 was Rs. 1,73,330 and the Central assistance in form of grant was Rs. 29,657.

4. *Procurement and Distribution of Green Manure Seeds.*—Under this scheme, 238 tons of sunnhemp and other green manure seeds as well as 14 lakhs of glyricidia seedlings and cuttings were distributed during the year. Nearly an extent of 62,500 acres will be benefited with an estimated additional gross production of 6,250 tons of food-grains.

5. *Supply of Electrical and Diesel Engine Pumpsets, Persian Wheels and Tractors on Hire Purchase System.*—In order to help such farmers who have irrigation wells and resources of fixing pumpsets, it is envisaged to supply machinery only on loan basis to the agriculturists to help them have irrigation facilities. During the year, 250 electrical motor driven pumpsets were supplied. Fifteen diesel oil engine driven pumpsets and one persian wheel costing Rs. 38,283 were also supplied. In addition to this, 27 new tractors with implements costing Rs. 4,35,769 were supplied to the agriculturists to help machanise their agricultural operations. The additional food production estimated to be derived under this scheme was 250 tons (gross).

The State Budget provision for this scheme in form of loan for the year 1958-59 was Rs. 3,37,000 and loan from the Centre was Rs. 3,33,136.

6. *Plant Protection Scheme.*—During the year, 1,22,269 acres of food crops, which were affected by pests and diseases, were treated and the adverse effect which would otherwise be resulting was minimised. The estimated additional gross food production as a result of the above preventive work was 10,000 tons. The total

expenditure on the special staff and the cost of chemicals and equipment purchased for distribution to farmers at subsidised rates in the year was Rs. 95,288 and Rs. 56,539 respectively.

The State Budget provision for this scheme for the year 1958-59 was Rs. 2,09,620 and grant from the Centre was Rs. 14,135.

7. *Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation.*—During the year, an extent of 4,31,932 acres was covered by this method and an estimated additional gross production of 85,000 tons of foodgrains was secured.

The Budget allotment for this scheme for the year 1958-59 was Rs. 59,800 and grant from the Centre was Rs. 14,518.

8. *Development of local manurial resources and better utilisation of local resources for production of manure in villages.*—Enormous quantities of cattle manure, night soil and other locally available organic wastes in the rural areas are now wasted unprofitably. With a view to utilise these under an improved process for conversion into beneficial manure this scheme was intended to cover all N.E.S. and C. D. Blocks in the State. Further, it was also proposed to prepare compost in selected village panchayats by providing them sufficient financial assistance. The work was started in 27 blocks during the year. A quantity of 6,35,200 tons of rural compost was prepared.

9. *Construction of Irrigation Wells.*—This scheme provides financial assistance to the agriculturists by way of subsidy towards the cost of constructing irrigation wells in their lands. The amount of subsidy payable was Rs. 250 per well. The expenditure thus incurred as subsidy would be shared by the Government of India as well as by the State Government equally. In case the farmer needs further assistance, loans not more than Rs. 750 per well repayable in easy annual instalments are given, the total amount so given being not more than half the cost incurred by the applicant. The progress made under this scheme during the year was :—

No. of wells completed	...	1,020
Acreage benefited	...	2,040
Additional food production estimated.		1,000 tons (gross).

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The Budget allotment for this scheme for the year 1958-59 in form of loan was Rs. 12,70,200, and in form of assistance was Rs. 5,47,800 and the Central assistance in form of loan was Rs. 11,22,024, and in form of grant was Rs. 2,42,361.

10. Minor Irrigation works costing more than Rs. 50,000, and Minor Irrigation works costing below Rs. 50,000 were under operation during the year.

For these two schemes the Budget allotment for the year in form of loan was Rs. 56,64,000 and loan from the Centre was Rs. 21,70,125.

11. *Special Minor Irrigation Works*:—Minor irrigation works under which anicuts, tanks, feeder and pickup channels requiring improvements to secure economical utilisation of water for irrigation and costing below Rs. 50,000 were also brought under this scheme.

The Budget allotment for the year in form of loan was Rs. 1,23,73,000 and Central assistance in form of loan was Rs. 29,65,667 and in form of grant was Rs. 14,82,834.

12. *Restoration of Minor Tanks*.— The Budget allotment for this scheme for the year in form of loan was Rs. 20,45,000 and loan from the Centre was Rs. 5,57,264.

13. *Extension of power lines to irrigation pumpsets*.— The number of irrigation pumpsets energised with power was 1,654, helping to irrigate, 8,270 acres and resulting in an estimated additional production of 4,135 tons of foodgrains in the year.

The Budget allotment for this scheme for the year in form of loan was Rs. 42,00,000 and the Central assistance in form of loan was Rs. 39,19,014 and in form of grant was Rs. 7,83,806.

14. *Land Reclamation by Manual Labour*.—Land reclamation is one of the major beneficial works contributing to a long lasting or permanent benefit towards improvement of the concerned lands resulting in the assured increase of annual yield of the crops therefrom. During the year, an extent of 624 acres of land was reclaimed by manual labour, which resulted in an estimated additional gross production of 1,500 tons of foodgrains.

15. *Distribution of Iron and Steel for Agricultural purposes*—The Department continued to procure and arrange for distribution of iron and steel for agricultural purposes in the current year also. The distribution work was entrusted mainly to the co-operative societies and a few private registered stockists during the year. A quantity of 8,790 tons of iron and steel comprising of M.S. Flats for cart tyres and plough points, M.S. Squares for axles, B.P. and G.I. sheets and G.I. wires was allotted by Government of India.

16. *Tractor and Bulldozer Services.*—The Department continued the tractor and bulldozer service organisation to assist the cultivators to bring virgin lands under cultivation and to deep plough the lands already under cultivation to improve the outturn and secure increased food production.

During the year, 45 tractors and 32 bulldozers were engaged in the work in various parts of the State. The extent of land ploughed by tractors was 7,723 acres and the extent of land reclaimed by bulldozers was 1,135 acres. The estimated additional production derived from the above scheme was 1,500 tons of foodgrains (gross).

728. The work of the Department continued to be satisfactory and the targets set up for the period were attained.

(ii) Food Supplies.

729. The following figures show the acreage and production of cereals in the State for the year 1958-59 :— Acreage, Production and Requirements of Cereals in the State.

	Acreage		Production (in tons)	
	1958–59	1957–58	1958–59	1957–58
Rice ...	22,67,603	22,02,137	11,02,163	10,91,307
Ragi ...	21,60,153	20,16,400	6,06,460	5,97,448
Jola ...	61,41,794	63,44,348	12,37,713	10,28,924

730. The estimated adult population of the State for the year 1958-59 was 168·6 lakhs and the State's total requirement of foodgrains for the year (calculated at one pound of foodgrains per adult per day) was about 27·47

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lakhs of tons. The estimated average annual production of foodgrains in the State was 25·69 lakhs of tons and on this basis, the deficit in foodgrains for the year was estimated to be about 1·78 lakhs of tons.

Price Stabilisation Scheme

731. With a view to arrest the spiralling up of prices of foodgrains in general and of rice in particular in the latter part of the year, arrangements were made to get the second variety paddy under the Voluntary Procurement scheme hulled and to issue the resultant rice through Fair Price Shops in the State to bona fide consumers at two seers (Mysore Measure) per rupee or 4·8 lbs. per rupee with effect from 15th August 1958.

732. With a view to have a central agency for distribution of rice throughout the State, a contract was entered into with the Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Bangalore, for lifting of rice stocks after crediting the cost in advance from the several rice mills of Shimoga, Coorg, Dharwar and Belgaum Districts and delivery to the several retailers recognised by the Department in the State. Under the above contract, the State Marketing Co-operative Society lifted 52,473 pallas of rice from the several rice mills during the year and delivered the same to the nominees of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Assistant Director of Food Supplies (Depots), Bangalore.

733. At the end of the year, there were 407 Fair Price Shops functioning in the State.

Mysore Rice Procurement (Levy) Order 1959

734. With a view to build up stocks of rice for release through Fair Price Depots during the lean months of the year, the Government decided to procure paddy/rice during the current harvest of 1959 and promulgated the Rice Procurement Levy Order, 1959, on 13th January 1959. The order extended to the whole of the State.

735. A target of about 10,00,000 pallas of paddy was fixed in the first instance for procurement during the current harvest. The following quantities of paddy and rice were procured till the end of March 1959.

Paddy	...	3,36,300 pallas.
Rice	...	24,763 pallas.

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736. The Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957, promulgated by the Government of India during 1957-58 with amendments made during the year was in force during the year.

The Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957.

737. The restriction on the export of rice products like paffed or parched or beaten rice outside the Southern Zone imposed by the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957, continued to be in force in the State during the year.

738. The Mysore Foodgrains Licensing and Storage (Regulation) Order, 1957, which was in force till the end of 31st December 1958, was repealed and a new Order called "The Mysore Foodgrains Dealers and Millers Licensing Order, 1958," was issued and this Order continued to be in force during the remaining part of the year. The main provision of the new Order was that no Dealer or Miller shall at any time hold or transport business in foodgrains in a quantity of 50 mds. or more except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence granted by the licensing authority of the District in which the business takes place.

The Mysore Foodgrains Licensing and Storage (Regulation) Order, 1957.

739. The maximum prices at which the several varieties of paddy and rice might be sold in the State were fixed by the Mysore Rice and Paddy (Mysore) Price Control Order, 1959, issued by the Government of India during the year and was extended to the whole of the State.

The Rice and Paddy (Mysore) Price Control Order, 1958.

740. Wheat supplied by the Government of India at Rs. 14 per maund in the Central Storage Depots for issue to the bona fide consumers by the Co-operative Societies and fair price shops continued during the year as in the previous year.

Distribution of Wheat and Wheat Products.

741. Control Orders relating to wheat and wheat products continued to be in force during the year.

742. The price of sugar ranged from Rs. 1-28 nP to Rs. 1-62 nP. per viss of 3-1/8 lbs. (in retail) and Rs. 92 to Rs. 106 per bag of 2 cwt. (in wholesale) during the year. Even though the supply position of sugar was satisfactory there was an upward trend in the price of sugar at the close of the year.

Sugar and Jaggery

743. There was no control over jaggery during the year.

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Skimmed Milk Powder.

744. The State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd., New Delhi, allotted to the State 2,20,000 lbs. or about 98 tons of milk powder. The Government entrusted the work of obtaining and distributing the stocks (wholesale) to the Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Bangalore.

745. The release of milk powder under this arrangement had the immediate effect of checking the open market price of this commodity. The prices, which ranged from Rs. 1-75 nP. to Rs. 2 per lb. prior to the release of the above stocks, came down to Rs. 1-25 nP. per lb.

Conclusion.

746. The salient features of the Food Policy of Government during the year was one of assumption of slightly larger functions in regard to both procurement and distribution of foodgrains, mainly rice. The implementation of the Mysore Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1959, the provisions of which were not as rigorous as those of the monopoly procurement scheme of the period of full-fledged control nor as liberal as those of the scheme of Voluntary Procurement introduced during the preceding year, presented various complicated problems which had to be resolved with great tact frequently by skilful negotiation and persuasion rather than by enforcement, so as to achieve the objective of Government in making rice available to bonafide consumers at a reasonable price without at the same time causing harassment to the growers or undue interference with the normal trade channels.

(iii) Civil Supplies.

Textiles

747. The following control orders relating to Textiles were under the administration of this Department during the year :

(*a*) The Cotton Textiles Control Order, 1948.

(*b*) The Cotton Textiles Control of Movement Order, 1948.

(*c*) The Textile (Production by Powerloom) Control Order, 1956.

748. There were more than 7,000 powerlooms in the State engaged in the manufacture of art silk fabrics. Detailed investigations in individual cases were being

conducted and suitable recommendations made to the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, for the issue of necessary Registration Certificates wherever the powerlooms were found to be in existence and working on art silk prior to 19th December 1956, *i.e.*, the date of promulgation of the Textiles (Production by Powerloom) Control Order, 1956. The work relating to the regularisation of cotton powerlooms under the Government of India Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, was also one of the important items of work of the Department during the year.

749. The Mysore Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1957, continued to be in force during the year. As against the allotment of 1,83,180 tons for 1957-58, the Government of India enhanced the allotment to 2,20,500 tons. The Government Departments including Local Bodies, important institutions and major industries requiring large quantities of cement continued to get their supplies direct from the Cement Factories as before. Cement

750. The permit system for distribution of cement to the public was completely removed on account of the easy supply position of cement in the State.

751. The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., which came into existence during June 1956, continued to look after the work of the cement distribution up to stockists level during the year also. There were 433 Cement stockists in the State at the close of the year.

752. The Cotton Control Order, 1955, continued to be in force during the year. The Controller of Civil Supplies was the licensing authority for Mysore State in respect of 'B' and 'C' class licenses. Cotton

753. As per an amendment issued by the Government of India, the fee for the issue of new 'B' Class licence was enhanced by Rs. 5, thus the fee payable becoming Rs. 30 per licence. The number of 'B' Class licenses that remained during 1958-59 and which are due to be renewed for 1959-60 was 1,017. The renewal fee for each licence for 1959-60 is Rs. 25.

754. During the year, the supply position of Kerosene oil became rather scarce. Kerosene Oil

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Inspection of stocks of Iron and Steel and Scrap held by quota holders and stockists.

755. The Iron and Steel Controller, Bhadravati, authorised the Controller of Civil Supplies to inspect stocks of iron and steel or scrap held by any person (including quota holders of small scale and cottage industries). This has become a permanent feature of the activities of the Department.

Receipts and Expenditure

756. The total receipts of the Department by way of cotton and cement dealers licence fees were about Rs. 43,000. Against this, there was an expenditure of Rs. 56,695 under all heads during the year.

757. The work of the Department continued to be satisfactory during the year.

CHAPTER VI—AGRICULTURE, FOREST, CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING.

(i) Weather and Crop Condition

758. The following statement furnishes the particulars of Rainfall (In Millimeters) for the year 1958-59.

District	*No. of Raingauge Stations.	Normal Rainfall	Actual Average Rainfall 1958-59	Departure from Normal.
1. Bangalore ...	31	777·3	912·0	+ 134·7
2. Belgaum ...	9	791·7	805·2	+ 13·5
3. Bellary ...	11	571·7	578·3	+ 6·6
4. Bidar ...	3	857·0	1118·7	+ 261·7
5. Bijapur ...	11	569·9	521·3	— 48·6
6. Chickmagalur ...	24	1890·7	2167·8	+ 277·1
7. Chitradurga ...	25	566·8	629·6	+ 62·8
8. Coorg ...	21	2702·7	3608·9	+ 906·2
9. Dharwar ...	16	684·4	832·1	+ 147·7
10. Gulbarga ...	9	717·7	779·1	+ 61·4
11. Hassan ...	27	1015·2	1243·6	+ 228·4
12. Kolar ...	37	720·9	824·7	+ 103·8
13. Mandya ...	18	687·9	839·3	+ 151·4
14. Mysore ...	32	757·5	919·2	+ 161·7
15. North Kanara ...	9	2714·3	3340·5	+ 626·2
16. Raichur ...	13	579·3	582·8	+ 3·5
17. Shimoga ...	28	1461·0	1790·9	+ 329·9
18. South Kanara ...	8	3370·8	4099·8	+ 229·0
19. Tumkur ...	46	668·7	653·9	— 14·8
State ...	378	1189·7	1328·8	+ 139·1

*Excluding Observatory Raingauge Stations of I.M. Department.

759. The highest rainfall for the year was 10210·3 millimeters at Nagar Town, Shimoga District, while the lowest total for the year was 255·6 millimeters gauged at Nayakanhatti in Chitradurga District. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours for the year was at Nagar Town in Shimoga District, where a rainfall of 419·1 millimeters was recorded on 28th June, 1958.

The Effects of Weather on Crops.

760. Rainfall was normal in Bangalore, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Raichur and Shimoga Districts. Excessive rainfall was recorded in Tumkur, Chitradurga, Kolar, Bellary, Bijapur, Belgaum, North Kanara, Bidar and Coorg Districts but the condition of crops was fairly normal throughout the State. Rainfall was normal and well distributed throughout the State in

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May 1958. During June, rainfall was normal in most of the districts. Crops were in good condition except in Gadag Taluk of Dharwar District, where crops were damaged by caterpiller. In the month of July 1958, rainfall was deficient in most of the districts except in Hassan, Chickmagalur, Chitradurga and Bidar Districts. Condition of the crops was generally good except in the case of jola in T. Narasipur Taluk and paddy in Arasikere Taluk, which were slightly affected by caterpillar. During August, condition of crops was generally good except in Nelamangala Taluk of Bangalore District, where ragi crop suffered due to heavy rainfall. Paddy crop in Arasikere Taluk was affected by grasshoppers and in Mudhol Taluk. Groundnut crop was affected by insufficient rainfall in Badami Taluk. Kharif Jowar, ragi and savi were damaged to some extent in Hungal and Hirekerur Taluks due to heavy rains. Groundnut was affected by grasshoppers in Byadgi, and the same was affected due to excessive rain in Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar Districts. In September, rainfall was excessive in Kolar and Coorg Districts and deficient in Chitradurga, Dharwar, Raichur, Gulbarga and Bellary Districts. Condition of crops was generally good except in Nanjangud Taluk where paddy crop was affected by pests. Groundnut was slightly affected by pests in Sandur Taluk. Groundnut and other crops were damaged due to continuous rains in Haliyal and Ranebennur Taluks. Coffee and cardamom were affected by 'Dropping disease' in Mercara Taluk of Coorg District.

761. During October 1958, rainfall was normal in most of the districts but deficient in Tumkur, Bellary, Dharwar and North Kanara Districts. Crops were in good condition except in some parts of Turuvekere Taluk where castor crop was affected by caterpillar. Paddy crop in Nanjangud Taluk was affected by pests and crops withered in Arasikere Taluk of Hassan District due to non-receipt of timely rain. Chillies crop was demaged by Korachu disease in Kadur Taluk of Chickmagalur District. Cotton was affected by disease in Ranebennur Taluk of Dharwar District. Crops were badly affected in Raichur and Bidar Districts due to scanty rainfall. In November, there was normal rainfall throughout the State except in Belgaum and Bijapur Districts where there was

scanty rainfall. Rain was deficient in Dharwar District. Condition of standing crops was fair except in Bangalore North Taluk where ragi was affected to some extent. Ragi and chillies crops were affected by pests in Madhugiri Taluk of Tumkur District. There was no rainfall during the month of December except in Mysore District. Condition of crops was generally fair except in parts of Bangarpet Taluk, where the yield of dry crops were low due to insufficient rainfall. Dry crops and wet crops in Challakere Taluk failed due to insufficient rainfall. The yield of Hingari crops was poor due to untimely and inadequate rainfall. Paddy crops were damaged by pests in Mysore Taluk. There was no rainfall during the month of January but crops were in good condition. Yield of dry crops in Bangarpet was low due to untimely rainfall. Twenty per cent of the paddy crop was damaged in parts of Nanjangud due to untimely rainfall. There was no rainfall during February except in Mysore and Mandya Districts where it was normal. Crops were in good condition except in Pavagada Taluk of Tumkur District where paddy crop was affected by stem borer. The yield of crops in Bellary Taluk was low due to scarcity of water.

762. There was no rainfall during the month of March except in Mysore District where the rainfall was normal. The condition of standing crops was good. Paddy crop was slighty affected by pests in Kolar District.

(ii) Agriculture

763. The Department of Agriculture aims at development of Agriculture, intensively and extensively. The progress in this direction during the year has been very significant. General.

764. The Department consists of three main wings, *viz.*, Research, Extension and Education. Agricultural Research is the foundation for agricultural development. Improved agronomic practices, better seeds, improved implements and efficient plant protection measures are developed as a result of continuous work at the Agricultural Research Stations and Farms. These Research Stations and Farms are located in different parts of the State to solve the problems of various agricultural tracts, having

different soil and climatic conditions and cropping patterns. During the year, there were 44 Research Stations and Farms in the State, excluding the seed farms which are meant exclusively for multiplication of nucleus seeds of improved varieties. There are also four research divisions in the Department, *viz.*, (1) Botany, (2) Chemistry, (3) Entomology and (4) Plant Pathology. The research wings conduct research on various agricultural problems both in the laboratories as well as in the agricultural research stations.

765. The results of research obtained at the research stations and laboratories are transmitted to the farmers through the Extension wing of the Department. From State level downwards to village level there is a net work of Extension workers.

Agricultural Season and Crop Condition.

766. The climatic conditions that existed during the year in the State were considered to be not very satisfactory.

767. In Bangalore Division, rains were not properly distributed. Late showers failed in most taluks of Mandya and Chitradurga Districts which made cultivation of summer crops difficult. In Raichur, the weather conditions were normal in most parts and the crops were satisfactory, except in the district of Bellary where rains failed. In Dharwar Division, sowing of Kharif crops was delayed due to failure of rains in time while the continuous rains during July affected the growth of Kharif crop which, however improved afterwards due to the break in August. Sowing of cotton was also delayed for want of rains during the normal period of sowing. The absence of rains in September affected the growth of Kharif crops. In Mysore Division, the season was normal except in Shimoga and South Kanara, where much damage was caused due to heavy floods. The continuous rains in June and July very much affected the planting of paddy and the growth of other crops. As south-west monsoon was received late, planting of paddy was delayed to some extent. In South Kanara the season was not favourable for the second crop. In Hassan, the cotton crop suffered due to heavy rains in August, September and October.

768. As regards damage by pests and diseases, in Gulbarga there was heavy attack of pod borer on red gram and gram. The groundnut crop suffered from the attack

of Aphids, leaf minor and red hairy caterpillar. Onion and chillies were severely attacked by Thrips in Bellary. In Dharwar and Belgaum Districts, paddy was attacked by grasshopper.

769. Scarcity of labour was experienced in the Malnad parts of the State and as such wages were a bit high during the time of harvest. Prices of the agricultural commodities were fairly better compared to the previous year In general, although the weather at certain period was not very satisfactory due to showers received during the growth of crops, there was improvement. As prices were fairly good, the general condition of the farmer was satisfactory.

Improve Implements

770. The iron board ploughs were already popular with the ryots. New implements like puddler and tramplers were slowly gaining popularity. Mechanised cultivation by the use of tractors and bulldozers was also taken up by the cultivators for reclamation and preparatory cultivation wherever their services were available.

Manures and Fertilisers.

771. The ryots were giving prominence to the use of organic manures for improving their crop yields. Among the artificial fertilisers, Ammonium Sulphate and Superphosphate are very popular and it was found difficult at times to cater to the needs of the ryots. To supplement this deficiency, fertilisers like Urea, Ammonium Sulphate, Nitrate, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate etc., were being popularised by laying out fertiliser demonstrations on ryots fields with the aid given by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

772. Chemical fertilisers were made available to the ryots through the medium of co-operative societies and wherever the societies were not functioning they were supplied through the departmental godowns.

773. Green manure seeds like sunnhemp, glyricidia, sesbania daincha and others were also made available to the ryots through the departmental depots.

Improved Strains.

774. The improved strains released by the Department for the benefit of the farmers has given 10 to 15 per cent more yield than local. Improved strains were already occupying 50 per cent of the area. Paddy and cotton strains were very popular and they have already reached 80 per cent mark on an average.

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Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Seeds.

775. Mainly, improved varieties of seed paddy, ragi, cotton, jola and groundnuts were distributed to the ryots. Seeds produced on the Government Seed Multiplication Farms were distributed to the registered seed growers for further multiplication and distribution to the ryots.

Double Cropping

776. To step up food production, the ryots have been induced to take up a second crop on their lands wherever facilities exist.

Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation.

777. The encouraging results obtained in the Japanese method of paddy cultivation has given a fillip to the ryots to take to this method seriously. Intensive propaganda is also done by the distribution of pamphlets, literature, etc., and by conducting occular demonstrations, exhibiting films by the field staff.

Work done in N. E. S. & C.D. Project areas.

778. Concerted efforts were made to improve agricultural techniques of these areas by popularising the latest methods of cultivations of crops on scientific lines so as to raise the fertility level of the soil gradually and to ensure good harvest. Irrigation well facilities were provided by way of sinking wells, supplying pumpsets, renovating tanks, etc. In the field of soil conservation and reclamation of land, much work has been done.

Introduction of Dry Farming Method in Bunded Areas.

779. With a view to bring home to the cultivators the benefits of dry farming practices and especially in the bunded areas, 83 half field dry farming demonstrations were laid out on cultivators fields and 134 leading cultivators were trained in dry farming on the Agricultural Research Station, Bijapur.

Minor Irrigation.

780. There were many tanks and bhandaras constructed and repaired to bring more area under irrigation. To make best use of available water for irrigation, intensive propaganda and demonstrations were organized and meetings were held with a view to make the cultivators irrigation minded.

Plant protection.

781. Different kinds of insecticides and fungicides were stocked in all the districts in adequate quantities for supply to the cultivators.

Rabi Campaign.

782. Rabi campaign was launched during the year in the Rabi areas of the State. During the campaign, Sulphur and Agrosan G. N. were distributed free of cost to treat

the seeds against black-smut of jowar and seedling blight of wheat, respectively.

783. No major pests and diseases were reported during the year in the State. Facilities such as dusters, sprayers, fungicides, insecticides, etc., were provided to combat losses due to pests and diseases. Pests and Diseases.

784. Agricultural Associations were formed in every village and periodical meetings were held by the departmental staff. Subvention farms and demonstration plots were arranged through the help of these associations. During the association meetings, all methods of improved agriculture were explained to the ryots. Agricultural Associations.

785. There were four Agricultural colonies in the Bangalore Division, three ten-member colonies in the Visvesvaraya canal area in Mandya and one under the Marconahalli Reservoir in Tumkur District. These colonies were provided with both dry and wet lands and were given Government loans and technical advice. The aim of the colonies is to encourage educated unemployed young men to join in team work and undertake farming on improved lines. Agricultural Colonies.

786. There were two grades of colonies, *viz.*, First and Second. The former colonists are provided each with 15 acres of wet land and 10 acres of dry land on furnishing a cash security of Rs. 1,000, and a cash loan of Rs. 2,000 is advanced to each of them towards construction of building, equipment, and cultivation expenses. The latter colonists are provided each with 9 acres of wet land and 10 acres of dry land and a Government loan of Rs. 750. V.C. Colonies

787. The seasonal conditions, not being favourable, during the year, owing to uneven distribution of rains, the crops were affected.

788. This is a second grade colony with a strengh of 17 colonists. Except four colonists who were entertained recently all others have constructed quarters. Most of the colonists are permanently residing on the colony and were personally cultivating their lands. Marconahalli Colony.

789. Seasonal conditions were favourable during the early part of the cultivating season. Since rains were not sufficient during the latter part, dry crops suffered.

790. During the period of Vanamahotsava, seeds and seedlings of edible and non-edible fruit trees and green manuring plants were distributed. Vanamahotsava.

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Agricultural Education.

791. There were two Agricultural Colleges in the State. One at Hebbal, Bangalore, and the other at Dharwar.

792. Apart from this, there were six Agricultural Schools in the State where sons of farmers were trained in the improved techniques of Agriculture.

793. *Agricultural College, Hebbal, Bangalore.*—This College was started in 1946 and the strength during the year was 316 (271).

794. The College was included in Region No. V of T.C.M. Programme. Equipment amounting to 11,351 dollars were received from the Programme and in addition T.C.M. Specialists were assisting the teaching programme in the College. An " Agricultural Extension Course" was newly introduced in the College during the year.

795. During the year, two batches of village level workers were given Basic Training in Agriculture for a period of six months.

796. *Agricultural College, Dharwar.*—The College was started in 1947, and the strength on the roll was 352 (315). There were 22 (16) post-graduate students.

Plan Progress.

797. A total number of 98 schemes were formulated for 1958-59, out of which 92 schemes were in operation during the year. The Budget provision for the year was Rs. 63·399 lakhs. The budget provision made for different categories of schemes included in the State Plan and the expenditure incurred was as follows :—

	Provision in 1958-59	Expenditure during 1958-59 (Actuals)	No. of schemes in operation
(1) Agricultural Research and Production.	25·826	11·258	63
(2) Agricultural Education ..	4·922	2·626	6
(3) Agricultural Information and Propaganda.	0·535	0·227	2
(4) Horticulture ...	4·516	0·719	4
(5) General Schemes ...	2·579	1·026	4
(6) Soil Conservation ...	25·021	20·112	13
	63 399	35·968	92

Development of Commercial Crops.

798. Special emphasis was given for the development of the following commercial crops whose increased production would either find an increased market in foreign

countries or enable to save foreign exchange to a great extent :—

(i) *Cashewnut.*—Development work was taken up mainly in North Kanara and South Kanara Districts. During the year, an area of 3,585 acres was brought under cashew cultivation against the target of 2,000 acres.

(ii) *Pepper.*—Development work was being done in parts of Malnad. Out of a total of 2,58,000 cuttings potted in various nurseries, 1,20,000 were made available to the growers. As against the target of 1,625 acres, 825 acres were brought under pepper cultivation during the year.

(iii) *Cotton.*—Against the year's target of 28,10,000 acres, 25,11,864 acres were brought under this crop during the year.

(iv) *Sugarcane.*—The results of the demonstrations conducted on cultivators fields show the yield as varying from 21 to 52 tons per acre in check plots and from 28 to 62 tons in the demonstration plots.

(v) *Cocoanut.*—During the year, 53,894 seedlings were distributed against the target of 90,000 seedlings.

(vi) *Arecanut.*—During the year, 2,38,000 seedlings were distributed against the target of 2,00,000 seedlings.

(vii) *Fruits.*—To promote production by supplying seedlings, grafts, etc., and also to serve as a demonstration orchard, the scheme at Padil, Mangalore, continued during the year with the target of distributing 8,000 seedlings. During the year, 896 seedlings were distributed to progressive cultivators.

Agricultural Research, Information and Statistics.

799. No physical targets have been fixed for the Research Schemes as the work is purely of experimental nature. Research work relating to the causes of the various diseases and pests on the various commercial crops which come in the way of increased production and also the methods of controlling them were in progress in various Research Stations in the State.

800. The Agricultural Information Unit was engaged in the work of diseminating the results of Research and other activities of the Department to the farmers.

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801. The Information Section conducted several exhibitions in the State. Radio talks were given over the All India Radio, Bangalore, in its rural programme on the improved Agricultural practices.

Soil Conservation.

802. A provision of Rs. 25·021 lakhs was made for soil conservation work during the year and an expenditure of Rs. 20·112 lakhs was incurred for the items of work. Contour bunding work in the scarcity districts of Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar was done under the provisions of the Bombay Land Improvement Scheme Act. An area of 35,595 acres was contour bunded exceeding the target of 32,000 acres during the year. Although contour bunding scheme was in operation in the districts o Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar, progress could not be made mostly for want of Land Improvement Scheme Act. Research work on soil conservation was continued. Soil survey of 6,775 acres was completed during the year.

Conclusion.

803. The Department was endeavouring to bring home to the ryots the benefits of improved techniques of Agriculture by teaching the farmers by demonstrations, propaganda and publicity. This activity of the Department coupled with the supply and services has contributed much to the progress of Agriculture in the State in general and food production in particular.

(iii) Forest.

Forest Area

804. The forest area of the State was 13,573·74 (13,556·68) square miles at the end of the year. Out of this 12,093·12 square miles were in charge of the Forest Department and 1,480·62 square miles in charge of the Revenue Department.

Free Grazing

805. As in the previous year, free grazing was allowed in all the Divisions of Old Mysore State except in Bellary Division and in the areas under regeneration and in exploited coupes. In Bellary, Gulbarga, Kollegal and South Kanara Divisions cattle were allowed to graze on prepaid licenses.

806. The total revenue realised under grazing during the year was Rs. 1,11,178 (Rs. 1,06,296).

Spike Disease

807. Spike disease continued to cause heavy damage to sandal trees in the districts of Mysore, Coorg, Hassan, Tumkur, Bangalore and Kolar. With a view to prevent

the spread of this disease, sandalwood trees attacked by spike and with no heartwood were uprooted and burnt and others carrying the disease but containing heartwood were uprooted and were removed to sandal depots.

Animal Pests

808. As usual, some occasional damage to nurseries and young plantations was caused by bison, sambar, pig, wild elephant, wild boar and monkeys.

Silviculture

809. Evergreen forests were worked under selection system and the fuel forests under Coppice or Coppice with standards or Reserve system as per the sanctioned plans or the synopsis.

810. The natural regeneration of important commercial species in deciduous and evergreen forests was satisfactory. In Belgaum Circle, the natural regeneration was encouraged mainly from seeds of mother trees left unfelled in areas where canopy was opened by annual selection fellings and also by coppice growth in areas worked under coppice with standard system of felling.

811. *Artificial Regeneration*:—In order to supplement the natural regeneration and improve the quality of the growing stock, intensive regeneration of teak with an admixture of sandalwood and other important hardwoood and softwood species was carried out over an area of 21,356 acres.

812. Eucalyptus plantations were raised around Bhadravati with a view to meet the future needs of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works for fuel. In Bangalore, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Kolar and Bellary Districts, large scale fuel plantations, mainly of Eucalyptus and Casuarina, were raised to meet the large scale demands of the urban population.

813. Large scale cashew plantations were also raised in the coastal tracts of North and South Kanara Districts.

I. By Government Agency.

Exploitation

814. (a) *Major Forest Produce* (i) *Timber*:—The exploitation of timber was carried out largely by the Departmental agency. In Shimoga circle, the exploitation was confined to forest areas coming under submersion and those areas which had to be cleared either for regeneration purposes or for release for irrigation purposes. In other areas, the exploitation was done in accordance with the

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prescriptions of working plans in force. The timber was extracted from the coupes to the sale depots through the agency of logging contractors who did the felling of market trees, converted the felled trees into logs, pieces, poles and sleepers and delivered the prepared material at the prescribed sale depots at the sanctioned contract rates for meeting the demands of the Railways and other Indentors and also for depot sales.

Details of timber harvested and supplied during the year are furnished below :—

Timber harvested.	*Timber supplied.*
Teak 22,47,696 Cft.	Teak 20,16,586 Cft.
Non-teak 50,51,059 Cft.	Non-teak 49,80,916 Cft.
Teak poles 153,106 Nos.	Teak poles 93,141 Nos.
Other poles 12,618 Nos.	Non-teak poles 2,522 Nos.
Sleepers 1,56,599.	Sleepers 1,53,558 Nos.
Teak ballis 14,721 Nos.	Ballis 873 Nos.

(ii) *Firewood and Charcoal*:—The total collections of firewood and charcoal during the year were as follows :—

Shimoga Circle	...	55,580 tons of fuel, 16,012 tons of charcoal.
Coorg Circle	...	8,329 tons of firewood.
Belgaum Circle	...	31,68,315 Cft. of firewood.

(iii) *Bamboos*:—Bamboos both bambusa arundinacea or the big bamboo and dendracalamus strictus or the small bamboo were extracted departmentally for supply to Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., Bhadravati.

(iv) *Sandalwood*:—The exploitation of sandalwood was confined to dead and mature sandal trees diseased (spiked) and all trees yielding heartwood in the submersion and irrigable areas of the reservoir projects.

815. The revenue realised by the sale of sandalwood in retail through agents and by auction was Rs. 21,63,778-72 and that of supply to Sandal Oil Factory was Rs. 66,57,557-94.

(b) *Minor Fortst Produce*:—Out of 15,792 lbs. of prosopis juliflora seeds collected (Re. 0-56 nP. per lb.) in Bellary Division during the year, 14,687 lbs. were disposed of.

816. Ivory:—Seventeen elephant tusks which were collected during the year in Mysore Division remained undisposed of which 72 lbs. of ivory collected in North Coorg Division were disposed of in public auction.

817. One hundred and ninety-one pounds of honey and seven and half pounds of wax were collected by the Department in Kollegal Division during the year.

II. By Private Agency :

818. (a) *Major Forest Produce* :—The total quantities of timber, firewood and charcoal removed by the purchasers, free grantees and rights and privileges holders are detailed below :—

Particulars	Timber	Firewood	Charcoal
	Cft.	Cft.	Bags.
Purchasers ...	56,92,598	14,58,89,798	3,60,657
Free grantees ...	60,111	...	...
	2,287 poles		
Rights and Privileges holders.	104,702	10,05,300	...

819. Local forest contractors mainly exploited the timber and firewood from the coupes sold.

820. Firewood :—Twenty firewood depots run by contractors for making available firewood to public at reasonable rates in Belgaum Circle continued to function and firewood was sold to public at fixed rates.

821. Bamboos and Canes :—Details of bamboos and other minor forest produce removed from the forests by purchasers, free grantees and rights and privileges holders are furnished below :—

.....	Purchasers Nos	Free Grantees Nos.	Rights and privileges holders.
Dowgas (Big Bamboos) ...	25,98,411	150	7,14,646
Medar (Small Bamboos) ...	72,26,164	18,337	6,75,177
Shivs	36,49,960	900	1,72,001
Thorns (Bamboos) ...	4,499 Clds.		
Garte Bamboos ...	4,28,175		
Seebu	32,611 Clds.		
Split Bamboos	2,160 Clds.		
Vate bamboos	1,10,763 Nos.		67,500
Arkady	291 Clds.		
	2,282 Hd. Loads.		
	582 Clds.		
Dry Bamboos	5,89,910 lbs.		
Canes	14,916 Nos.		2,94,000 Nos.

822. (b) *Minor Forest Produce* :—The right of collection of various items of minor forest produce in the Government Forests was sold either annually or bi-annually or on permits. The important items of minor forests produce

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sold were honey and wax, myrobalams, thangadi and kakke barks, avaram barks, sheegekai, tumri (thupra) leaves, halmaddi dhup and wild pepper, cashewnut, tamarind, seeds and leaves of pongamia glabra, catchu, and manganese ore.

823. The total revenue realised by the sale of the above produce during the year was Rs. 18,64,693-35.

Forest Industries.

824. The Government Industrial Undertakings namely the Government Central Wood Working and Furniture Workshops, Tumkur, the Government Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravati, the Government Saw Mills, Shimoga, Jai Hind Saw Mills, Dandeli, Government Saw Mills at Joida and the Private Saw Mills working for the Department namely the Alnavar Saw Mills, Kirwatti Saw Mills, Wood Seasoning Kiln at Dandeli, and the Private enterprises depending on the forests for their raw materials namely the Indian Plywood Manufacturing Co. (P) Ltd., Dandeli, the West Coast Paper Mills Ltd., Dandeli, Hindmatha Industries, Hubli, the Bombay Wood Distillation Factory, Londa, the Mysore Commercial Union Ltd., Bangalore, etc., were functioning satisfactorily during the year.

825. Several Developmental Schemes were implemented under the Second Five Year Plan during the year.

Welfare activities of Backward Classes and Scheduled Tribes.

826. The activities of the Department towards the welfare of backward classes and scheduled tribes are briefly indicated below:—

(i) Deserving poor people of Bhatkal, Honnavar and part of Kumta Takuka, majority of whom belong to backward classes, were granted from the forests, free of charge, 1,800 Tali palms. The powdered pith of these palms is used as food.

(ii) Free removal of canes and bamboos was permitted from the forests of Kanara District to the members of scheduled castes for the manufacture of baskets, thatties, etc.

(iii) The Rohits (Shoe-makers) of Kanara District) were allowed to collect and remove hirda (Myrobalams, free of charge from the forests in Kanara Western Division.

(iv) Kumri cultivation under Agri-Silvi system wherever possible was encouraged by allowing the people

of the scheduled castes, tribes and backward classes to grow and reap ragi crop in plantation areas in return for the help rendered by them for planting and cultural operations.

(v) The lands granted to backward class people under the Agri-Silvi system during the previous year in Dharwar Division were continued during the year.

(vi) Allotment of forest coupes to Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies in Belgaum Circle at departmental upset prices was continued.

(vii) Apart from the removals of timber and other forest produce allowed under free grants and other privileges, fabricated doors and windows were supplied from the Government Saw Mills at Shimoga to the Revenue Department for the construction of houses for the depressed class people.

(viii) The Tribal School run at Kalhalla in South Coorg Division for the benefit of the children of the tribal people was continued during the year.

827. *Kunbi Settlement*:—There were 17 colonies of kunbis consisting of 120 families in Sagar Division. These kunbi settlers continued to render service in clearing forest demarcation lines, raising plantations and attending to other cultural operations in the Division.

Wild Life Preservation.

828. The Department bestowed considerable attention to the protection and reservation of wild fauna. In addition to general protection, the Venugopal Wild Life Park (310 square miles) of which the Bandipur Game Sanctuary is the SANCTORUM, the Jauger Valley Wild Life Park, the Nagarhole Game Sanctuary (110 sq. miles), the Dandeli Sanctuary (80 sq. miles), the Ranganthittoo Bird Sanctuary (188 sq. miles) and the several Tiger Preserves were maintained.

829. Wild Life Week was celebrated during the year. Illustrated literature explaining the need for the preservation of wild life was distributed to the public.

Management of Inam and Private Forests.

830. (*a*) *Sagare Inam Forest*:—Sagare Inam forest of 950 acres continued to be managed by the Department.

(*b*) *Biligiri Rangan Temple Forest*:—This forest with an area of 35·375 square miles continued under the management of this Department. A quantity of 5,363 Cft.

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of timber was collected and 4,801 Cft. carted to the Depot and sold in auction. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 85,377-08.

(*c*) *Kalasa Inam Forest*:—The Inam Forest of Sri Kalaseswaraswamy Temple in Chickmagalur Division comprising an area of 6,769 acres and 30 guntas continued under the management of the Department.

Elephants

831. The number of elephants on the roll at the close of the year was 110.

Vanamahotsava.

832. As in previous years, the Department took keen interest and participated in the celebration of Vana mahotsava at the District, Taluk and Hobli levels. Several lakhs of seedlings of teak and other economic species like Eucalyptus, Casuarina, Nim, Mango and Jack fruits were supplied to the public, local bodies and Government departments. In this connection, teachers and students in the various Educational Institutions took active part in the celebrations.

Finance.

833. Against the revised allotment of Rs. 4,49,77,000 for 1958-59 the revenue for the year was Rs. 5,67,93,912 (Rs. 4,97,15,951). There was thus an increase of Rs. 1,18,16,912 over the amount anticipated in the revised estimate under all heads including realisation of old outstandings. The improvement in the revenue position was partly due to the better prices realised for the sale of coupes and the higher prices at which the timber was sold in the auction sale and also due to the larger quantities of timber and sleepers supplied to the Railways and the Defence services through Director General of Supplies and Disposals, the Hindustan Aircraft (Private) Ltd., Bangalore, and other indentors like the Karnataka Medical College, Hubli, Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Private) Ltd., Neyveli, during the year. The market rates for timber continued to rule high throughout the year.

834. The total expenditure under 10 Forest was Rs. 2,04,43,373. The net revenue surplus was Rs. 3,63,50,539 (Rs. 3,34,58,483).

Conclusion.

835. The common Forest Act for the new State has been compiled and was pending legislation. The revised Game Act and Rules have been framed during the year. The Common Forest Accounts Code and the Rules thereunder were also under compilation during the year.

836. Teak, the versatile timber, was in short supply due to various reasons. The strain on this timber can be eased to a considerable extent by popularising the less known hard woods which under chemical treatment can be made quite durable.

837. Action has been taken to put up two more treatment plants to treat the less durable and less common timbers with preservatives and put treated timber in the market. In this connection, a scheme for the creation of a unit known as "Integrated Wood Industries", which envisages the installation of treatment plant, seasoning kiln, wood working factory, etc., was under way. A new seasoning kiln with 1,200 Cft. capacity per charge was completed during the year at Murkal and one more treatment plant at Hunsur is to be installed under the Second Five Year Plan. Purchase of two mobile treatment plants which would make treated timber and bamboo available to the poorest in the land at their doors, has been sanctioned by Government and the installation of these mobile treatment plants was on hand. The establishment of a Rayon Pulp Factory in the State at a cost of Rs. 10 crores, which will depend entirely on bamboos and which will go a long way to enrich the country by salvaging two lakhs tons of bamboos now going to waste year after year, was also under consideration.

838. Forests are an important source of ever mounting revenue which has risen from 275 lakhs in 1956-57 to 497 lakhs in 1957-58 and Rs. 5,67,93,912 in 1958-59. Forests are one of the nations greatest assets not because of the monetary advantage but because of the immense good they do.

(iv) Co-operation

(1st July 1958 to 30th June 1959).

839. The Co-operative Movement in the State has recorded progress in many facets during the year. Below is given a comparative statement showing the progress :— General

	.....		As on 30-6-1958	As on 30-6-1959
			(Figures in lakhs).	
1	Number of societies	...	0·12,960	0·12949
2	Number of members	...	19·15	20·21

	.....		As on 30-6-1958	As on 30-6-1959
			Rs. (in lakhs)	Rs.
3	Paid-up share capital	...	879·62	1,156·06
4	Deposits	...	1,722·27	1,641·50
5	Borrowings—			
	(i) Government	...	307·01	274·02
	(ii) Central Institutions	...	2,274·21	2,991·93
	(iii) Other sources	...	...	535·98
6	Reserve and other funds	...	685·55	641·48
7	Total working capital	...	5,868·66	7,140·97
8	Loans issued	...	4,044·76	6,323·76
9	Loans recovered	...	3,224·13	5,254·26
10	Loans outstanding	...	3,427·61	4,498·40
11	Overdue	...	460·33	577·35
12	Profits	...	82·41	111·62
13	Losses	...	...	17·94

840. The progress made under membership and share capital was substantial. The membership has increased by 1·06 lakhs as against 0·98 lakhs increase in the previous year. The percentage increase is 5·5 as against 5·4 per cent of previous year. The share capital has increased by Rs. 276·44 lakhs as against Rs. 279·15 lakhs in the previous year. The position under deposits was also satisfactory. The net profits earned by all the societies show an increase of Rs. 11·27 lakhs over the net profits in the previous year.

841. The net results of the operations of different types of societies during the year are shown in the following tables :—

(Amounts in lakhs of rupees)

Type of Society	1957-58				1958-59			
	Profit		Loss		Profit		Loss	
	No. of Scs.	Amt.	No. of Scs	Amt.	No. of Scs.	Amt.	No. of Scs.	Amt.
1 State Co-op. Apex Banks	1	4·06	...	...	1	5·08	...	...
2 Central Banks ...	23	12 29	...	...	23	13 79	...	...
3 Pry. Agl. Credit Societies and Grain Banks	4,955	27·09	1,658	4·26	4,358	22·78	1,686	5·06
4 Central L.M. Bank ...	1	0 93	...	...	1	1·48	...	...
5 Pry. L.M. Banks ...	60	4 17	37	0·67	63	1 06	28	0·55
6 Pry. Non-Agl. Scs. ...	600	8·77	108	0·55	654	18·76	161	1·63
7 Non-Credit Scs. ...	...	...	...	..	181	1 42	118	0·99
	5,640	57·31	1,803	5·48	5,281	64·57	1,993	8 23

The Co-operative Movement in the State.
(Amount in thousands of rupees).

Type of Society	Number	Membership	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Value of goods	
					Received	Sold
I. All societies ...	12,949	2,021	7,14 097	6,32,376		
II Credit societies ...						
(A) Short-term ...						
(1) State Apex Bank ...	1	...	98,460	98,217		
(2) Central Co-operative Bank	23	31	1,82,632	2,70,693		
(3) Primary Credit Societies...						
(a) Agricultural ...	7,216	937	1,40,388	95,629	11,907	11,089
(b) Grain Banks ...	1,092	79	3,140	679	...	...
(c) Non-Agricultural ...	1,066	305	83,604	1,14,651	12,569	11,423
B) Long-term—						
(1) Central Land M. Bank	1	..	80,361	7,038	...	...
(2) Pry. Land M. Banks ...	99	69	28,884	6,324	...	...
III. Non-Credit Societies ...	3 421	600	1,46,625	39,145	...	...

842. (*a*) *Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies*:— The main commodities sold through these marketing societies are food-grains, cotton, oil seeds and other miscellaneous items, such as coffee seeds, sugar, textile goods, iron and cement. In addition to the sale of these articles of general use, the marketing societies distributed agricultural requisites of the farmers to the extent of 2½ crores of rupees. More than a crore and a half worth of manures and fertilisers were distributed and the value of seeds distributed comes to Rs. 22·64 lakhs. Co-operative Marketing.

(*b*) *Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Society.*— The society had 233 members including the Government. Among the member societies, there were 153 marketing and 79 distributing and consumers co-operatives.

The society had on 30th June 1959, Rs. 166·000 lakhs as its share capital, of which Rs. 143·000 lakhs had been contributed by the Government and the Central financing agencies, Rs. 23·000 lakhs were the contribution of the societies towards the share capital. The reserve and other funds amounted to Rs. 118·000 lakhs. During the year, the society had a turnover of Rs. 1,87,96,000.

The business of the society has gone up from 1 : 3 to 1 : 4 when compared to the figures of the previous year.

	1957–58 Rs.	1958–59 Rs.
Purchases	16,75,000	70,25,005
Sales ...	17,40,000	78,60,000
Total turn-over ...	65,79,000	187,96,000
Profit ..	12,000	70,000 (expected)

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Processing Societies.

843. Next to marketing of agricultural produce, processing of these produce is of importance and due prominence has been given to it in the developmental schemes of co-operation. Processing activity helps the sale of goods being available for consumption of the consumers.

844. At the end of the year, there were 13 processing societies in the State.

845. *Co-operative Sugar Factories*:—There were four registered co-operative sugar factories at the end of the year in the State, *viz.*,

1. The Kampli Co-operative Sugar Factory, Bellary.
2. The Hiranyakeshi Co-operative Sugar Factory, Sankeshwar, Belgaum.
3. The Pandavapura Co-operative Sugar Factory, Mandya.
4. The Gangawati Co-operative Sugar Factory, Raichur.

846. Statistics of these societies is as follows:—

Number of societies	...	4
Number of societies in production	...	1
Number of producer members	...	5,398
Number of non-producer members	...	
(*a*) Individuals	...	2,378
(*b*) Co-operative societies	...	
		(Rs. in lakhs)
Total share capital collected by the members.	...	23·66
Total share capital collected by others	...	9·57
Total share capital contributed by the Government.	...	40·00
Reserve and other funds	...	4·64
Borrowings:		
(i) Government	...	27·49
(ii) Central financing agencies	...	49·12
(iii) State Bank of India	...	65·08
(iv) Industrial Finance Corporation	...	25·00
(v) Others	...	16·57

Production of sugar:

(*a*) Total cane crushed during the year	...	68,100 tons
(*b*) Tons of sugar produced	...	4,540 ,,
(*c*) The value of sugar realised	...	Rs. 26·69 lakhs

847. *Cotton Ginning and Pressing Societies*:—There were three cotton ginning and pressing societies at the end of the year in the State, with a membership of 1,502.

Co-operative Farming

848. There were 129 co-operative farming societies in the State at the end of the year as given below :—

Better farming societies	...	44
Joint farming societies	...	16
Tenant farming societies	...	49
Collective farming societies	...	20
		129

849. The following are the main difficulties and deficiencies which come in the way of progress of the co-operative farming societies :—

(1) There is an inclination of owners and tenants of private lands to stick to their individual ownership, possession and use of lands. They do not tolerate any encroachment, however well meant and beneficial it may be, on their rights and privileges in these respects ;

(2) General inadequacy and inferiority of government waste lands ;

(3) The agriculturists as a class are backward and are unable to adopt to the experiments in new improved methods of farming ;

(4) There is no proper village leadership which could command team spirit and loyalty of members ; and

(5) Lack of trained personnel.

850. In spite of the difficulties and deficiencies, farming societies have now better prospects of success than they had before. The Government is placing ample funds at the disposal of the co-operative department for grant of adequate financial assistance to the farming societies. The decision of the Government of India, regarding the improvement of farming societies in the country, however, envisages a very good prospect for these co-operatives.

Lift Irrigation Societies.

851. The following statistical data pertains to co-operative lift irrigation societies at the end of the year :—

		30-6-1958	*30-6-1959*
No. of societies	...	33	35
No. of members	...	1,253	1,772
		Rs.	Rs.
Share capital	...	2,40,000	3,39,000
Reserve and other funds	...	7,000	41,000
Working capital	...	11,13,000	12,20,000
Government loan	...	7,92,000	7,62,000

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852. These irrigation societies commanded 8,965 acres of land as against 6,673 acres at the end of the previous year.

853. The lift irrigation societies have helped their members to get better yields from the lands which have to depend entirely on the rains but for this supply of water. The Government has given assistance by way of loans to these societies for purchase of machinery and other necessary things.

Milk Supply Co-operatives.

854. There were 68 Milk Supply Co-operative Societies, including two Milk Supply Unions, one in Bellary and the other in Dharwar District, at the end of the year in the State.

855. These societies purchased milk valued at Rs. 10,72,000 and sold milk valued at Rs. 11,94,000 and milk products valued at Rs. 8,000.

856. The primary societies at the production level issue loans for the purchase of milk animals, supply cattle feed to the animals of the members and pool the milk production and pass on the same to the unions for sale mainly to domestic consumption, hostels, hospitals and institutions.

Consumers' Co-operatives

857. There were 379 (384) consumers' co-operatives in the State at the end of the year, with a total working capital amounting to Rs. 52,43,000. The borrowings from central financing agencies amounted to Rs. 4,73,000, while from other sources (including deposits) they amounted to Rs 6,94,000.

858. One hundred and ninety-seven Primary Co-operative stores have made a net profit amounting to Rs. 3,77,000, while 86 stores suffered losses to the extent of Rs. 82,000.

859. The commodities handled by these stores societies were food-stuffs, groceries, cloth (both handloom and mill made), drugs, various consumer goods, vegetables, fruits, etc., and fuel.

860. Concessions or rebates on cash sales to members and non-members were allowed by some of these societies and such rebates helped to develop their business.

Industrial Societies.

861. A. Weavers' Co-operative Societies :—

The policy of canalising the financial assistance to handloom weavers from the less fund through co-operatives was continued by the All India Handloom Board.

(1) *Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies*.— There were 557 (537) primary weavers' co-operative societies with a membership of 88,523 (78,389). The paid-up share capital and working capital of these societies were Rs. 29,24,000 (Rs. 28,26,000) and Rs. 1,79,14,000 (Rs. 1,78,15,000), respectively.

These societies had 118 sales depots, four pattern-making factories and 44 dye houses.

(2) *Central Weavers' Co-operative Societies*:— There were five central weavers' co-operative societies with a membership of 389. The paid-up share capital and working capital were Rs. 68,000 and Rs. 2,98,000, respectively.

(3) *State Weavers' Co-operative Societies*.— (*i*) *The Mysore State Silk Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore*:—The society had a membership of 40, all being societies with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1·73 lakhs. The working capital of the society at the end of the year was Rs. 18·56 lakhs. The society had borrowed Rs. 16·82 lakhs.

With a view to provide marketing facilities to the affiliated silk weavers' societies, arrangements have been made to open two emporia in the State, one at Davanagere in Chitradurga District and the other at Bangalore.

(*ii*) *The Mysore State Woollen Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore*:—This society had a membership of 107 societies with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1·71 lakhs. The total borrowings amounted to Rs. 22·24 lakhs. The working capital at the end of the year was Rs. 24·34 lakhs.

The society mainly produces "Kambalies".

(iii) *The Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore*.— The society has implemented several schemes sanctioned out of the Mill Cess Funds for the amelioration of handloom weavers. Sales emporia have been opened and working in many places of the State. It has opened many production centres for the manufacture of handloom fabrics. It supplies the yarn required by the primary societies. The mobile sales van tours the State for the sale of handloom fabrics besides conducting propaganda.

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The society had a membership of 366 (251) with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3·77 (Rs. 4·86) lakhs at the end of the year. The total borrowings amounted to Rs. 48·55 (Rs. 24·38) lakhs. The working capital was Rs. 54·22 (Rs. 31·10) lakhs.

The society had 42 sales depots, three pattern-making factories and three dye houses.

(iv) *The Mysore Provincial Silk Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore*:—This society had a membership of 840 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 0·84 lakhs. Its working capital amounted to Rs. 1·62 lakhs at the end of the year. The society had one sales depot and it had sold goods valued at Rs. 5·32 lakhs.

(v) *The Mysore State Powerloom Silk Manufacture Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore*:—This society had 295 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1·42 lakhs. Its working capital was Rs. 1·74 lakhs.

862. *B. The other Industrial Societies*:—These societies consisted of industrial societies formed under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme and others which did not come under this scheme. They numbered, in all, 1,038 societies at the end of the year.

863. During the year, the small-scale industries loan disbursed amounted to Rs. 9,02,925.

Co-operative Housing.

864. The co-operative housing societies continued to implement the following schemes :—

(*a*) The Central Government Schemes :—
  (i) Low Income Group Housing.
  (ii) Industrial Housing.

(*b*) The State Government Housing :—
  (i) Urban Housing.
  (ii) Rural Housing.

865. At the end of the year, there were 305 primary housing societies and one House Building Corporation. The 305 primary housing societies had a membership of 28,206 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 20,24,000 and a working capital of Rs. 1,42,56,000.

866. The House Building Corporation had 1,138 (946) members on its roll with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,56,000 (Rs. 2,20,000) and a working capital of Rs. 1,17,70,000 (Rs. 94,86,000). The primary societies have constructed 3,331 independent houses valued at

Rs. 1,57,51,000 and 240 tenements valued at Rs. 4,32,000. The Corporation has built 716 independent houses valued at Rs. 44,84,000.

867. Liberal financial assistance was made available to the Backward Class Housing Societies from time to time.

Miscellaneous types of Non-Credit Societies.

868. At the end of the year, there were 234 non-credit agricultural societies and 209 non-credit non-agricultural societies in the State.

869. Crop protection societies, land improvement societies, better living societies, ladies co-operative societies, societies for the amelioration of conditions of labour, societies for the rehablitation of Ex Servicemen and Displaced persons, educational societies, fisheries societies and so on, are classified as non-credit societies. The following statement gives a few financial data about these non-credit societies in the State as on 30th June 1959.

	Agricultural non-credit societies	Non-agricultural non-credit societies
1. No. of societies	234	209
2. No. of members	31,093	24,593
	(Rs. in thousands)	
3. Paid-up share capital ...	676	604
4. Working capital	2,583	2,132
5. Borrowings	795	501

Co-operative Training and Education.

870. The three co-operative training schools in the State at Mysore, Mercara and Dharwar continued to train at the rate of 80 candidates each per session of six months; a fourth school has recently been established at Bangalore for imparting special training to the auditors of this Department. This school trains 50 candidates per session of six months.

871. As far as the training of non-officials is concerned, the scheme sponsored by the All India Co-operative Union has been taken up for implementation by the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute during the year.

Statutory functions of the Department.

872. Audit :—Out of 11,539 societies which had to be audited, 11,278 were audited, leaving 261 societies unaudited at the close of the year.

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873. Supersession:—At the end of the year, the managing committees of 56 societies were under supersession.

874. Liquidation:—There were 680 societies under liquidation at the end of the year.

875. Prosecution:—Out of 241 cases for disposal during the year, eight cases ended in conviction, five cases were acquitted and the rest were pending at the end of the year.

876. Disputes:—Out of 20,129 disputes for disposa during the year, 14,519 disputes were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5,610 at the end of the year.

877. Act and Rules:—The new Co-operative Act and Rules consolidating the laws prevailing in the different areas of the State after the States' Reorganisation was framed during the year. The Act received the assent of the President of the Indian Union on 11th August 1959.

878. Grants-in-aid:—During the year, a sum of Rs. 2,29,127 was sanctioned by way of subventions to co-operative societies in the State.

Conclusion.

879. Cost of working of the Department:—The cost of working of the Department for the year was Rs. 43,77,021.

880. The Co-operative Movement in Mysore has had a satisfactory progress during the year 1958-59. The co-operatives have played a substantial role in the increased agricultural productivity and have been steadily extending their services in this context. The total amount of loans advanced by societies of all types during the year exceeded Rs. 6323·76 lakhs as against Rs. 4044·76 lakhs in the previous year. The short-term, medium-term and long-term loans advanced by the agricultural credit societies, marketing societies and the land mortgage banks recorded an increase from Rs. 1090·56 lakhs to Rs. 1309·42 lakhs.

881. The State partnership for linking up agricultural credit with marketing, processing, storage, etc., and the results achieved are encouraging. The co-operatives are taking their legitimate place in the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks. The co-operatives have been trying to put into practice the philosophy that "every member of a rural family should be made a member

of a co-operative society". The State has entered into partnership with the co-operatives and had contributed more than Rs. 195 lakhs towards the share capital of various co-operatives in the State. This state-partnership, it may be expected to give added strength and infuse new vigour and confidence to the movement and help it in fulfilling its destiny in a socialistic pattern of society.

(v) Marketing.

General

882. Marketing has been recognised as the most important factor governing the advancement of the agricultural population.

Administration of Agricultural Markets Acts

883. (*a*) *Agricultural Produce Markets Acts*:—The following four Agricultural Produce Markets Acts were administered during the year:—

1. The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act 1939 and Rules thereunder.
2. The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act 1939 and Rules thereunder.
3. The Hyderabad Agricultural Produce Markets Act (1330 Fasli) and Rules thereunder.
4. The Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act 1933 and Rules thereunder.

There were 60 (57) Regulated Markets in the State, of which 55 (54) were functioning during the year.

Income and Expenditure

The total income derived and expenditure incurred by the several regulated markets in the State during the year were Rs. 20,22,671-38 (Rs. 16,60,930) and Rs. 11,51,090-65 (Rs. 11,20,299), respectively, leaving a surplus of Rs. 8,71,400-73, (Rs. 5,40,931).

Arrivals of Commodities into Regulated Markets.

The estimated value of Agricultural Produce regulated was about Rs. 200 crores, of which the marketable surplus was about Rs. 125 crores, *i.e.*, 62½ per cent of the total value. Out of this marketable surplus, about 60 (39) per cent, *i.e.*, 75 (48) crores worth of commodities has been sold through regulated markets during the year. This increase in arrivals was mostly due to the bringing up more agricultural produce into the market by Agriculturists who have been given all necessary facilities to

market their produce in the Regulated Market by providing open auction system, correct weighment and measurement, prompt payment and regulating the market charges which will go a long way for better marketing of their produce.

(*b*) *Weights and Measures Acts* :—In pursuance of the decision of the Government of India on the uniform adoption of Metric System in the country, the Government of Mysore have accordingly taken steps to introduce the system in the three districts of Bangalore, Raichur and Dharwar and in all the Regulated Market areas and Government Departments in the State with effect from 1st October 1958.

During the year, as many as 4,75,780 (1,90,621) weights and measures were tested and stamped and a sum of Rs. 1,42,578-44 (Rs. 1,14,639-03) was collected as testing and stamping fee.

(*c*) *The Agricultural Produce Grading and Marketing Act* :—(1) *Eggs* :—The total number of eggs graded in the State both under compulsory and voluntary basis and their value during the year was as follows :—

	1957-58	*1958-59*
No. of Hen eggs graded ...	6,68,518	5,68,522
Value ...	Rs. 90,759-78	Rs. 77,486-90
No. of Duck eggs graded ...	31,962	15,572
Value ...	Rs. 3,036	Rs. 1,681-98

(2) *Oranges* :—The Coorg Orange Growers Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore, continued to grade oranges during the year.

(3) *Tobacco* :—The grading of Flue cured Virginia Tobacco as per the Agmark specifications was continued by the Mysore Tobacco Company Ltd., Bangalore, at their grading station at White Field. The total quantity graded and their value during the year were 4,02,154 (4,63,341) lbs. and Rs. 1,53,187-33, (Rs. 2,38,638-50), respectively.

(*d*) *Warehouses Acts* :—By the end of 1958-59, three State Warehouses at Raichur, Mysore and Hubli and two Central Warehouses at Gadag and Davanagere were functioning.

The warehouses provided not only scientific storage facilities to the Agriculturists to market their produce at a better price but also helped them to raise credits on the produce.

884. The following four schemes were taken up for implementation during the Second Five Year Plan period :- Progress of Plan Schemes

(1) *Integrated Scheme for improvement of Market Intelligence* :—On the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee and on the lines suggested by the Government of India, an Integrated Scheme for improvement of Market Intelligence has been taken up for implementation during 1957-58 and the same was continued during the year also.

This scheme envisages the dissemination of market news and intelligence through the Regional Radio Stations of Dharwar and Bangalore. During the year, market news and intelligence in respect of 31 commodities as prevailed in 31 different markets in the State were obtained daily through telegrams and disseminated through the Radio.

Weekly reviews as on every Friday comprising of the arrivals, sales and stock position and prices of almost all commodities in respect of important markets in the State were prepared and sent every week to All India Radio, Bangalore, for broadcast on every Tuesday. In addition to the above, the weekly, monthly and quarterly bulletins on prices, arrivals and stocks at the end of the month were supplied to Central and State Governments and to some of the local authorities, N. E. S. Blocks and Village Panchayats.

(2) *Scheme for Survey and Research* :—This scheme envisages the publication of survey reports and to bring up-to-date the old reports on the marketing of Agricultural and live-stock commodities and make it available to the public. During the year, the survey reports on marketing of groundnuts and cotton taken up in the year 1957-58, were completed during the year.

(3) *Development of Regulated Markets* :—with a view to give financial assistance to the needy Regulated Markets for acquisition of land required for establishment of

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Market Yards and to develop them and provide necessary amenities, such as rest house, auction platforms, cattle shed, water supply arrangements, electrification, sanitation, etc., a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 (Rs. 5, 33, 000) was given in the form of loan to six markets during the year.

(4) *Grading* :—A scheme for establishment of four grading stations in the State to grade and mark butter and ghee and edible oils at a total cost of Rs. 84,000 for the plan period was sanctioned during the year.

Export.

885. This scheme envisages to grade butter and ghee and edible oil, so as to ensure better price to the producer and quality to the consumer.

886. The Government persued a policy of Licencing Co-operatives liberally for the export of onions and chillies to outside countries as per the directions of the Centre during the year.

887. Forty-five(30) co-operative societies in the State were given permits for the export of onions and chillies to Ceylon.

Publicity and Propaganda.

888. Publicity and propaganda of the activities of the Marketing Department was done by arranging shows and demonstrations in mofussil places and the advantages of the Regulated Markets and Grading were brought to the notice of the visitors through charts, maps and other exhibits.

Seminar.

889. The Seminar on Regulated Markets on All India basis was organised by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, at Mysore in January 1959, to discuss the problems of Regulated Markets and other allied subjects and decisions were taken among other things, on the following :—

1 Constitution of Market Commitees ; 2 Formation of Market Yards and amenities to be provided ; 3. Collection of Market Fees on *ad valorem* basis ; 4. Creation of an independent Marketing Department ; 5. Creation of Marketing Fund ; 6. Creation of State Marketing Board or Advisory Committee ; 7 Creation of Special Cadre of Secretaries and other technical staff ; 8. Elimination of Commission Agents gradually, and 9. Introduction of Open Auction System.

Conclusion.

890. The concept of Agricultural Marketing does not restrict its activity only to the regulation of markets. Regulation of markets is only a part of Agricultural Marketing. It has to be linked with other anciliary activities, such as Grading, Transport, Warehousing, Financing and Co-operative Marketing. For this purpose, several schemes have been taken up by the Department in the Second Five Year Plan.

891. The important anciliary in Agricultural Marketing is the Weights and Measures, which play an important role in it. It ensures correct weighment and measurement to the seller as well as buyer and consumer. To have uniformity throughout the country, the Metric System of Weights and Measures has been introduced. This will help the producers and others to compare the prices of commodities in different markets in no time.

892. Hence, there is no doubt these will help to co-ordinate the several aspects of Agricultural Marketing and to place the Agricultural Marketing on a scientific basis.

CHAPTER VII—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES.

(i) Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.

General

893. The policy of the Department mainly continued, as heretofore, to plan and organise the different animal husbandry activities of the State which may be classified under breeding, feeding, management and disease control.

Seasonal Conditions.

894. The seasonal conditions were satisfactory throughout the year. There was adequate supply of water and fodder to the cattle.

Contagious Diseases.

895. *Rinderpest.*—Thirty-one (1) outbreaks of rinderpest were encountered in Chickmagalur and Shimoga Districts and these were controlled by timely measures and 13,908 (618) animals were inoculated against the disease.

896. *Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.*—This disease was more widely prevalent in Dharwar, Coorg and Shimoga Districts. Totally 3,283 (2,829) villages were affected in which 10,19,581 (7,78,095) bovines and 5,420 (14,220) others were protected by inoculation.

897. *Anthrax.*—Kolar, Bangalore and Tumkur Districts reported heavy incidence of this disease affecting as many as 423 (560) villages. To control these, 1,01,574 (1,08,043) bovines and 21,395 (16,614) other animals were inoculated.

898. *Black Quarter.*—Three thousand, three hundred and forty (3,042) villages reported the incidence of this disease, Bangalore, Tumkur and Bijapur Districts reporting the largest number. To control these, 6,69,790 (6,77,814) bovines were inoculated.

899. *Sheep Pox.*—Two hundred and sixty-eight (595) villages were affected by this disease, the largest number coming from Mandya, Tumkur and Bangalore Districts. To control these, 98,450 (2,17,412) vaccinations were undertaken.

900. *Poultry Diseases.*—The prevalence of Ranikhet was reported from 971 (755) villages and Fowl Pox was reported from 36 (44) villages. To control their spread 8,67,742 (8,84,353) and 16,082 (12,562) birds, respectively, were protected against these diseases.

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Mortality.

901. The total number of deaths reported from several contagious diseases during the year was 22,303 (24,429) and the total number of deaths reported from non-contagious diseases such as accidents, local diseases, poisoning, depredations from wild animals, and protozoal diseases was 9,410 (12,053).

Veterinary Institutions.

902. At the close of the year, there were 434 (416) veterinary institutions including those under the control of the National Extension Service authorities comprising 26 hospitals, 151 stationary and 4 touring taluk dispensaries and 229 stationary and 24 touring rural dispensaries.

903. A total of 21,00,705 cases were handled in the veterinary institutions and a total of 26,88,379 cases were handled by the staff of the department by undertaking inoculations and vaccinations and also visits to the villages.

Veterinary Education and Training.

904. No fresh candidates were deputed to any of the veterinary colleges in India since the State's Veterinary College was established during the year at Hebbal, outskirts of the Bangalore City limits. However, to meet the additional requirements for implementing the several Second Five Year Plan schemes, the Department undertook the training of candidates in the Stockmen's Training School, Dharwar and Compounders' Training Centre, Bangalore. For specialised training two candidates were deputed to U.S.A. under T.C.M. Programme, two were deputed to Australia under the Colombo Plan and one candidate to France under the French Government scholarship.

905. During the year, 18 stipendiaries were undergoing training in the several veterinary colleges in the various States.

906. Two candidates were deputed for training at the National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.

907. During the year, seven departmental candidates were deputed for advanced training in Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, U.P.

Development Schemes

908. Under the Second Five Year Plan, several schemes were drawn up with the object of improving the livestock wealth of the State. The details of these were :—

(1) *Veterinary College.*—The long felt need of the State was fulfilled when the Veterinary College was opened during the year at the premises of the Mysore Serum Institute, Hebbal (outskirts of Bangalore City).

(2) *Key Village Scheme.*—Three key village centres were opened at Kollegal (Mysore District), Hospet (Bellary District) and Jamkhandi (Bijapur District), thereby bringing the total number to 15 centres including the one located at Bangalore and operated by the Government of India, at the close of the year.

(3) *Artificial Insemination.*—During the year, artificial insemination centres were opened at Udipi, Puttur and Karkal, all in South Kanara District, thus bringing the total number in the State to 61 centres and sub-centres apart from those located under the Key Village Scheme.

(4) *Sheep Development Schemes.*—In order to develop sheep and wool industry which occupies an important place in the rural economy of the State, three sheep and wool development centres with eight units each were opened at Kolar, Hospet and Bijapur.

(5) *Poultry Extension Centres.*—The six pilot poultry projects located at Kurikuppi, Gundlupet, Ponnampet, Kumta, Mangalore and Malavalli continued to show steady progress by supplying more hatching eggs to *bona fide* breeders in the neighbouring areas in addition to providing training facilities in poultry keeping. During the year, two more were opened at Bijapur and Kundapur.

(6) *Piggery Development Centres.*—With the object of developing the piggery wealth of the State two development centres were opened at Kolar and Coorg Districts in which boars of improved varieties were distributed to private breeders.

(7) *Calf Subsidy Scheme.*—With the object of allowing promising bull calves to come to age instead of being castrated, the owners of these calves are proposed to be encouraged through payment of subsidy. During the year, 42(34) were enlisted under this Scheme as against 200 sanctioned by the Government.

(8) *Livestock Improvement Scheme.*—This is the fourteenth year of operation of the scheme. During the year, 60(59) bulls were distributed free to the custodians.

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The total number of coverings done by the bulls including those distributed during the previous years was 15,092 (19,223).

(9) *Bangalore Milk Supply Scheme.*—The Co-operative Milk Union established from 1st January 1958, with the financial assistance of the Government of India, expanded its activities during the year. During the year, 31,88,101 lbs. of milk were collected of which 4,80,286 lbs. were from Government livestock farms, 8,22,152 lbs. from producers in the City and 18,85,663 lbs. from the villagers. These were sold to public and private institutions in and around the city including the hospitals maintained by the Government. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,06,236-16 as against a receipt of Rs. 8,46,691-83, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 40,455-67.

(10) *Hubli-Dharwar Milk Scheme.*—This is a continuing scheme. The milk produced in the several parts was collected, pasturised and distributed in the two cities. Daily, on an average, 1,030 seers of milk were handled during the year.

(11) *Milk-Supply Scheme, Kudige.*—The co-operative milk supply scheme functioning at Kudige, Coorg District, continued its operations with increased activities during the year.

(12) *Sheep Breeders' Associations.*—The nine sheep breeders' associations continued to work in the State during the year. There were 3,815(3,594) members at the end of the year. Ten (68) stud rams were distributed through these associations, 3,262(1,398) scrub rams were castrated and 26,771 (12,787) sheep were dosed against helminthic parasites among members flocks. The quantity of wool collected during the year was 16,155 (12,079) lbs. and out of this 1,155 (1,013) woollen fabrics were manufactured in the weaving sections attached to the associations.

Amritmahal Section.

909. The strength in the four economic cattle farms, namely, Habbanaghatta farm, Birur farm, Kynodu farm, and Ulavarthy farm at the close of the year was 1,917(1,792). During the year, the seasonal conditions were not satisfactory. As a result of this, fodder scarcity was felt in all the economic cattle farms except the one located at Habbanaghatta.

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910. The total receipts and expenditure of the section for the year were Rs. 61,762-39 (Rs. 51,949-79) and Rs. 54,147-42 (Rs. 56,453-86), respectively.

911. *Aided Cattle Breeders' Scheme.*—The scheme was implemented 23 years ago to encourage private breeders of Amrithmahal cattle. There were 14 (14) private breeders with a stock of 2,518 (2,207) animals at the close of the year.

Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur.

912. There were 1,139 (1,149) heads of cattle in this farm at the close of the year. Forty-five (59) bulls were supplied during the year for breeding purposes. The yield of milk was 24,978 (36,324) lbs. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 67,068-87 (Rs. 64,982-52) and Rs. 82,895-5 (Rs. 81,607-78), respectively.

Government Stud Farm, Kunigal.

913. *Government Animals.*—There were 6 (9) stallions, 15 (13) mares and 5 (2) young stock at the close of the year.

914. *Eve Blood Scheme Animals.*—There were 1 (4) mares and 2 (3) young stock at the close of the year.

915. *Private Owned Animals.*—There were 16 (3) mares and 9 (6) young stock at the close of the year.

916. *Sheep Breeding.*—There were 142 (197) Bannur breed of sheep at the close of the year in the farm.

917. The total receipts and expenditure of the farm during the year were Rs. 79,381-51 (Rs. 89,558-31) and Rs. 1,62,564-57 (Rs. 1,23,161-61), respectively.

Combined Sheep and Cattle Farm, Kurikuppi.

918. There were 163 (388) heads of Hallikar cattle and 88(38) Murrah buffaloes, 142 (331) sheep and 245 (63) poultry birds in the combined sheep and cattle farm, Kurikuppi at the end of the year.

919. The receipts and expenditure of the farm during the year were Rs. 35,045 (Rs. 14,105-66) and Rs. 1,74,758 (Rs. 1,22,942-01), respectively.

Cattle Fairs.

920. Owing to the favourable seasonal conditions which prevailed during the year, 199 (183) cattle fairs were held and arrangements were made to open temporary dispensaries for providing veterinary aid to the cattle which gathered in these.

921. In order to provide incentive to the cattle breeders to rear better stocks, prizes worth Rs. 30,562 (Rs. 30,300) were distributed to the best exhibits.

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Gosamvardhana Celebrations.

922. With a view to providing interest among the private breeders to rear good livestock, Gosamvardhana week was celebrated throughout the State during the months of November and December in the year. Educative propaganda was also organised as an adjunct to these by providing exhibits, charts, photos and speeches from different persons.

(ii) Mysore Serum Institute, Bangalore.

923. The Institute continued to manufacture and supply on a commercial scale the required biological products for the control of epizootological diseases in the state and for supply to the several places outside the state.

924. During the year, 63 post-mortems were conducted on sheep and goats while 92 blood and tissue specimens and 426 faecat samples were examined. Trypanosomiesis and Dieldvi poisioning were recorded in the state for the first time.

925. The nine centres established for controlling liver flukes with the financial assistance of the Government of India continued during the year. A total of 1,30,441 animals were dosed besides castrating 2,568 animals and treating 716 for non-contagious diseases.

926. As regards the stock of biological products the year commenced with an opening balance of 2,60,639 (1,62,300) doses, 21,150 (12,300) c.c. and 134 (800) bottles of all biologicals. During the year, 40,72,610 (42,74,790) doses, 2,10,970 (1,24,370) c.c. and 6,631 (10,116) bottles were prepared. Out of these, 42,08,599 (41,14,765) doses, 2,03,925 (1,15,520) c.c. and 6,648 (10,782) bottles were used.

927. The following was the list of biological products prepared and issued from the Institute. 1. H. S. Vaccine, 2. H. S. Serum, 3. B. Q. Vaccine, 4. B. Q. Serum, 5. Anthrax Serum, 6. Anthrax Saporium Vaccine, 7. Ranikhet Disease Vaccine, 8. Sheep Pox Vaccine, 9. Fowl Pox Vaccine, 10. Goat Pox Vaccine, 11. R.P.Serum, 12. R.P.Goat Virus, 13. Anti Rabic Vaccine, 14. Normal Saline, 15. Distilled water.

928. The total receipts and expenditure of the Institute during the year were Rs. 5,61,342-34

(Rs. 4,92,876-46) and Rs. 2,62,099-40 (Rs. 2,36,063-34), respectively, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 1,99,242-94 (Rs. 2,56,813-12).

(iii) (a) Composite Live-stock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta, Bangalore.

929. There were 70 (88) cows, 7 (5) she buffaloes, under cattle breeding; 2 (2) bucks, 23 (24) does, 14 (16) doe kids, 13 (19) buck kids under goat breeding; 4(4) rams 136 (127) ewes and 166 (128) lambs under sheep breeding Mutton (Bannur) type; 3(3) ram, 78(69) ewes and 131 (105) lambs under woolly (Hassan) type; 419 (374) animals under Hallikar Cattle breeding at the end of the year.

930. *Dairy Farm*:—There were 350 (319) sindhi cows, 22 (18) cross breed stock and 89 (88) murrah buffaloes at the close of the year in the farm. The total expenditure of this farm was Rs. 67,736-49 (Rs. 1,68,611-26) and the receipts were Rs. 62,762-26 (Rs. 65,137-34). The total quantity of milk yielded by the cows was 1,90,519 (1,88,429) lbs. and by the she-buffaloes 42,202 (42,106) lbs. In addition, 2,283 (3,12,014) lbs. of colostrum from cows and 260 (705) lbs. of buffaloe colostrum was also realised. The whole milk was as in earlier years supplied to the hospitals in Bangalore City.

(b) Government Central Poultry Farm, Hessarghatta, Bangalore

931. This is the eigth year of establishment of a 1000 layer farm. There were 9,426 (10,465) birds at the close of the year. On an average 1,314 (1,128) layers were maintained on the farm throughout the year which produced 138,052 (1,50,622) eggs made up of 47,684 (59,559) fertile, 85,785 (86,712) infertile and the remaining 4,583 (4,351) broken or discarded eggs. The eggs set for incubation were 35,352 (34,289) and 19,710 (18,845) chicks were produced out of these. Eight thousand, five hundred and seventy-five (5,436) birds were sold for breeding purposes in addition to supply of 1,520 (1,109) cockerels given in exchange for country cockerels in the areas covered by the Key Village and N. E. S. blocks, and 11,419 (25,252)

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hatching eggs were sold to the public for hatching both within and outside the state.

932. The total receipts and expenditure of the farm during the year were Rs. 65,775-33 (Rs. 1,12,500-09) and Rs. 94,701-29 (Rs. 90,816), respectively.

Conclusion

933. As could be seen from the work turned out in the several sections including the veterinary institutions, the period was marked by an all round increase in the activities of the department under all aspects of livestock development.

934. Animal husbandry practices vary vastly in the five integrated Karnatak areas. In order to introduce uniformity, emphasis was being laid to provide veterinary aid on a greater scale in the areas transferred from the erstwhile Hyderabad and Madras States, while in the rest greater attention was bestowed for development in breeding of improved livestock.

(iv) Fisheries

General

935. The year 1958-59 was characterised by substantial progress in the schemes for the development of fisheries in the State. Mechanisation of fishing was pushed forward with a busy construction programme for the Boat Building Yard set up at Mangalore. A training centre for fishermen was started during the year at Mangalore for training fishermen in fishing from mechanised boats. Construction work on the Ice Plant-*cum*-Cold Storage at Karwar was taken up. Three transport trucks were made available to Fishermen's Co-operatives for quick transport of fresh fish from the coast to inland markets. Many Fishermen's Co-operative Societies availed themselves of financial assistance provided by Government in the form of long-term loans, contribution to their share capital and grants towards managerial expenses. Three schools for fisher children were upgraded into High Schools in South Kanara District.

Technical Assistance.

936. Under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme of the Food and Agricultural Organisation, six F.A.O. experts were on assignment in the State during the year.

Fishing season.

937. The fishing season was good during the year in North Kanara District but in South Kanara it was rather

poor compared with the record catches of the previous year.

938. *Fish Landings.*—A total of about 1,00,000 tons of fish was estimated to have been landed on the Mysore coast during the year.

939. The mackerel is the most important commercial fish on the Mysore coast. As in the previous year, it constituted the bulk of the fishery, constituting nearly 35 per cent of the catch. The other catches were oil sardine, cat fish, prawns, sharks, seer, ghol and soles.

940. Compared with some other maritime states in India, fishing from power boats may be said to have been introduced in Mysore State only very recently. A scheme for the construction and distribution of mechanised boats included in the State's Second Five Year Plan was continued during the year. Mechanised Fishing.

941. *T.C.M. Dan Boat.*—The T.C.M. Dan Boat continued to operate off Mangalore on 14 per cent share system.

942. *Pablo Type Boats.*—There were 25 Pablo boats operating at the end of the year in the State.

943. *Training Boat.*—A 31' 9" transom stern "Pablo" type boat which was constructed at Cochin by Messrs. Brunton & Co., was used as a training boat for the Fishermen's Training Centre at Mangalore.

944. *Motorisation of Indigenous Boats.*—Under the guidance of F.A.O. Naval Architect, a 3·5 H.P. air-cooled engine in a dug-out conoe was installed at the close of the year. The boat was used for long line fishing.

945. *Assignment of F.A.O. Fishery Engineer.*—The F.A.O. Engineer Mr. G. S. Illugason was working in the State at Mangalore at the beginning of the year with two F.A.O. Steel Dories and two Danish boats. At Karwar he conducted demonstration of Trawl fishing and Gill Net fishing from these boats.

946. A total quantity of 56,000 lbs. of fish was landed during the year from the operations of the four F.A.O. boats under the guidance of Mr. Illugason. The most remarkable catch was that of a whale shark of about 40 feet in length and estimated to weigh 20 tons. The shark was encountered about six miles off Mangalore in five fathoms of water.

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Fish Processing and Preservation.

947. Fish being an easily perishable commodity, the department's activities were directed not merely towards increasing the production but also to the provision of increased and improved facilities for preserving the catch in order that what is caught is properly utilised to the maximum possible extent. The work in this field consisted of the maintenance of Government fish curing yards along the coast and the setting up and working of ice and cold storage plants.

948. There were 30 fish curing yards in the State during the year. A quantity of 96,787 maunds of salt was issued to the Fishermen's Co-operative Societies for curing 5,10,914 maunds of fish.

949. The Master Curer stationed at Karwar toured various fish curing yards in the North Kanara District and demonstrated improved methods of fish curing. The fishermen and fish curers took advantage of such demonstrations.

950. *Government Ice Factory and Quick-freezing Plant.*—The Ice Plant and Cold Storage at Mangalore continued to provide ice for preservation of fish, facilities for short-term preservation of fish in the chill room as well as for deep freezing and cold storage of frozen fish.

951. Apart from this, the facilities provided at the Plant excluded the export of increased quantities of frozen foods to countries like the U.S.A. which earned much coveted foreign exchange for the country. During the year, it was estimated that this plant alone had earned dollars to the tune of about 10 lakhs of rupees.

Fish Bye-products.

952. Shark liver oil, sardine oil, fish guano and fish manure were the main bye-products produced from marine fisheries of the State.

953. *Shark Liver Oil Production.*—As in the previous years, the supply of shark livers and neat shark liver oil from eight centres of South Kanara District to the Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode, Kerala, was continued. A total quantity of 26,982 (31,490) lbs. of shark livers was collected during the year, of this 14,410 lbs. of raw shark livers and 4,176 lbs. of shark liver oil extracted from the remaining quantity of livers were despatched to the Kerala Government Oil Factory.

954. *Beach dried Fish Manure.*—During the year, only 70 tons of beach dried manure was prepared as against 590 tons prepared in the previous year.

955. *State Fisheries Research Station.*—The State Fisheries Research Station, Hospet, on the Tungabhadra River was continued during the year.

956. *Central Fisheries Research Stations*—The Government of India have set up a Lacustrine Fisheries Research Unit at Tungabhadra Reservoir which is the second largest reservoir in India, in view of the numerous large lakes and reservoirs existing in the State. Research

957. The Government of India have established also two of their Marine Fisheries Research Units at Karwar and Mangalore. The Karwar Unit was carrying out investigations on the mackerel while the Mangalore Unit was engaged in studies on mackerel, sardines and prawns.

958. The numerous inland waters in the State including the important rivers which pass through it, present vast potentialities for fisheries development. Inland Fisheries.

959. Following Reorganisation, a number of new schemes have been commenced to be implemented under the Second Five Year Plan. Under one of these schemes, the entire State is being covered progressively by opening Fisheries Development Divisions which would attend to the work of surveying waters, organising seed collection and stocking, establishing and maintaining fish farms and developing and exploiting the fisheries. Under another scheme, fry of the gangetic carps are obtained and distributed. Fish nurseries are being constructed at suitable places for rearing the fry before stocking.

960. During the year, 7,23,470 (9,56,507) fry and fingerlings of various locally available varieties were collected for stocking and rearing.

961. Sanction was accorded for importing 14 lakhs of fry of the Gangetic Carps—Catla, Rohu, Mrigal, etc., from Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 34,225 for stocking in various inland waters of the State.

962. About 14,160 (10,653) fingerlings of suitable varieties were supplied during the year to private fish farmers and C. D. Blocks.

963. Fourteen fish farms and ponds were maintained during the year in the various districts. Besides rearing carp fry in the farms, 39,941 (20,000) lbs. of fish were produced and supplied to consumers realising Rs. 13,684-28 (Rs. 9,063-14).

964. A total number of 5,517 (2,952) fishing licenses were issued and a revenue of Rs. 35,871 (Rs. 19,362) was realised during the year.

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965. The fisheries of 413 tanks having, approximately, 16,52,477 acres of water spread area, were sold in public auction fetching a revenue of Rs. 27,371-16.

Schemes under Second Five-Year Plan.

966. Thirty-one schemes were in operation during the year as against twenty in the previous year. One scheme *viz.*, Scheme No. 205 "Co-operative Fisheries" was transferred from the Co-operation Department to Fisheries Department. Excepting two schemes, *viz.*, the Scheme for the establishment of a Fisheries Research Station in the State and the Scheme for the establishment of Fish Meal Plant, all the others were under execution during the year.

Finance

967. The total expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 12,99,071 and the receipts were Rs. 5,02,876 (including subventions from the Government of India) as against an expenditure of Rs. 11,20,281 and revenue of Rs. 2,81,602 in the previous year.

Conclusion

968. The notable event during the year was the States Fisheries Ministers' Conference on Inland Fisheries held in Mysore from 14th July to 16th July 1958.

969. A scheme for the development of the fisheries of the Tungabhadra Reservoir was drawn up jointly by the Directors of Fisheries of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh States' and the Chief Research Officer, Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Calcutta. The scheme was sanctioned by the Tungabhadra Board and was ready for implementation by the close of the year.

970. Special schools were opened on the coast by the Fisheries Department for the education of the fisher children. Instruction in these schools has a distinct fishery bias and in addition to the usual subjects, fish biology, fisheries technology, net making, coir work and carpentry are taught.

971. There were 27 fisheries schools functioning during the year in the two Kanara districts with a student strength of 5,015 at the end of the year.

972. The economical, educational and social development of the fisher folk forms an important part of the activities of this Department as successful development of fisheries is greatly handicapped by the backwardness of the fishermen. In this field, the work of this Department has proceeded along several lines, chief of which are the promotion of co-operative effort among fishermen, grant of financial assistance, education, inculcation of thrift and rehabilitation work.

CHAPTER VIII—INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

(i) Industries and Commerce

General

973. The policy of the Government has been one of encouraging and promoting industrial activities in the State. The availability in abundance of raw materials and electric power supply have largely facilitated the establishment and development of a number of large scale, medium sized and small scale industries in the State. In addition to owning and managing several major industrial concerns, the Government also encouraged the floatation of some industrial undertakings on a joint stock basis by granting several facilities and concessions in the shape of subscription to the share capital, grant of land, water, electric power, etc., at concessional rates. The Department also continued to encourage and promote industrial activities by rendering technical assistance and advice.

974. In the case of Government. Industrial concerns special attention was paid to implement several expansion schemes under the Second Five Year Plan and also to improve the production and sales of the products manufactured.

975. Government constituted the State Industries Development Council to collect all relevant particulars on a systematic basis by conducting brief surveys on the industrial potentialities for formulating schemes in the Third Five Year Plan.

Industrial and Commercial Conditions

976. The Industrial and Commercial conditions, however, received a set-back towards their expansion and production due to keen competition in the trade and non-availability of some raw materials during the year. The policy of restrictions imposed on the import of certain articles due to foreign exchange difficulties by the Central Government, also caused hardship to the industrialists to some extent. The policy followed by Government in the matter of issue of essentiality certificates was of necessity restrictive on account of foreign exchange considerations. Steps were, however, taken by the Government of India to use the available exchange to the best advantage to maintain as far as possible and practicable the level of internal

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production by allowing import of raw materials and machine parts required by industries either through established importers or through Actual Users licenses. At the same time, Government gave necessary encouragement and fillip to the export of goods so as to keep up the balances of trade.

Industrial Establishments

977. During the year, there were 1,830 (1,585) industrial establishments working in the State, each working on an average of 10 or more workers and the total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 1,84,966 (1,69,421).

Gold Mining Industry

978. The Gold Mines in the Kolar Gold Fields area produced 1,50,781 (1,63,132) fine ounces of gold valued at Rs. 4,48,75,000 (Rs. 4,70,83,500), while the Hatti Gold Mines in Raichur District produced 13,303·23 (15,126) fine ounces of gold valued at Rs. 40,10,906-43 (Rs. 43,54,513) during the year.

Woollen Mills

979. There were four woollen mills working in the State during the year with 88 looms and 4,012 spindles. The total production of woollen yarn and piece goods manufactured in these mills was 2,148,282 (3,065,039) lbs. valued at Rs. 78,51,514 (Rs. 1,36,73,315).

State Aid to Industries.

980. A sum of Rs. 2,75,000 was disbursed in eight cases and another sum of Rs, seven lakhs was sanctioned as cash credit accommodation to Messrs. Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore, out of the budget provision of Rs. 14 lakhs sanctioned for the year 1958-59.

981. During the year, a total sum of Rs. 11,97,310-77 was recovered from loanees towards outstanding loan dues. A sum of Rs. 35,502 was recovered from loanees in the integrated areas.

982. A sum of Rs. two lakhs was sanctioned by Government during the year for sanctioning the same to small scale industries in the integrated areas.

Supply of Coal and Coke.

983. The general position of coal/coke remained satisfactory throughout the year. The demand for coal/coke from the small scale consumers was fully met from the stocks of the Government Coal Depots.

984. Recommendations for the release of Iron and Steel materials required by Industrial Undertakings for development and expansion of their undertakings were also made to proper quarters.

Supply of Salt.

985. The Zonal Scheme for the distribution of salt was continued during the year. Under this Scheme, a total quantity of 38,95,000 railway maunds of salt was allotted to the State for the calendar year 1958 for industrial and civil requirements. The working of the Zonal Scheme was satisfactory during the year.

Issue of Essentiality Certificates to the 'Actual Users'.

986. As many as 733 applications were received during the year from Actual Users in the State for the import of raw materials (except raw silk and art silk), accessories, machinery spare parts, etc., for use in their industrial concerns for the manufacture of finished products. These applications were investigated and essentiality certificates issued in deserving cases after examining their half-yearly *bona fide* requirements in terms of the Government of India Import Trade Control Policy.

1. Government Industrial Schools.

Industrial Education.

987. Apart from Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, there were eleven Government Industrial Schools in the State during the year, imparting training in different crafts such as carpentry, smithy, weaving, carving, painting, etc. The duration of the courses in these industrial schools is two years in each craft and one year of practical training. During the period of training, scholarships ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 p.m. were sanctioned to trainees in these industrial schools.

988. At the end of March 1959, there were 560 (476) students undergoing training in these industrial schools and a total sum of Rs. 28, 151-05 (Rs. 29,768) was incurred towards scholarships to these students.

989. The total output and sales in the eleven industrial schools during the year amounted to Rs. 93,389-91 (Rs. 80,863) and Rs. 99,934-92 (Rs. 84,246), respectively.

2. Private Industrial Schools.

990. (*a*) *S. L. N. Industrial School, Bangalore.*—As in the previous year, a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 250 was given to this institute for imparting training in industrial subjects. A total number of 117 students were trained in carpentry, weaving, rattan and tailoring, during the year.

(*b*) *Methodist Mission Industrial School, Tumkur.*—A monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 165 was given to

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this institution for providing training for artisans in industrial subjects. The number of students on the rolls was 22. The value of production and sales during the year was Rs. 21,000 and the value of stock on hand at the end of the year was Rs. 23,000.

3. Home Industries Institutions.

991. There were 110 Home Industries Institutions located in different parts of the State imparting training to ladies in several crafts such as tailoring, mat weaving, cloth printing, rattan work, embroidery, zari and knitting work. The Department continued to give monthly grants-in-aid ranging from Rs. 35 to Rs. 100 to these institutions. A sum of Rs. 49,324 was given as grants-in-aid to these institutions during the year out of the total budget allotment of Rs. 50,000.

992. Nearly 2,000 ladies on an average per month were undergoing training in these institutions.

993. Apart from the monthly grants, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 45,360 towards outright grants to be distributed to several Home Industries Institutions for the construction of buildings, purchase of equipment and raw materials, etc., for the development of handicrafts out of the grants of Second Five Year Plan funds.

Conclusion.

994. The Department participated in important industrial fairs and exhibitions both within and outside the State including "INDIA 1958 EXHIBITION" at Delhi. Mysore handicrafts articles such as ivory images, sandalwood articles, inlaid rosewood articles, lacquerware toys, brass images etc., which were displayed at these exhibitions were highly appreciated and had good sales. Further, the Department took steps to encourage export of handicrafts articles to foreign countries. During the year, steps were being taken for the opening of two new emporia, one at Mangalore and the other at Belgaum for display and sale of handicrafts articles. Articles of Government and private institutions were kept at these emporia on consignment account. The other two existing emporia in the State *viz.*, (1) Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore and (2) Arts and Crafts Emporium, Bangalore, continued to work satisfactorily.

(ii) Working of the Industrial Concerns.

1. Government-Owned Industrial Concerns

995. The more important activities of the several Government-owned Industrial Concerns in the State during the year were :—

1. *Government Soap Factory.*—Under the expansion scheme the erection of the new 50 H. P. Boiler was completed and put into service.

Raw materials to the tune of Rs. 25,84,150 were consumed yielding a base production of 948 tons. The value of articles manufactured was Rs. 31,00,194 and the sales amounted to Rs. 45,53,600.

The production of soap was stepped up to meet the popular demand for Mysore Sandal Soap both in India and in the overseas markets and steps were also taken to explore and develop foreign markets chiefly in Burma, the Persian Gulf, British East Africa and the Federated Malay States.

2. *Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.*—The production of Electro Porcelain products under the N.G.K. Exapansion Scheme was gradually stepped up reaching 1,632 tons as against the target of 2,500 tons per annum. The value of processing raw materials consumed amounted to Rs. 4,59,226. Low and High tension insulators in addition to crockery were manufactured. While the value of finished stock on hand was Rs. 27,72,411, the sales amounted to Rs. 7,51,920.

3. *Government Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.*—The workshop continued to cater to the high grade machinery requirements of several Government departments and private concerns as a premier factory of its kind in the State.

The financial position of the factory was as follows :—

1. Production ... Rs. 4,05,056
2. Sales .... Rs. 4,23,767

The factory earned a net profit of Rs. 21,647 during the year.

4. *Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.*—The production of transformers which is the principal product manufactured in the factory reached the figure of 1,20,000

K.V.A. annually which was of the order of 20,000 K.V.A. up to 1950 and 60,000 K.V.A. up to 1956.

Besides the manufacture of line materials, manufacture of surveying mathematical instruments was also undertaken.

The factory is earning a net profit of Rs. 8 to 9 lakhs per year fetching a yearly bonus of two months pay or wages to the employees.

5. *Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.*—The production during the year was 88,255 yards valued at Rs. 12,23,583. The sales amounted to Rs. 11,15,529, yielding a net profit of Rs. 64,431.

6. *Government Silk Filatures, Mysore.*—The total number of basin days during the year was 1,14,433·5 (1,05,507·0).

A quantity of 13,54,835 (11,48,994) lbs. of reeling cocoons was purchased during the year at an average price of Rs. 1·52 nP. (Rs. 1·46 nP.) per lb. The production of good silk was 70,632·7 lbs. The production of silk waste was 42,566·6 (32,957) lbs. A quantity of 3,644·7 (3,642) lbs. of silk was twisted and 4,051-10 (2,931) yards of fabrics was produced during the year.

7. *Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore and Shimoga.*—The financial position of both the factories in the aggregate was as follows :—

		Rs.
Value of raw material consumed	...	60,84,100
Value of sandalwood oil production	...	70,16,414
Do sales	...	91,60,162

Both the factories worked satisfactorily during the year.

8. *Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.*—The factory is being developed with up-to-date machinery at a cost of Rs. 14 lakhs under the Second Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 3,03,000 was spent towards the development scheme.

The production, sales and profits reached peak figures in the factory as noted below :—

			Rs.
Production	...	...	12,68,828
Sales	...	...	12,64,095
Closing stock	...	...	92,705
Net profit	...	...	1,35,041

9. *Government Central Workshop, Mercara.*—The working capital of the workshop was Rs. 2·26 lakhs. The total value of production for the year amounted to Rs. 1·25 (Rs. 0·80) lakhs. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 1·20 (Rs. 0·91) lakhs.

10. *Mysore Silk Filatures, Kanakapura.*—The installed capacity of this filature was 200 basins. Ninety-six modernised units manufactured at the Government Electric Factory, Bangalore, were received and installed dismantling 100 old basins. The average number of basins worked during the year was 143.

A total quantity of 3,18,526 lbs. of cocoons were purchased. The total production of different varieties of raw silk was 17,400.

The quantity of silk sold was 10,151 lbs. The weaving section produced 3,955 yards of handloom fabrics both plain and laced fabrics of modern tastes to suit local demands. Out of this, 2,831 yards were sold at an average of Rs. 9·53 per yard.

11. *Government Silk Filature, Kollegal.*—A total of 7,99,553 lbs. of cocoons was purchased showing an inflow of about 50,000 lbs. of cocoons in excess of previous year. The price of cocoons ranged between Re. 1·00 to Rs. 2·00 per pound. The sale of silk during the year was not satisfactory compared to the previous year.

2. Government Aided Industrial Concerns.

996. (a) *The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., Bangalore.*—During the year, the Company planted 3,369 (2,935) acres with virginia tobacco. The value of green-leaf purchased was Rs. 5,92,752 (Rs. 5,25,188).

A quantity of 16,31,091 (14,51,712) lbs. of cured leaf was obtained; besides this, a quantity of 8,05,422 (12,32,324) lbs. of cured leaf was acquired from the private sector. The total value of tobacco sold during the year was Rs. 19,88,827 (Rs. 20,95,685).

The Tobacco Research Station at Hunsur had been making rapid progress in evolving remedial measures for eradicating common pests, parasites, and diseases, which beset the tobacco crop at several stages.

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A major portion of the crop comprising of top grades was sold to the Imperial Tobacco Co., of India, Ltd., Bangalore; of the lower grade, a considerable portion was exported to continental markets on behalf of Messrs. Elia Salzman Tobacco Co., Ltd., London.

(b) *The Mysore Ghrome Tanning Co., Ltd., Bangalore.*— The following figures furnish details of raw materials consumed, articles manufactured and sold :—

1.	Value of raw materials and stores consumed.	Rs. 2,96,180
2.	Value of articles manufactured (Production).	Rs. 4,26,230
3.	Value of sales.	Rs. 4,88,887

(c) *Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore.*—As many as 825 Radio Wired Chassis, 18,547 Band Switches, 1,60,170 House Service Meters, 2,145 Water Meters and 54,66,624 yards in multiple cores of P.V.C. products were manufactured during the year. The total sales of the articles manufactured in the Company was of the value of Rs. 82,46,874 while the value of closing stock of finished products on hand was Rs. 1,96,814.

(d) *The Mysore Chemical and Fertilisers Ltd., Mysore.*— The production of Super Phosphate was stepped up to a considerable extent to meet the increasing demand for phosphatic fertilisers and the annual output reached the figure of 5,000 tons. Production of mixed fertilisers has also been successfully undertaken to meet the increasing demand for this product. The Superphosphate plant has been rigged out to manufacture a maximum output of 10,000 tons per annum.

The total value of production and sales during the year were Rs. 53·73 lakhs and Rs. 31·72 lakhs, respectively. The total sales effected has been the highest on records of the Company.

(e) *The Mysore Water Proofs Ltd., Bangalore.*— The following figures furnish details of production and sales during the year.—

	Production in Gallons	Sales in Gallons
Paints	7,251	7,125
Varnishes	9,029	8,955
Thinners	4,088	4,079

The total sales amounted to Rs. 2,70,500 and the value of stock on hand was Rs. 19,500.

(f) *The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Ltd., Bangalore.*— During the year, 286 tons of vanaspati and 648 tons of refined oil were produced, while the sales were in the order of 316 tons and 669 tons, respectively. The value of stock on hand at the end of the year was Rs. 78,313.

(g) *The Mysore Lamp Works Ltd., Bangalore.*— Lamps of higher wattage required for the Central and State Development Projects were manufactured and supplied. With a view to cater to the demand for the miniature and train lighting and telephone switch lamps, this line of manufacture along with the general service lamps was also concentrated and supplies to Railways Tata Locomotives, Indian Telephone Industries and State Government Road Transport Departments were made during the year.

During the year, 19,38,147 lamps of different varieties valued at Rs. 10,59,675 were manufactured in the concern while the total sales amounted to Rs. 17,77,060. The value of stock on hand was Rs. 2,90,863 at the close of the year.

A scheme for the manufacture of Flourescent Tubes and the development of a Miniature Section was under active consideration and it was proposed to take up this scheme alongside the present manufacture of Incandescent Lamps. Negotiations with some foreign firms for a technical tie-up for the manufacture of Flourescent Tubes were under way.

(iii) The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

997. The Board of Management was reconstituted for a period of one year from 1st April 1958.

998. The output of Steel Hoops, Ferro Silicon, Cast Iron Spun Pipes, Cast Iron Pipes, Cast Iron Plate Sleepers, Steel structures and Acetic Acid were less than the Budget anticipations.

999. The production in the Blast Furnace and Electric Pig Iron Furnaces was satisfactory during the year.

1000. There was a record production of 206·26 metric tons of steel ingots per day in the Open Hearth Furnace

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on the 5th November 1958. There was also a record production of 139·55 metric tons of 3/8" rounds per day in the Rolling Mills on the 18th November 1958. The output of Cast Iron Sleepers and Steel Ingots was the highest on record.

1001. In summing up, it may be stated that budget targets were generally on high side with a view to keep the concerned staff production minded and the overall production achieved by the Works was quite satisfactory.

Sales

1002. The total value of sales made during the year amounted to Rs. 572·98 lakhs as against Rs. 460·96 lakhs for 1957-58 and Rs. 451·40 lakhs for 1956-57.

1003. The financial results of operations during the year resulted in a net profit of Rs. 82·00 lakhs after providing Rs. 41·05 lakhs towards Depreciation and Rs. 16·77 lakhs towards interest on Capital. Out of the said net profit, a sum of Rs. 10·51 lakhs was appropriated to Plant Rehabilitation Reserve and a sum of Rs. 3·00 lakhs towards Amenities Fund.

Supply of essential raw materials.

1004. The position regarding supply of essential raw materials like Fuel, Charcoal, Coal, Coke and Scrap, Ores, Limestone, Clay and Sand was satisfactory during the year. Necessary arrangements were on hand to get high grade Chitradurga Iron ore for manufacture of Low Phosphorus Pig Iron.

Cast Iron Spun Pipe Plant

1005. The Cast Iron Spun Pipe Plant was inaugurated on 27th April 1958 by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel, Government of India. Trial operations were continued during the year.

Public Health and Labour Welfare.

1006. The general state of health in the New Town during the year was good. Free medical facilities were continued to be afforded to the employees and their family members in the Works Hospital. All the educational institutions in the Works area continued to work satisfactorily.

1007. Three months' Bonus to the employees out of the profit earned for the year 1957-58 was disbursed on 18th October 1958.

1008. The relationship between the management and employees continued to be quite cordial.

(iv) Cottage Industry, Handicrafts Schemes and Coir Schemes.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY

1009. With a view to improve the technique and efficiency of the artisans and to enable them to start industries of their own, Cottage Industries Centres which were mostly of the peripatetic type were maintained by the Department in both Urban and Rural areas of the State for imparting training to these artisans in useful arts and crafts. The duration of training ranges from six months to two years depending on the craft in which the training is given and as a measure of inducement small stipends were also given to the trainees during the period of training.

Working the Cottag Industries Centres.

1010. During the year, there were 72 Cottage Industries Centres in the State and the number of persons undergoing training in these Centres was 801.

1011. The total production and sales of these Centres during the year were Rs. 1,35,615 and Rs. 1,17,445, respectively.

1012. The total expenditure incurred on the several Cottage Industries Centres was Rs. 4,88,686.

HANDICRAFTS SCHEMES

1013. During the year, several Handicrafts Schemes such as training, production and marketing schemes were taken up for implementation in the State. Three Craft Co-operative Societies were also given financial assistance in the shape of loan and grant for the development of Handicrafts and to encourage Craftsmanship. The Handicrafts Schemes and their progress achieved during the year were as follows.

1. *Wooden Toy Industry, Kinhal.*—This is a training centre. Ten candidates were trained during the year on stipend of Rs. 30 each per month.

2. *Embroidery Centre, Bhagyanagar.*—This scheme was continued during the year as a production centre with 30 workers.

3. *Seasoning Kiln for Wood and Bamboo, Shimoga.*— The implementation of this scheme was taken up during the year.

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4. *Development of Sandalwood Carving, North Kanara.*— This is a co-operative society. The grant and loan sanctioned to the societies of Kumta, Sirsi and Honnavar were disbursed. Sales of sandalwood products amounted to Rs. 20,100 during the year.

5. *Dyeing and Printing School, Nandanagadda.*— This is a training centre. Fifteen candidates were trained on a stipend of Rs. 25 each per month in the art of dyeing and printing.

6. *Development of Sandalwood Carving, Sagar.*— This is a co-operative society. A loan of Rs. 10,000 was disbursed to the society. The society has partly utilised the grant amount given during the year.

7. *Dolls and Toys making through M.W.C.S., Mangalore.*— Six candidates were trained in dolls and toys making.

8. Tailoring and Garment making through *M.W.C.S., Mangalore.*— An amount of Rs. 3,100 was disbursed to the society and 40 candidates were benefited in the art of tailoring and garment making.

9. *Sculpture Training Centre, Mysore.*— The implementation of the scheme was under consideration of Government.

10. *Training in Soap Stone Industry.*— Five candidates were trained in Soap Stone Carving at the Regional Design Centre, Bangalore. Candidates were paid stipend of Rs. 100 each per month.

11. *Ratan Craft Centre, Coorg.*— This is a training scheme. The tribals have learnt to prepare Bamboo and Rattan articles of better quality.

12. *Emporia at Mangalore.*— The emporium at Mangalore was started functioning from 22nd February 1959.

13. *Arts and Crafts Emporium, Bangalore.*-Government constituted a Board for the Management of the Emporium which was formerly under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce. The Board took charge of the Emporium from 18th June 1958.

14. *Brass Centre, Nagamangala.*— This is an expansion scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,000. Nine students were undergoing training under this scheme.

15. *Wool Processing Centre, Vinumangala.*—This is the scheme at Vinumangala established jointly by the Madras and Mysore Governments with the assistance from the Government of India. The total expenditure incurred so far up to end of March 1959 by the Government of Madras on this scheme was Rs. 6,13,981-57.

1014. Besides the implementation of the above schemes, the Department has celebrated the 4th Handicraft Week throughout the State during the month of December 1958. The State Handicrafts Advisory Board was also inaugurated during the year.

Coir Industry

1015. In view of the vast scope for the development of Coir Industry in the State, the Department has taken up various schemes in conformity with the pattern of financial assistance available from the Government of India, for the proper development of the Coir Industry through Co-operative organisations.

1016. The Udipi Coir Co-operative Society, Malpe, the Ullal Coir Co-operative Society, Ullal and the Sri Rangaswamy Coir Co-operative Society, Ramanagar, which were given financial assistance during 1957-58, continued functioning during the year.

1017. Besides the above, the Kurupet Coir Workers Co-operative Society, Kanakarapura, was also given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 5,000 as loan and Rs. 1,200 as grant during the year.

1018. The Coir expert visited various coir centres in the State and rendered technical advise and guidance. The four societies mentioned above for whom financial assistance was given are manufacturing coir yarn, ropes, foot rugs and mattings to cater to the needs of the local public.

(v) Mines and Geology.

1019. There was continued depression in the Manganese trade during the year, and nearly 90 per cent of the Manganese mines were closed down. The iron ore trade, however, flourished well and the production during the year was nearly double that of the previous year.

1020. The export trade of iron ore arranged by the State Trading Corporation through West Coast Ports of the State during the previous year, made a steady progress

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and during the year about 2,43,900 tons of iron ore were shipped as against a quantity of 43,668 tons shipped during the previous year.

1021. *Mineral Concessions*:—The following statement shows the number of mining leases, prospecting licenses, certificates of approval and quarrying licenses current during the year:—

Particulars	1957–58	1958–59
(1) Certificate of Approval ...	512	524
(2) Mining Leases ...	368	418
(3) Prospecting Licenses ...	87	49
(4) Quarrying Licenses ...	902	935
(5) Quarrying Leases (Gulbarga) long term of 20 years	6	6
(6) Quarrying Leases—short term 1 to 5 years	20	20

1022. *Mineral Production*:—The mineral production for the calendar year 1958 was as follows:—

Metals

(1) *Chromite*:—Restrictions regarding export of Chrome ore continued except in certain cases of low grade ore which were governed by issue of permits. Fresh licenses and leases for exploitation of Chromite were not granted during the year.

The total quantity of Chromite ore produced during the year amounted to 4,446·75 (6,498·00) tons of the value of Rs. 1,97,764 (Rs. 3,24,900).

(2) *Gold and Silver*:—The following statement shows the quantities of fine gold and silver produced in the State and their value during the calendar year 1958:—

(i) Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings:

(a) Gold	Ounces	Rupees
Mysore Mines ...	43,586	1,29,48,000
Champion Reef Mines ...	50,522	1,50,69,000
Nandydroog Mines ...	56,673	1,68,55,000
Total ...	1,50,781	4,48,71,000

The production of gold in the year 1957 was 1,79,196 ounces of the value of Rs. 5,13,77,248.

(b) Silver	Ounces	Rupees
Mysore Mines ...	8,170	15,900
Champion Reef Mines ...	8,738	19,000
Nandydroog Mines ...	4,018	20,300
Total ...	10,921	55,200

The production of silver in the year 1957 was 13,398 ounces of the value of Rs. 55,772.

(ii) Hatti Gold Mines :

	Ounces	Rupees
(a) Gold	13,295·454	39,83,036—05
(b) Silver	1,048·57	4,666—14

The production of Gold and Silver in Hatti Gold in the year 1957 was 15,908·980 ounces of the value of Rs. 45,61,016·45 and 1,249·70 ounces of the value of Rs. 5,231·10, respectively.

(3) *Iron Ore* :—The total quantity of iron ore produced during the year amounted to 7,52,998·05 (3,73,809) tons. Of this, a quantity of 1,32,432 tons of ore, valued at Rs. 22,88,718 was produced by the Kemmangundi and Tanigebyle Mines in Chickmagalur District worked by the Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, and directly used in the blast furnace.

The remaining quantity of 6,20,566·05 tons of ore was entirely exported outside India.

(4) *Manganese Ore* :—There has been a slight decrease in the production of manganese ore in the private sector due to adverse market condition for this ore. The total production from all the districts amounted to 2,53,444·67 (3,52,150) tons and excepting a quantity of 39,867 tons consumed by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, and by the Ferro-Manganese Plant at Dandeli, the remaining quantity was exported outside India.

1023. The following statement shows the production of industrial minerals and their value during the year :— Non-Metals

	1957		1958	
	Quantity (Tons)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Tons)	Value (Rs.)
Asbestos ...	177	24,780	144	21,600
Beryl ...	31·1	15,525	32	16,000
Bauxite ...	...	...	429	6,435
Calcite ...	...	...	6 5	195
Corundum ...	...	...	59	11,8.0
Dolomite ...	3,200	60,864	4,500	81,000
Feldspar ...	1,704	34,080	605	12,100
Fireclay ...	...	...	8,308·75	80,269
Graphite ..	350	17,500	126	6,300
Garnet ...	...	...	30	3,000
Kaolin ...	23,489	2,17,659	26,655·50	3,79,140
Kyanite ...	...	...	11·50	2,300
Limestone ...	868,957	35,38,765	878,105	18,15,702
Magnesite ...	1,004	20,080	2,148	32,220
Mica ...	1·75	924	5·15	600
Ochres ...	500	5,000	300	3,000
Ordinary Clay ...	...	..	19 771	69,198
Quartz ...	11,333	80,049	14,411	1,02,646
Red Oxide ...	2,314	25,150	12,835	67,213
Red Earth ...	162·5	1,625	387	9,370
Soapstone ...	126	37,8.0	170	51,0 0
Staurolite ...	...	...	1 5	150
Total ...		40,79,801		27,71,238

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1024. *Building Materials* .—From the granite quarries there was a production of 31,87,506 (32,19,152) c.ft. of building materials during the year valued at Rs. 5,97,657 (Rs. 6,00,000).

1025. A total quantity of 1,34,53,723 sq. ft. of stone slabs were produced from the quarries near Wadi and other places in the Gulbarga District, the value of the material being Rs. 10,93,701.

1026. The total value of minerals produced during 1958 in the State including gold and silver was Rs. 6,93,35,880 as against Rs. 7,88,96,253 during 1957.

Scheme under the Second Five Year Plan

1027. The scheme relating to "Exploration of Sulphide Ore in Chitradurga District" which was undertaken during the year 1956-57 was continued during 1958-59.

1028. The exploratory work carried out during the previous years was continued both at Ingaldhal and Kallehadlu areas. The sum of Rs. 70,000 provided for the year has been fully utilised.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Department

1029. The revenue for the year 1958-59 under the heads royalty, rent, etc., aggregated to Rs. 21,38,638 as against the Budget estimate of Rs. 18,00,000. The expenditure was Rs. 4,37,752 against the Budget allotment of Rs. 5,29,000. The revenue noted above does not include the realisations by the Board of Mineral Development, the Royalty on gold from Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings and the Mining Revenue collections by the Forest Department in respect of the four former districts of Bombay. The details of Mining Revenue for the year 1958-59 compared to those of previous year are furnished below :—

	1957—58	1958—59
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Department ...	23,51,119	21,38,638
Board of Mineral Development ...	12,00,607	15,13,577
Mining Revenue from the Districts of Bombay Karnatak collected as Forest Revenue ...	11,68,168	8,81,452
Total ...	47,19,894	45,33,667

1030. Including the royalty on gold amounting to about Rs. 21·54 lakhs, the total receipt by way of royalty on minerals and other items of mining revenue amounted to about Rs. 67 lakhs.

1031. The Demand, Collection and Balance in respect of mining revenue collected for the former State of Mysore with the revenue realised from the Bellary District are furnished below :—

Total Demand including Opening Balance (Rs.)	Collection (Rs.)	Balance (Rs.)
21,62,952·60	15,75,910·82	5,87,041·78

1032. The Department attended also to other technical works of mineral survey, prospecting and drilling under the routine programme during the year.

(vi) Textiles.

COTTON HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

1033. After the State Reorganisation, the number of Handlooms and the number of Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies have increased. The three Apex Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies organised for catering to the needs of the Handloom Weavers in Cotton, Silk and Wool in the State were :—

1. Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore.
2. Mysore Provincial Woollen Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore.
3. Mysore State Silk Handloom Weavers Central Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore.

1034. During 1958-59, as against a budget provision of Rs. 45·40 (Rs. 54·53) lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 43·73 (Rs. 49·28) lakhs was incurred for the development of Handloom Industry.

1035. A total expenditure of Rs. 21 lakhs was incurred during the year towards rebate on sale of handloom cloth. Rebate on Sales of Handloom Cloth

1036. Two Mobile Vans were functioning during the year for sale of cloth in Shandies and interior parts. The average sales during the year was about Rs. 3,500 per month. Moblie Vans.

1037. The four pattern making factories established in the State under the Mil Cess Fund Scheme were continued Pattern Making Factories

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during the year and the factories evolved about 300 new patterns.

Training of Weavers

1038. A training scheme to train 30 weavers was taken up at the close of the year and 21 weavers were admitted for training in the Pattern Making Factories and the Handloom Research and Designing Centre.

Housing Colony.

1039. Schemes for establishing four housing colonies were sanctioned and the Housing Board has been entrusted with the construction of these colonies.

Central Depots.

1040. The two central depots established under the Cess Fund Schemes were continued during the year. These depots continued to store and supply yarn and accessories to Weavers Co-operative Societies.

Calendering and Finishing Plant.

1041. Sanction was accorded for establishing a calendering and finishing plant. The loan of Rs. 1·51 lakhs and the grant of Rs. 76,000 for purchase of machinery and erecting buildings have been placed at the disposal of the Karnatak Calendering and Finishing Co-operative Association, Hubli.

Loan towards Share Capital.

1042. A loan of Rs. 1·49 lakhs, which was sanctioned during the year for bringing into co-operative fold 740 weavers who were not within co-operatives, has been drawn by the Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society for being made available to Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies, for admitting new members.

Supply of Improved Appliances.

1043. A grant of Rs. 1·83 lakhs has been drawn as grant-in-aid during the year by the Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society for the purchase and supply of improved appliances.

Opening of Small Emporia.

1044. In addition to continuing 75 sales depots opened under the Cess Fund schemes, sanction was accorded during the year for opening 30 small depots attached to Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and six big depots.

Dye Houses

1045. In addition to 30 dye houses already started, sanction was accorded during the year for opening 20 new dye houses.

Participation in Share Capital of Spinning Mills.

1046. The amount of Rs. 10 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India to the State Government as loan during 1957-58 for participation in the Share Capital of Karnatak Spinning Mills was invested in the shares of the Mills during the year.

1047. The Government of India had sanctioned during the year the scheme for installing 2,000 powerlooms in the Co-operative Handloom Sector at a total cost of Rs. 62 lakhs. The first instalment of the loan has been drawn by the Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society for implementing the scheme.

WOOL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

1048. A sum of Rs. 15,625 has been sanctioned by the Government of India during the year for running six Marketing Depots established at (1) Bangalore, (2) Virajpet, (3) Sirsi, (4) Shimoga, (5) Sagar, and (6) Chickmagalur, and out of which an expenditure of Rs. 89,000 was incurred.

1049. These depots are helping the clearance of stock of kamblies produced in Primaries of the State and thus provide marketing facilities to the products of the State.

1050. In addition to these depots, there is a central depot at Bangalore established in 1956-57 which is also getting central assistance.

1051. To facilitate admission of weavers into co-operative fold, the Government of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 21,875 towards 87½ per cent of share value of 1,000 weavers (value of each share is Rs. 25) and this amount was drawn during the year.

SILK HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

1052. A sum of Rs. 11,000 was incurred during the year for running two marketing depots one at Bangalore and the other at Davanagere, and also two inter-State depots one at Madhurai and the other at Secunderabad and this expenditure was borne by the Government of India.

1053. A sum of Rs. 6,000 was incurred during the year for running the Silk Central Depot in Bangalore.

1054. A loan of Rs. two lakhs towards the working capital for production at Rs. 500 per weaver for 400 weavers was sanctioned during the year by the Government of India and this amount was drawn during the year.

1055. A loan of Rs. 35,000 at Rs. 87·50 nP. per weaver for 400 weavers was sanctioned by the Government of India during the year and the same was drawn before close of the year.

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GOVERNMENT WOOL SPINNING CENTRE, KOLAR.

1056. The Kolar Wool Spinning Centre was started in the year 1939 for the manufacture of superior quality woollen fabrics such as kamblies, hospital rugs, druggets, carpets, mufflers, coatings and shawls in attractive designs.

1057. To meet the need for expanding the Centre, six more fly shuttle looms were added thus bringing the total number of working looms to 15.

1058. To supply carded wool both for spinning in the Centre as well as for distribution to the neighbouring wool spinners, a wool carding machine has been installed.

1059. The production of the Centre during the year was Rs. 52,037 and sales Rs. 50,264.

1060. A sub-centre has also been started at Chennakeshavapur to impart training to the weavers.

GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY, MYSORE.

1061. This factory was started in the year 1932.

1062. The present average production of the factory is maintained at 8,000 yards per month. During the year, the factory produced 88,255 yards of silk fabrics valued at Rs. 12,23,583 as against the sales to the tune of Rs. 11,15,529 resulting in a net profit of Rs. 64,431.

ISSUE OF ESSENTIALITY CERTIFICATES FOR IMPORT OF ART SILK.

1063. Nearly 80 per cent of powerloom and handloom units in Mysore State are engaged in the manufacture of art silk fabrics for which there is demand both within and outside the State.

1064. Essentiality certificates are issued to the following class of actual users.

1. Handloom Units, 2. Powerloom Units,
3. Throwing Units, 4. Ribbon Manufactures.

1065. The C. I. F. value of art silk recommended for import during the period April to September 1958 was about Rs. 80,00,000.

1066. Apart from recommending the cases of individual weavers, the Department is recommending the cases of co-operative societies and associations in the State which are catering to the needs of various societies attached to them.

HANDLOOM RESEARCH AND DESIGNING CENTRE, BANGALORE.

1067. The Handloom Research and Designing Centre was started in the year 1952-53 and has been doing useful work since then.

GENERAL.

1068. Sanction was accorded during the year for the implementation of the scheme of installation of 2,000 powerlooms in the Handloom Sector in the State at a total cost of Rs. 62 lakhs. The execution of the scheme will be taken up in the year 1959-60.

(vii) Sericulture.

General

1069. The Sericulture Industry has been assured of tariff protection for a period of five more years from 1st January 1959 and when the various schemes that have been taken up under the Plan Period are continued during 1959-60 and 1960-61, they would have attained a stage in 1961 to yield complete result, when the production of silk would have been maximised, quality further improved, and cost of production also brought down. The estimated production of silk for the past three years is given below.

	Lakhs.
1955–56	17·50
1956–57	18·00
1957–58	18·65
1958–59	19·00

1070. It is expected that before the Plan period ends the production would have further increased thereby decreasing the need to import silk from abroad.

Seasons Conditions.

1071. The seasonal conditions during the year were not quite favourable for the silk worm rearing. The rainfall in the sericultural areas of the State was between 19·38 to 55·56 inches, as against 21·92 to 50·27 inches during the previous year.

Market Conditions.

1072. The prices of reeling cocoons during the year ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 2-25 and Re. 0-90 to Rs. 2-56 per lb., as against Rs. 1-22 to Rs. 2-44 per lb., during the previous year.

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1073. The prices of foreign race seed cocoons ranged between Rs. 3 (Rs. 4) to Rs. 20 (Rs. 19) per 1000 cocoons. The average rate per 1000 cocoons was round about Rs. 10.

1074. Prices of Mysore seed cocoons ranged from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5-50 except during the month of April 1958, when the rate had gone up to Rs. 11 per 1000 seed cocoons. The maximum rate reached during the previous year was Rs. 15 per 1000 cocoons.

1075. The prices of silk during the year were as follows :—

1. Filature Silk from Rs. 35-25 per lb. to Rs. 44-85 per lb.
2. Domestic Basin Silk from Rs. 27-50 per lb. to Rs. 37-60 per lb.
3. Charka silk from Rs. 18 per lb. to Rs. 35-50 per lb.

1076. There was heavy accumulation of stocks of silk waste in the State as there was no market for our country's silk waste in the foreign countries. The Mysore Spun Silk Mills also closed down from the month of November 1958 and therefore, there was no off-take of silk waste.

Area under Mulberry.

1077. The area under mulberry at the end of the year was estimated to be 1·70 (1·60) lakhs of acres.

1078. Preparation and supply of high yielding mulberry grafts was continued during the year.

1079. The work in the two Graft Nurseries, one at Kanva and the other at Kollegal was continued during the year. In addition, work connected with the starting of a Graft Nursery at Lalgondanahalli was taken up during the year.

1080. Propaganda was continued to popularise plantation of these grafts by the sericulturists. The grafts were distributed free of cost. Several demonstration graft plots were established at the cost of Government to demonstrate the method of planting and raising the mulberry grafts. Experiments were continued to find out the comparative yield of mulberry leaves with that of local mulberry and the effect of using graft mulberry leaves on silk worm rearings. The results of the experiments indicate that the yield would be much better when graft leaves are used.

1081. The grafts are popular even in the other sericultural States and during the year 23,200 grafts were supplied to Madhya Pradesh and Assam States.

Government Silk Farms and Grainages.

1082. There were 24 Government Silk Farms attached with Mulberry gardens. The area under mulberry in the Government mulberry gardens was continued to be 126·29 acres as in the previous year including demonstration plots and nurseries. The total production of mulberry leaves in these farms was 6·10 lakhs of pounds and the leaves were utilised in the farms for rearing of silk worms mainly for the purpose of production of foreign race seed cocoons. During the year, there was a production of 41 lakhs of foreign race basic seed cocoons and 200 lbs. of cross breed cocoons. The foreign race cocoons were utilised for the preparation of foreign race basic disease free layings in the Grainages attached to these farms.

1083. There were 29 Grainages engaged in the preparation of silk worm disease-free layings, of which 21 Grainages prepared cross breed and foreign race disease-free layings, and eight Grainages prepared only Mysore race disease-free layings. The total production of disease-free layings during the year was as follows :—

			1957-58	1958-59
			lakhs	lakhs
Mysore	...	...	29·71	33·63
Foreign	...	...	8·25	8·18
Cross Breed	...	...	62·48	63·79

1084. The Mysore and foreign race disease-free layings were supplied to seed rearers by these Grainages free of cost and the cross breed disease-free layings for cost.

1085. The Government Farms and Grainages were of great attraction to the visitors and they served as demonstration centres to the people engaged in the field.

Mysore Seed Campaign and Seed Supply.

1086. The area under mulberry in the Mysore Seed Campaign area consisting of Kunigal, Bidadi and Doddaballapur was 3,484-25 (3,353-08) acres. The total output of Mysore Race Cocoons was estimated at 50 (47·29) crores during the year. The disposal of the cocoons produced was as follows :—

(1) Cocoons supplied for seed		1957-58	1958-59
		in lakhs	
(*a*) Government Grainages	...	305	321
(*b*) Aided Grainages	...	848	982
(*c*) Private Grainages	...	1,762	2,041

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(2) Cocoons sold for reeling ... 2·36 lakhs of lbs. 2·86 lakhs of lbs.

1087. There was no occurrence of Pebrine in the area.

1088. The Mysore Silk Worm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act, 1952, was continued to be in force in the area.

1089. The scheme of financial assistance to Seed Rearers for sinking wells was continued during the year. A total sum of Rs. 11,750 was paid as subsidy to 47 seed rearers for sinking 47 wells.

Foreign Race Seed Campaign.

1090. The Government Grainages prepared and supplied a quantity of 8·18 (8·25) lakhs of foreign race disease-free layings. There was a total production of 963 lakhs of foreign race seed cocoons in the State by both Government farms and private sericulturists.

1091. The Foreign Race Basic Seed Cocoon Farm established at Lalgondanahalli continued to work during the year and it produced a quantity of 7·25 lakhs of foreign race basic seed cocoons.

Hill Stations.

1092. The two Hill Stations, one at Biligirirangana Hills and the other at Krishnarajendra Hills, continued to work during the year. The cocoons produced in these two stations were utilised for production of basic foreign race disease-free layings for being reared in the plains for further multiplication.

Industrial Seed Supply (Cross Breed Seed).

1093. During the year, there were 21 Government Grainages, 232 Aided Grainages (only 190 worked) and over 370 Private Grainages, engaged in the preparation and supply of Industrial seed to the sericulturists.

1094. The production of these were follows:—

	1957-58 lakhs	1958-59 lakhs
Government Grainages ...	62·48	63·79
Aided Grainages ...	257·37	304·40
Total ...	319·85	368·19

1095. The production in private grainages was estimated at 430 lakhs of cross breed layings.

Sericultural Education.

1096. The Sericultural Training School started during the year 1957-58 at Channapatna continued to work during the year. Thirty-one candidates were undergoing training during the year and 40 candidates recruited during

the previous year completed their training during the year In addition to the candidates of this State, seven candidates from outside the State were also trained.

1097. An All-India Training Institute was opened at Mysore by the Central Silk Board during the year. Candidates from different Sericultural States of India have been admitted for training in this Institute.

1098. The training centres in practical Sericulture attached to the Central Farms at Channapatna, Kolar, Sidlaghatta, Mysore, Mugur, Mangala, Kollegal, Kudige and Belgaum, were continued during the year.

1099. *The Central Sericultural Research Institute, Channapatna.*—Several experiments on different aspects of the Sericultural Industry were conducted in the Sericultural and Botanical Sections of the Institute.

1100. A total of 2,41,685 grafts by using the scions of the four varieties of Japanese mulberry with the stock of Mysore variety were prepared during the year, out of which 1,26,685 were successful (52·5 per cent). Out of the successful grafts, 1,25,421 grafts were supplied to sericulturists and Government farms free of cost. A number of 17,200 grafts were supplied to other States outside Mysore.

1101. The Central Silk Board extended financial assistance to continue the scheme and a sum of Rs. 17,537-50 was spent on the Nursery during the year.

1102. Arrangements to equip the Institute with modern scientific appliances and precision instruments for conducting experiments were made and the purchase of equipments was almost complete.

1103. The total expenditure incurred during the year for the formation of the Central Sericultural Research Institute, Channapatna, and the Government Graft Nursery, Kanva, was Rs. 1,05,221-86 (Rs. 3,31,647-08).

1104. There were 111 (106) propaganda outposts during the year to carry on propaganda on different aspects of the Sericulture Industry. Propaganda

1105. There were eight Sericultural Co-operative Societies during the year and only five worked. The three societies at Ganal (Channapatna), Ummathur (Chamarajanagar Taluk) and Nanjegowdanadoddi (Malavalli Taluk), Sericultural Co-operation.

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prepared and distributed 4·19 (3·62) lakhs of disease-free layings.

Seed Legislation.

1106. The Mysore Silk Worm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act, 1952, was continued to be in force in the Mysore Seed Campaign Areas of Kunigal, Bidadi and Doddaballapura.

A. GOVERNMENT FILATURES.

Work of Filatures in the State.

1107. The following three Government Silk Filatures worked during the year :—

(1) *The Government Silk Filature, Kanakapura.*—The Filature worked with an installed capacity of 200 basins and the average number of basins worked during the year was 143 basins.

The production of silk of different grades was 17,400 (17,918) lbs. and the average cost of production per lb. of good silk was Rs. 46-70 (Rs. 41-84). The Filature sold a quantity of 10,151 (19,840) lbs. of raw silk during the year. The weaving section of the factory worked with 10 handlooms and produced 3,955 (3,094) yards of handloom fabrics. Silk waste obtained during the year was 9,150 (10,840) lbs.

(2) *The Government Silk Filature, Kollegal.*—The Filature worked during the year with an installed capacity of 320 basins and the average number of basins worked during the year was 220. The Filature produced 39,695 (41,414) lbs. of filature silk (including Dupion and Sub-standard) and the silk sold was 29,190 (44,650) lbs. and the production of silk waste was 24,391 (26,397) lbs. The weaving section of the Filature continued to work with 18 handlooms and produced 8,885 (6,704) yards of fabrics.

(3) *The Government Silk Filature, Mysore.*—During the year, out of six factories attached to the Filature, five were working with 420 basins working on an average. There was a total production of 70,632·7 (59,545) lbs. of good silk and 3,135·8 (3,076) lbs. of dupion silk during the year. A quantity of 3,644 lbs. of silk waste was twisted and 4,051 yards of fabrics were manufactured. The factory sold 46,562 (46,445) lbs. of good silk yarn and 6,050 (753) lbs. of dupion during the year.

B. Private Filatures.

1108. The following private filature factories worked during the year :—

(1) Kisan Silk Industries Ltd., Melur, with a production of 8,963 (8,019) lbs. of raw silk.

(2) The Mysore Spun Silk Mills Ltd., Channapatna, with a production of 7,700 lbs. (April to November 1958) as against 19,408 lbs. during the previous year.

1109. The Mysore Silk Advisory Committee held two meetings during the year and discussed several aspects and gave valuable suggestions for the improvement of the Sericulture Industry. Mysore Silk Advisory Committee.

1110. The Silk Conditioning and Testing House continued to work during the year and 1,267 samples of raw silk were tested. Silk Conditioning and Testing.

1111. Details of work done in CD and NES Blocks were as follows :— Work done in the CD and NES Blocks.

Area under mulberry in the Block area		84,450 acres
Number of Sericultural villages	...	1,362
Number of Sericultural families	...	36,733
Supply of Disease-free layings :—		
Mysore ...	...	16·94 lakhs
Foreign ...	...	7·72 ,,
Cross ...	...	291·14 ,,
Supply of mulberry grafts	...	2,53,497
Estimated production of		
Silk ...	...	9,37,850 pounds
Silk waste ...	...	4,36,215 ,,

1112. The receipts and expenditure of the Sericultural Department during the year were Rs. 4,46,395 (Rs. 3,35,922) and Rs. 16,91,948 (Rs. 17,70,289), respectively. Expenditure

Progress of the plan in 1958-59 in respect of Sericulture in the State

1113. The Department of Sericulture had 33 schemes during the Second Five Year Plan for the development of the Industry costing in all Rs. 80 lakhs. During 1958-59, a total sum of Rs. 11,84,466 has been spent out of the sum of Rs. 20 lakhs allotted for the year, thereby bringing the total amount of money spent till the end of Third Year of the Second Plan Period to Rs. 42·291 lakhs. Development Schemes of the Department.

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1114. Excepting two schemes which were entirely financed with State's resources, the rest have had grants and loans from the Central Silk Board. The two schemes that came under the Plan Schemes and taken up with State's resources were (1) implementation of the Legislation Act of 1952, and (2) starting of 120 aided grainages.

1115. The production of filature silk was 1·48 (1·45) lakhs and production of domestic basin silk was 2·00 (1·91) lakhs. The total quantity of protected silk worm seed supplied during the year has consequently increased to 424·50 lakhs as against 336·32 lakhs in the previous year. Similarly, production of foreign and native cocoons have improved in quality and increased in quantity. The number of charkas have been brought down by nearly 1,000 to 4,000 now and the number of domestic basins producing silk comparable to filature grade have increased from 900 to 1,944.

1116. For marketing of silk without any difficulty for the silk producer, a Silk Marketing Co-operative Society has been established and this is becoming more and more popular with the reelers who are taking full advantage of the presence of the society.

Conclusion.

1117. Due to the various schemes that have been implemented it can be said that there is not only improvement in the general quality of the silk produced but also there is an increase in production. The cost of manufacture also has been kept at as low a level as possible. It is expected that before the plan period ends the production would have further increased thereby decreasing the need to import silk from abroad.

1118. The State continued to be the foremost State in production of Mulberry Silk in India, producing nearly 80 per cent of the total silk production in India.

(viii) Rural Industrialisation.

1119. The Rural Industrialisation Scheme was continued during the year in the ten districts of former Mysore State.

1120. Out of a budget allotment of Rs. 15·00 (Rs. 17·00) lakhs, a sum of Rs. 4·39 (Rs. 13·07) lakhs

was spent during the year for implementation of the Scheme.

1121. The 401 Village Group Units formed under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, one for each Revenue Hobli with Village Group Development Committee, were continued with the Primary Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies, one for each unit.

1122. There were 49 Extension Officers (Industries) and 25 Industrial Supervisors in the ten districts of old Mysore State looking after the work in C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks and in the non-C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks, respectively.

Rural Industrial Financing Bank.

1123. The Rural Industrial Financing Bank, organised as an adjunct to the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, continued to function with 401 Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies and five Urban Industrial Co-operative Societies affiliated to it. A sum of Rs. 106·83 (Rs. 120·00) lakhs stood as working capital at the end of the year.

1124. A sum of Rs. 27·70 (Rs. 39·27) lakhs was disbursed as loans in respect of 2,506 (8,002) units during the year.

1125. The total amount of loans disbursed for starting fresh industries or to expand the existing industries from the inception of the Bank to end of March 1959 was Rs. 134·91 lakhs in respect of 24,566 cases.

1126. The Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies have enrolled 4,033 (11,661) fresh members during the year and collected a sum of Rs. 1·21 lakhs as share amount. The total number of shareholders enrolled to the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies and share amount collected from the inception of the Scheme being 1,59,937 and Rs. 38,79,810, respectively.

1127. The Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies have also taken up the village industries sponsored by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board in the C.D. and N.E.S. area.

1128. A sum of Rs. 2·095 (Rs. 5·67) lakhs has been granted as loan and grant to the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies by the Khadi and Village Industries Board, for starting village industries like manufacture of soap from the non-edible oil, cottage match industries, handpounding of rice industries, village tanning, village oil industries, Ambar Charaka and Khadi.

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1129. The organisation of the Industrial Craft Societies was also taken under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme to bring the scattered village artisans under the co-operative fold and provide them with the required assistance.

1130. By persuasion and the financial aid provided under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, it has been estimated that 52,605 Industrial Units were freshly started, continued and expanded during the year. It is also estimated that a capital of about Rs. 306·09 lakhs has been invested in these industrial units providing employment to 1,02,121 persons. It is also estimated that Rs. 1,280·68 lakhs worth of goods have been produced by industrial units.

1131. The working of the Scheme was satisfactory during the year and the Government also extended the jurisdiction of the Rural Industrial Financing Bank to the integrated districts of the new State of Mysore.

(IX) Posts and Telegraphs.

1132. There were 3,227 post offices and 361 telegraph offices in the State at the end of 31st March 1959. There are at present 96 public call offices existing in the State.

1133. Certain additional Mail Motor Services were also introduced in some places in the State besides opening several new letter boxes in villages.

(X) Labour.

General

1134. As before, the Commissioner of Labour continued to be the Registrar of Trade Unions in Mysore; Regional Provident Fund Commissioner; Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers in Mysore; Chief Conciliation Officer in the State; Statistics Authority under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1923; and the Director, National Employment Services and Craftsmen Training Scheme in the State.

The Indian Trade Union Act, 1926.

1135. There were 350 (339) Trade Unions at the beginning of the year and during the year 69 (75) Trade Unions were registered making a total of 419 (414) Trade Unions. Of these, 14 (64) Trade Unions were either dissolved or cancelled, leaving a balance of 405 (350) Trade Unions at the close of the year.

1136. As usual, the Trade Unions continued to submit their annual returns.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

1137. According to Section 2 (c) of the Act, all the industrial establishments which employ more than 100 workers will have to file their Standing Orders for certification. As a result of this, 321 (318) industrial concerns have come under the purview of this Act.

1138. Nine industrial concerns filed their Standing Orders during the year which brought the total to 44 including 35 pending at the beginning of the year. Of which, two Standing Orders were certified, leaving a balance of 42 to be certified at the close of the year.

1139. Fifteen Standing Orders were pending certification under Bombay Industrial Relations Act. No Standing Orders were certified during the year.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

1140. Out of 1,077 (485) disputes taken on the file during the year, 982 (417) disputes were disposed of, leaving 95 (68) cases pending at the close of the year.

1141. *Strikes and Lock-outs.*—During the year, 69 strikes and 62 lockouts were reported as a result of which 8,589 workers were affected by strikes and 7,762 by lock-outs. The total number of man-days lost as a result of strikes amounted to 77,730. The main reason adduced for these strikes and lock-outs related to reinstatement of workers, grant of bonus, victimisation, non-implementation of the terms of awards, non-payment of wages, change in working hours, etc.

1142. *Lay-offs.*—There were five lay-offs during the year resulting in 7,938 workers being involved. The main reason for this lay-off is reported to be shortage of raw materials, break down in power, etc.

1143. *Public Utility Service.*—The following industrial concerns were declared as Public Utility concerns:—

1 Air Transport Service carried on by the Indian Airlines Corporation.

2 The Bangalore Transport Service of the Government Road Transport Services.

3 Transport Industry for the carriage of goods by land carried on by the Bangalore Transport Service of the Mysore Government Road Transport Department.

1144. As usual, the Inspectors of Factories in the State continued to administer the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act within their respective jurisdictions.

Payment of Wages Act.

1145. These inspectors continued to insist on the employers' maintaining the prescribed registers under the Act as before.

Minimum Wages Act.

1146. The question of revision of rates of minimum wages fixed in respect of the Scheduled Employments was under the consideration of Government, who were pleased to constitute Minimum Wages Committees consisting of the representatives of both employers and employees and individual members in respect of the following scheduled industries during the latter part of January 1959 and these Committees started functioning.

1	Employment in Local Authorities,	
2	Do	Plantations,
3	Do	Public Motor Transport,
4	Do	Tobacco (including Bidi Making) Manufactury.
5	Do	Rice, Flour and Dhal Mills,
6	Do	Construction or Maintenance of Road or Building operations, Stone breaking and Stone crushing operations.
7	Do	Tanneries and Leather Manufactury,
8	Do	Agriculture.

Shops and Establishment Act, 1948.

1147. The provisions of the Act are being properly and effectively enforced by the Inspectors appointed under the Act in their respective jurisdictions.

1148. In 242 cases, settlement was brought about by the enforcing authorities and in 646 cases prosecutions were launched, out of which convictions were obtained in 271 cases.

Collection of Statistics Act, 1935 and Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules, 1951.

1149. Statistics pertaining to attendance, hours of work, earnings, absenteeism, etc., both in respect of plantations and registered factories are being collected and compiled every quarter by the Department.

1150. During the year, 1,487 returns from the Registered Factories, 437 returns from plantations were accepted and consolidated statements were sent to Labour Bureau, Simla. The total number of factories and plantations from whom these returns were expected was 2,110 and

602, respectively. In addition, the labour absenteeism reports received from the several factory managements on a voluntary basis are being compiled and sent to Labour Bureau, Simla.

1151. The Department continued to collect the agricultural wage statistics every month from the villages through the Village Officers and Tahsildars and the consolidated statement of these statistics are being sent every month to the Economic and Statistics Advisor, Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Collection of Agricultural Wage Statistics.

1152. The Department continued to evince keen interest in the upliftment of social and economic life of the labour folk with the kind co-operation of the managements. Labour Welfare Measures.

1153. Recreational and other amenities such as reading room, sports, gymnasium, library, indoor games, journals, tailoring, etc., were provided to the workers by the Department through Labour Welfare Centres. There were 11 such Welfare Centres in different parts of the State.

1154. The Labour Welfare Centre at Sevashram, Bangalore and the Fellowship Settlement, Seshadripuram, Bangalore, and Sri Ramakrishna Welfare Centre, Bangalore, which are run by private enterprise, continued to receive grants-in-aid from Government through this Department.

1155. Nearly 10 Co-operative Societies have been organised in several factories in the State during the year under the scheme in the Second Five Year Plan in order to afford relief to the industrial workers who are indebted to money-lenders to get the loan at reasonable rates of interest on co-operative basis.

1156. In order to guide the working class by means of audio-visual methods through exhibition of films under improved methods of increasing productivity, safety measures, training-within-industry, etc., the Department organised 23 film shows which attracted more than 12,000 people, mostly working class.

1157. The problem of workers' education having assumed a paramount importance, the Government of India have programmed to open ten Workers' Education Centres in important industrial centres in India under the Second Five Year Plan. One such Centre has already been started and is functioning at Bangalore. A thirteen-week Workers' Education Scheme.

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course has been devised and important subjects dealing with labour matters are taught. The first batch consisting of 30 trainees completed the first course on the 17th October, 1959, and the second course has since been started.

1158. As heretofore, the Department participated in the Congress Exhibitions held at Bangalore and also at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition, during the year, wherein charts, models and other exhibits were displayed.

Conclusion.

1159. The labour conditions continued to be generally peaceful and normal during the year.

1160. One of the notable events of the Department was the Industrial Truce arrived at between the workers and the managements in several factories in the State.

CHAPTER IX—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

(Calendar Year 1958)

(i) Public Health.

Health Units.

1161. There were a total of 75 Primary Health Centres of Government of India type and 202 Mysore type Primary Health Units and others and 16 Secondary Health Centres of Mysore type at the end of the year 1958. Apart from these, there were 33 Modified Health Units in the districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Chickmagalur.

1162. Fifty Health Units of the Government of India pattern under the Schemes of the Ministry of Community Development Projects and the Ministry of Health were sanctioned during the year.

1163. Twenty-seven Health Units of the Mysore pattern established during the First Five Year Plan and 20 Health Units of the Government of India pattern sanctioned during 1957-58, continued working during the year.

1164. Mobile Health Units have been set up in Nisna, Kagalwadi and Sulia for the benefit of tribal people.

1165. Five District Laboratories at Chickmagalur, Mysore, Mercara, Raichur and Kolar were working during the year.

1166. Research work on "Chemotheropy of Virus Infections" was being carried on in the Vaccine Institute, Bangalore.

Family Planning.

1167. Eight Rural and 10 Urban Family Planning Centres were functioning during 1957-58. Out of the eight Rural Centres sanctioned during the year, seven were functioning. Three Family Planning Centres at Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, and Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore, attached to the Medical Colleges at the respective places sanctioned during 1957-58 were continued during the year.

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1168. In pursuance of the policy of promulgation of Family Planning work, the payment of subsidy to selected private medical practitioners in Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum, Mangalore and Dharwar for Vasectomy operations at the rate of Rs. 25 per operation was sanctioned during the year.

UNICEF assistance to M.C.H. Programme.

1169. The UNICEF assistance to M.C.H. programme was started in the year 1957. During the year, 20 M.C.H. centres were started bringing the total to 210 centres. Replenishments of drugs and diet supplements were made to those centres regularly out of the supplies allotted from UNICEF, New Delhi.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

1170. To improve the Maternity and Child Health Services, Government have sanctioned a Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Bureau of Epidemiology.

1171. *Incidence of Epidemics and their control*: *Plague*.—Except for a few sporadic cases of plague reported from Mysore District, all the other districts of the State remained free from infection. Since 1953, when the National Malaria Control Programme was launched in the State, plague has almost completely come under control. There were only six (37) attacks and four (15) deaths during the year from plague.

1172. *Cholera*.—The incidence of cholera which was prevailing during the previous year continued during the year in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Raichur and Bellary. The infection spread also to the other districts *viz*., Shimoga, Chitradurga and Mysore. The worst affected districts were Raichur, Belgaum, Bellary, Dharwar, Shimoga, Chitradurga and Bijapur. There were 6,129(5,632) attacks and 2,373 (2,121) deaths from cholera during the year. The mortality rate was 11·86 per lakh of population. As a preventive measure, a total of 16,24,048 anti-cholera inoculations were conducted and 54,001 wells were chlorinated. Mobile Hospital Units have regularly attended to the treatment of patients and other preventive measures.

1173. *Small-pox*.—Out of 5,352 (5,456) attacks, 1,041 (1,289) deaths were reported from small-pox during the year. The mortality rate was 5·21 (6·44) per lakh of

population. Though the infection was present in all the districts and cities of the State, the incidence was very heavy in the districts of Mysore, Bidar, Bangalore, Bijapur, Raichur and Bangalore City. Prompt action was taken to check the spread of infection by undertaking intensive vaccination programme in all the Health Unit areas of the State.

1174. *Influenza.*—The epidemic of influenza appeared in Chikmagalur District and spread to other districts of Belgaum, North Kanara, Bijapur, Hassan, Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Kolar and Chitradurga. During the year, 7,838 attacks with nil deaths were reported. All preventive measures were undertaken to check the epidemic of influenza.

1175. *Kyasanur Forest Disease.*—This new virus disease, which made its first appearance during 1956, in three villages of Sorab Taluk, Shimoga District, gradually spread to Sagar and Shikaripur Taluks, during the year also. Two hundred and sixty-one attacks with eight deaths have been reported from the above taluks during the year. Out of 261 suspected cases of Kyasanur forest disease, 52 cases have been proved positive for K.F.D.

National Malaria Eradication Programme.

1176. *Malaria.*—The National Malaria Control Programme in the State, which was implemented in the year 1953, was switched over to Eradication Programme from 1st July 1958. The programme envisages total coverage and intensified spraying in all the existing 14·63 National Malaria Eradication Units. The Government have sanctioned 4·5 Hypo-Endemic National Malaria Eradication Units in the State which started functioning from 1st January 1959. The benefit of indoor residual insecticidal spraying was extended to entire area of Mysore State.

Hospital Statistics.

1177. Out of a total of 99,37,989 cases treated for all diseases in the State, 2,27,763 were treated for malaria only which works out to a percentage of 2·2 (3·5) for the year.

1178. No death was reported due to malaria during the year.

1179. Intensive treatment was being given to the imported labour migrated to the irrigation and hydro-electric

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projects like B.R. Project, Sharavathi Valley Project areas in the State. In addition, anti-malaria drugs were administered to all fever cases in the areas where surveillance programme was in progress.

Pilot Malaria Surveillance Studies.

1180. Malaria Surveillance work in erstwhile Mysore was continued in the five taluks of Shikaripur, Sorab, Sagar, Hosanagar and Thirthahalli under Shimoga Unit, Koppa, Sringeri and Saklespur under Chikmagalur Unit. These taluks form A. Fluviatilis area where spraying has been completely interrupted.

1181. The Surveillance work areas are covered by a net work of Health Units under the Department. In A. Fluviatilis area, where spraying rounds have been interrupted, a total number of 859 clinical malaria and 7,330 fever cases were investigated. The average number of clinical malaria and fever cases per 1,000 population varied from 0·11 to 0·24 and 1·25 to 1·84, respectively.

1182. The World Health Organisation Experimental Malaria Surveillance Project was started in Mysore during the year.

1183. National Malaria Eradication Publicity Week was celebrated successfully in urban and rural areas by holding public meetings.

1184. *Leprosy.*—Leprosy was only endemic in few parts of Mysore, Kolar, Mandya and Bangalore Districts. The incidence appeared to be high in the Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad Karnatak areas. Sample surveys were undertaken in the districts of Bellary, Bijapur, Raichur, Gulbarga and Kollegal Taluk of Mysore District during the year. The Central Leprosarium, Bangalore, with 200 beds provided treatment for infectious cases. In addition, the following five private Leprosy Institutions afforded treatment to sufferers.

(i) Belgaum Leprosy Hospital, Hindalaga, Belgaum.
(ii) District Leper Asylum, Bijapur.
(iii) St. Joseph Leprosy Hospital and Asylum, Kankanadi, Mangalore.
(iv) Silver Jubilee Hospital, Sankeswar, Belgaum District.
(v) Kusta Roga Nivarana Kendra, Kangoan, Belgaum District.

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1185. Under the auspices of the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation Scheme, a Leprosy Control Unit was functioning at T. Narsipur in Mysore District. This Unit was a study centre carrying out investigation, survey and treatment.

1186. Under this scheme, 17 Doctors and 24 Health Inspectors belonging to both medical and non-medical in Leprosy have been trained in the Central Leprosarium, Bangalore, for 5 days.

1187. *Infective Hepatitis.*—During the year, an outbreak of infective hepatitis was reported from the taluks of Mangalore, Udipi, Coondapur of South Kanara District. A total of 1,245 attacks with 15 deaths were reported. Four thousand and seventy-two inoculations with the Gama-Globulin were conducted as a prophylactic measure.

1188. *Formation of an Expert Committee for Eradication of Small-pox and Cholera.*—

Owing to the heavy incidence of cholera and small-pox during the latter half of 1957 and 1958, the Government of India have set up an Expert Committee to go into the question of persistance of the above disease in the country and to suggest ways and means of their eradication. Similar Expert Committee at the State level has been formed to collaborate with the Central Expert Committee.

1189. In most of the N.E.S., and C.D. Blocks of the State, the villagers were given subsidy for introducing hand flush latrines attached to their houses.

1190. During the year, two eye camps-one at Kolar Gold Fields and the other at Hassan were conducted in collaboration with the State Optholmological Society and the local eye camp committees.

Blindness Relief work in rural areas.

1191. In the Public Health Institute, Bangalore, a total of 3,936 (2,537) cases with 10,245 (7,269) articles were examined during the year.

Laboratories

1192. In Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, 1,17,69,580 doses of vaccine were manufactured and 1,14,61,915 doses were issued.

1193. In the Vaccine Institute, Bangalore, the quantity of pulp collected from buffalo calves was 1,342 gms. (2,52,400 doses) and from cow calves 109 gms. A total of 39,35,510 doses were issued to the field.

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Drug Control

1194. The provisions of the Drugs Control Act, 1940, and the Rules thereunder have been operating in the State from 1957. The Drugs and Magic Remedies(Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954, and Rules thereunder were also enforced by the Department during the year.

1195. Proposals for establishing a Drugs Testing Laboratory at Bangalore were under active consideration of Government.

Training Programme

1196. In order to meet the demand for trained technical personnel, candidates were admitted to the Health Inspectors Training Course, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives Course, Health Visitors Course, Family Planning Training, Midwives Training, Dais Training, Laboratory Technicians, Training and Malaria Training during the year.

1197. Besides these, post-graduate training and specialised training have been given to suitable officers and other personnel at All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, and officers were deputed for higher training overseas under State, National and International Scholarships.

Vital Statistics.

1198. *Live Births.*— A total of 5,10,392 births was reported giving a birth rate of 23·5 (23·0) per mille of population during the year in the State. In the urban areas the number of births recorded was 81,481 giving a birth rate of 21·8 per mille of population. In rural areas the number of births was 3,71,117 giving a birth rate of 23·1. The highest birth rate recorded in Dharwar (40·3) and the lowest in Bidar District (2·6).

1199. Of the total births, 2,62,901 were males and 2,47,491 were females which give a sex ratio of 106 male births for every hundred female births.

1200. *Deaths.*— During the year, 2,27,450 (2,38,785) deaths from all causes were reported, giving a death rate of 10·5 (11·2). Death rate was highest in Bijapur District (18·4) and lowest in Bidar District (2·3). The number of deaths recorded in urban areas was 29,646, giving a death rate of 7·9. There were 1,73,715 deaths in rural areas with a death rate of 10·8. The death rate was highest in Bijapur District (18·4) and lowest in Bidar District (2·3).

1201. Of the total deaths, 1,15,797 were males and 1,11,653 were females which gave a ratio of 104 male deaths for every hundred female deaths.

1202. *Infant deaths.*—A total number of 36,196 (37,706) deaths of infants under one year of age was reported giving an infant mortality rate of 70·9 (76·6). The rate was highest in Bellary District (92·5) and lowest in Chitradurga District (41·1).

1203. Of the total infant deaths, 19,772 were males and 16,474 were females. Thus, for every hundred female infant deaths there were 120 male infant deaths. Of the total infant deaths, 14,445 or 48·8 per cent were under one month of age giving infant mortality rate of 34·0 per thousand live births, 4,161 or 14·1 per cent were under 1·3 months, 3,950 or 13·3 per cent were under 3·6 months and 7,018 or 23·7 per cent were under 6 months to 1 year.

1204. *Maternal deaths.*—A total number of 2,615 maternal deaths were reported with the maternal mortality rate of 4·9 (5·3) per thousand births. The rate was highest in Hassan District (8·4) and lowest in Tumkur District (1·0).

Finance

1205. The expenditure of the Public Health Department for the year 1958-59 was Rs. 1,72,26,000 (Rs. 1,33,73,900). Towards meeting the cost of Health activities, a subvention of Rs. 20,43,000 was received from the Government of India.

1206. The total revenue receipts for the year under XXVIII Public Health were Rs. 46,66,000.

(ii) Medical Services.

Number of Medical Institutions.

1207. There were 887 Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries in the new State of Mysore at the end of the year 1957. During the year, four dispensaries in the old Mysore State and three dispensaries in the integrated areas were opened. In addition to these seven newly opened institutions, 16 more dispensaries were added, bringing to a total of 910. Out of these, 36 Medical Institutions reported as Ayurvedic. Therefore, the total number of Medical Institutions in the new State at the end of the year 1958 was 874.

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1208. Accordingly, the average population served by each Medical Institution was 22,198·5 (21,873·1) and the average area served was 85·00 (95·7) square miles.

Classification of Medical Institutions.

1209. Out of 874 medical institutions, 173 were Hospitals, 701 were Dispensaries; 720 were rural and 154 were urban. This means that more than four-fifths of the total number of institutions are in the rural places to cater the medical need; 109 were meant specially for women and children and 765 were general institutions meant for all; 283 were Government Institutions, 17 were Government aided, 554 were Local Fund and Municipal Institutions and 20 were others.

Specialist Services Institutions.

1210. There was a total of 516 Specialist Services Institutions in the State. A great majority of these viz., 448 were Maternity Institutions in which Maternity Homes and Child Welfare Centres are included. The number of beds in the Maternity Institutions was 3,169 and in others was 3,175.

Institutions transferred to the Public Health Department.

1211. The number of medical institutions transferred to the Public Health Department up to the end of 1958 was 188.

Personnel

1212. The number of doctors working in all the medical institutions in the State including private institutions and health units, dispensaries transferred from the Medical Department was 1,445, of whom, 1,174 were men and 271 were women; 752 were in urban areas and 693 in rural areas.

Indoor and Out-door Patients

1213. (a) Beds:—The total number of beds provided in all the institutions was 12,124 (11,293).

(b) In-patients:—Out of 3,58,858 (3,38,133) admissions during the year, 2,61,817 were cured, 54,074 were relieved, 18,270 discharged otherwise and 10,868 died. The percentage of death to total treated was 3·0 (3·1). The daily average number of in-patients treated was 13,074·2 (12,325·8).

(c) Out-door patients:—The total number of new out-patients treated in all the institutions was 1,37,52,490 (1,42,25,474). The average daily attendance of new and old out-patients treated was 73,984·8 (73,322·2).

Note:—In almost all the institutions of the State, the general practice is to register all patients, as a rule, first as out-patients and then to admit suitable cases as

in-patients. So, the number of out-patients mentioned in the Report, generally, includes the number of in-patients also treated in the Institutions.

1214. (a) The following table shows the prevailing diseases for which in-patients were treated and the number of deaths under each of them :— Diseases

	Disease	Number of patients treated	Number died
1	Normal Deliveries ...	56,182	80
2	Anaemia ...	15,939	626
3	Influenza ...	13,368	46
4	Deliveries (other complications) ...	12,710	224
5	Wounds ...	12,562	120
6	Sepsis ...	10,331	90
7	Respiratory ...	8,794	691
8	Digestive Diseases ...	8,525	129
9	Superficial Injury ...	8,174	68
10	Female Genital Organs ...	7,294	29
11	Broncho-Pneumonia ...	6 683	319
12	Gastro-Enteritis and Colitis ...	5,905	660

(b) The following table shows the most prevailing diseases for which out-patients were treated in the Institutions —

	Diseases		*Number treated*
1.	Influenza	...	14,20,093
2.	Other Digestive Diseases	...	9,98,907
3.	Wounds	...	9,90,885
4.	Inflammatory Diseases of Eye	...	6,61,874
5.	Upper Respiratory Infections (acute)	...	6,46,699
6.	Acute Bronchitis	...	6,41,860
7.	Otitis Media and Mastoiditis	...	4,19,220
8.	Bronchitis Chronic and others	...	3,97,970
9.	Malaria	...	3,91,826

(c) Infectious Diseases :—Some infectious diseases for which patients were treated both in-door and out-door were as follows :—

	Diseases	In-patients treated	Died	Out-patients treated
1	Cholera	315	68	54
2	Dysentery	10,231	409	7,07,824
3	Leprosy	1,389	33	6,494
4	Plague	5	-	9
5	Small-pox	809	146	652
6	Enteric Fever	5,914	399	30,383

1215. The total number of surgical operations performed in all the Medical Institutions was 2,85,070 (2,98,359), of which 2,79,925 were principal and 5,145 were Surgical Operations.

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secondary. The total number of patients including those remaining from the previous year that were operated on was 2,81,063. Of these, 2,46,500 were cured, 32,509 relieved, 1,262 discharged otherwise, 349 died and 443 remained in the Institutions at the close of the year. The percentage of deaths to total number of operations performed was 0·1 (0·1).

Parturition cases.

1216. The total number of parturition cases conducted by the trained midwives and nurses both inside and outside the Institutions including Maternity Homes was 1,29,400 (1,22,611). Of these, 70,259 were institutional and 59, 141 were domiciliary. The number of maternity beds provided in all the Institutions was 2,821. Of the total number of labour cases, 1,14,207 were normal and 15,193 were abnormal. The number of maternal deaths was 599, the maternal mortality rate being 4·6 per 1000 births. The total number of births was 1,30,502. Of these, 1,24,423 were live briths and 6,079 were still-births. Among the former, there were 3,726 deaths giving an infantile mortality rate of 29·9 per 1000 live births.

1217. The number of premature deliveries was 4,236, miscarriages 1,939 and abortions 8,808. The number of illegitimate children born was 65 and the number of abandoned children was 26.

Finance

1218. Excluding the Government contribution of Rs. 13,581,438, the total receipts during the year 1957-58 under various heads such as contribution by local bodies, fees and contributions from patients, charitable collections and other miscellaneous recoveries etc., amounted to Rs. 44,79,109. The total expenditure for the year under various heads amounted to Rs. 1,76,13,598.

1219. The per capita expenditure on Medical Services for the year was Re. 0·91 (Re. 0·81).

Progress of Recent Schemes.

1220. (1) Important events of the year :—(a) V.D. Clinics, one at Ankola in North Kanara District and one at Gulbarga, were opened during the year.

(b) Cottage Hospitals at Bharkal in North Kanara District and at Soundatti, Belgaum District—started functioning during the year 1958.

(c) Mysore Medical College was taken over by Government on 20th September 1958.

(d) Government have sanctioned starting of Pathology and Pharmacology Departments at Karnatak Medical College, Hubli.

(e) Two Dental Clinics were sanctioned at Virajpet and Somwarpet in Coorg District.

(f) Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Dental College in Bangalore.

(g) Major equipments like X-ray sets, Electrical Laundry Plant, Cold Storage Plant, Sterilizers Boyle's and Anæsthesia Apparatus etc., worth about Rs. seven lakhs have been purchased for use in Government Hospitals in the State during 1958.

(h) The Scheme of Honorary Medical Officers was introduced in Bangalore City in 1958.

(i) The Employees State Insurance Act, passed by the Government of India in 1948, providing the benefits of sickness, disability, deaths, maternity and medical, was brought into force in the State on 27th July 1958.

About 50,000 insured persons were covered by this Act. The families of the insured persons were included in the scheme for the first time in India and in the State, for the medical benefits. There were 22 full-time dispensaries, 2 part-time dispensaries and a 100-bedded Hospital for providing indoor treatment exclusively for insured persons with facilities for a 200-MA-X-ray Plant and well equipped operation Theatre.

(2) Anti-Tuberculosis Measures.—The progress achieved during the year under the II Five-Year Plan was as follows:—

The bed strength of S.D.S. Sanatorium, Bangalore, has been increased by 100, bringing the total to 282 from 182. The upgraded T.B. Clinic at Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore, and a new T.B. Clinic at Chitradurga were opened during the year. The Tuberculosis Clinic at Gulbarga, P.C.T. Dispensary, Mysore, and Lady Willingdon T.B. Clinic and Dispensary, Bangalore have been upgraded with Central Subsidy by way of X-ray and Laboratory equipment worth about Rs. 50,000 for each clinic. Domiciliary T.B. treatment centres have been started at P.C.T. Dispensary, Mysore and Lady Willingdon T.B. Dispensary, Bangalore.

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A sum of Rs. 2·31 lakhs was spent on Anti-Tuberculosis Schemes under the Second Five Year Plan during 1958-59.

To have more doctors trained in Tuberculosis work, Government have approved a proposal to start T.D.D. Course in Mysore Medical College.

A grant-in-aid of Rs. 33,615 has been paid during the year to Mahatma Gandhi Memorial T.B. Association, Gadag, to meet the recurring expenses of a Sanatorium to be started there.

B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme.—The number of people vaccinated during the year was 3,75,297. Except cases of delayed healing of B.C.G. Vaccination no other adverse effects were noticed. A sum of Rs. 1,91,178-73 was spent on B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme Programme during the year.

T.B. Seal Campaign.—During the 9th T.B. Seal Campaign, seals worth Rs. 50,000 were received and all the T.B. seals were distributed.

(3) Anti-Leprosy Work.—The Central Leprosorium, Bangalore, is a major Leprosy Institution in the State and it continued to be under the administrative control of the Public Health Department. The Senior Leprologist attended, as usual, to Leprosy control work in all the 13 endemic districts of the State and gave suitable instructions to the respective doctors of the L.F. Dispensaries, Health Units and the Health Inspectors in rural areas about the early detection of cases and their treatment by distribution of Sulphone tablets. During the year, 1,59,000 Sulphone tablets were supplied to the endemic areas.

As per the reports from the doctors working in Leprosy endemic areas and the District Health Officers, it is seen that 8,176 cases of Leprosy have been registered for treatment. From this probable number the total leprosy cases for the State is worked out and this comes to 40,000.

A short-term Leprosy Training Course extending over two weeks was sanctioned and a total of 18 Doctors and 24 Health Inspectors have been trained in Leprosy during the year for being posted to Leprosy Centres.

Government Medical Stores, Bangalore.

1221. All medicines and drugs manufactured at the Mysore Industrial and Testing Laboratory Ltd., Bangalore, were purchased to the extent of Rs. 9,03,134. Apart from this, purchases locally and through the Secretary, Stores Purchase Committee, Bangalore, were made to the extent of Rs. 22,44,708.

Medical Inspection of University Students.

1222. Synopsis of Medical and Physical Examination of University students was as follows :—

1	Number of students on roll ...	15,103
2	Number of students examined ...	13,906
3	General health conditions of students	good
4	Average weight	101 lbs.
5	Average height	5'2"
6	Average age	19
7	Skin disease cases ...	212
8	Dental cases	256
9	Eye cases	137
10	Ear defects	69
11	Throat and nose diseases ...	122
12	Tonsils	203
13	Heart cases	43
14	Anæmia	148
15	Lungs	28
16	T.B. suspected	5
17	T.B. definite	...
18	Deformities	42
19	Other diseases	246

(iii) Major Medical Institutions

A. General Institutions.

1223. *The Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.*—The sanctioned strength of 400 beds remained almost the same for the past several years. The number of extra beds in use in this Institution was about 300 which accounts for the serious over population of the Hospital.

1224. Out of 17,812 (17,162) in-patients admitted during the year, 13,545 were cured, 2,046 were relieved, 454 were discharged otherwise, 1,112 died and 655 were remained at the end of the year. The daily average number of new and old patients treated was 729·5 (730·6).

The percentage of death to total in-patients treated was 6·2.

1225. The total number of out-patients treated was 1,87,967 (1,89,269). The daily average attendance of new and old patients was 918·2 (944·8).

1226. Out of a total number of 25,474 surgical operations performed during the year, 9,508 were cured, 15,917 were relieved, 13 died and 36 were remaining at the end of the year.

1227. Blood Bank.—Blood for transfusion was collected from 1,319 doners and the total blood collected was 5,93,550 c.c. All the blood was used for transfusion. The doners were paid Rs. 15 per donation upto 8th November 1958 and Rs. 10 per donation thereafter. Poor patients were paid for from the "Poor Fund".

1228. *The Bowring Hospital, Civil Station. Bangalore.*—The number of beds in the hospital was 174(174).

1229. Out of 4,953 (5,613) in-patients admitted during the year, 3,050 were cured, 1,240 relieved, 320 discharged otherwise and 343 died. The daily average of in-patients treated was 215·0 (206·4). The percentage of death to total treated was 6·9 (5·7).

1230. The total number of out-patients treated was 54,767 (63,036). The daily average attendance was 325·7 (329·09).

1231. The total number of major and minor operations performed during the year were 482 and 2,986, respectively.

1232. Blood Bank.—The number of doners bled was 259 and the quantity of blood collected was 90,650 c.c.

1233. *The Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.*—The number of beds in the hospital was 336 (336). Out of 15,916 (15,979) in-patients treated during the year, 11,212 were cured, 2,724 were relieved and 780 were discharged otherwise, 668 died, 532 remained at the end of the year. The daily average of old and new cases treated was 727·3 (620·7). The percentage of death to total treated was 4·2 (3·2).

1234. The total number of new out-patients treated was 2,49,341 (3,10,427). The daily average of old and new patients treated was 934·9 (1,112·7).

1235. The number of major and minor operations performed during the year were 1,977 and 6,250, respectively.

1236. *The Civil Hospital, K.G.F.*—There were 60 (60) beds in the hospital. Out of 2,826 (2,449) in-patients treated, 2,238 were cured and 211 relieved, 120 discharged, 173 died and 84 remained at the end of the year. The daily average attendance was 62·9 (70·9). The percentage of death to total treated was 6·1 (4·3).

1237. The total number of out-patients treated was 72,782 (78,761). The daily average of patients treated was 362·3 (425·5).

1238. The number of major and minor operations performed during the year were 118 and 1,712, respectively.

B. Maternity Hospitals.

1239. *The Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore.*—The total number of beds for women was 360 (360). Out of 17,380 (16,132) in-patients treated during the year, 14,250 were cured, 1,787 were relieved, 803 were discharged otherwise, 93 died and 447 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of death was ·5 (·7). The daily average attendance was 441·2 (427·9).

1240. The number of out-patients treated was 55,760 (31,678). The daily average attendance was 267·3.

1241. Out of 9,358 full-time parturition cases admitted, 5,616 were normal and 3,742 were abnormal. The number of premature deliveries was 180, miscarriages 137, and abortions 762. Out of a total of 9,453 births, 8,876 were live births and 577 were still births. The total number of deaths among live births was 280 and the number of maternal deaths was 43.

1242. The number of major and minor operations performed during the year were 432 and 498, respectively.

1243. Family Planning Clinics.—The number of persons contacted for family planning education was 962 and the number of cases supplied with contraceptives was 12 and the number of sterilizations conducted was 61.

1244. *The Children's Hospital, Bangalore.*—A Children's Hospital with provision of 50 beds for in-patients treatment is attached to the Vani Vilas Hospital,

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Bangalore. Out of 3,124 (2,857) children treated as in-patients, 1,695 were cured, 624 were relieved, 305 were discharged otherwise, 361 died and 139 remained under treatement at the end of the year. The percentage of death was 11·5. The daily average of old and new cases treated was 76·3. The total number of children treated as out-patients was 24,768 (22,107). The daily average of old and new cases treated was 149·8 (103·1).

1245. The largest number of children were treated for the Chronic Enteritis and Ulcerative colitis, Acute Bronchitis, Influenza and other digestive diseases.

1246. *The Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore.*—There were 296 (296) beds for women and children in the hospital.

1247. Out of 12,296 (12,221) in-patients treated during the year, 10,700 were cured, 937 were relieved, 531 were discharged, 128 were died. The percentage of death to total number of new patients treated was 1·00(1·2). The daily average attendance was 320·8 (312·7).

1248. The number of out-patients treated was 73,440 (70,874). The daily average attendance was 393·0 (399·1).

1249. Out of 4,386 parturition cases, 3,112 were normal and 1,274 were abnormal. The number of premature deliveries was 54, miscarriages 38 and abortions 361. The maternal deaths was 10. Out of a total of 4,419 births, 4, 363 were live births and 56 were still births. Out of the former, 24 infants died.

1250. The number of major and minor operations performed during the year were 213 and 1,175, respectively.

1251. *H. S. I. S. Gosha Hospital, Bangalore.*—There were 140 beds in the hospital.

1252. Out of 4,136 (3,232) in-patients treated during the year, 3,745 were cured, 256 relieved, 15 discharged otherwise, 36 died and 84 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of death to total number of patients treated was 0·9 (1·0). The daily average treated was 105·0 (91·2).

1253. The number of out-patients treated was 24,168 (22,168). The daily average attendance was 230·4 (217·4).

1254. Out of 1,566 parturition cases admitted during the year, 1,484 were normal and 82 were abnormal. The

number of premature deliveries was 99, miscarriages 22, and abortions 125. Out of 1,584 births, 1,513 were live births and 71 were still births. Of the former, 33 infants died. The total number of mothers giving plural births was 17 and triplicate was one.

1255. *The Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore.*—The total number of beds in the hospital was 204.

1256. Out of 9,408 (8,387) in-patients treated, 7,151 were cured, 1,861 were relieved, 72 discharged otherwise, 43 died and 281 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of death was 0·4 (0·5). The daily average of in-patients was 283·2 (215·8).

1257. The number of out-patients treated was 27,658 (25,052). The daily average attendance was 154·1 (124·7).

1258. Out of 5,506 parturition cases conducted during the year, 4,846 were normal and 660 were abnormal. The number of premature deliveries was 660, miscarriages 52 and abortions 706. Out of 5,567 births, 5,261 were live births and 306 were still births. Of the former, 156 infants died. The total number of mothers giving plural births was 61. The total number of maternal deaths was 43.

1259. The number of major and minor operations performed during the year were 192 and 1,676, respectively.

C. Special Institutions.

1260. *The Mental Hospital, Bangalore.*—The number of beds in the hospital was 500 (300).

1261. Out of 1,936 (1,739) in-patients, 672 were cured, 488 were relieved, 161 were discharged otherwise, 73 died and 542 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of death was 3·8 (5·1). The daily average of in-patients treated was 566·7 (535·7).

1262. The total number of out-patients treated was 1,343 (1,160). The daily average attendance was 6·8 (3·5).

1263. *The Minto Opthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.*—There were 205 (205) beds in the hospital.

1264. Out of 5,162 (5,087) in-patients treated, 3,318 were cured, 1,176 were relieved, 406 were discharged otherwise, eight died and 254 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of death was 0·2 (0·1). The daily average attendance was 261·9 (264·5).

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1265. The number of out-patients treated was 50,387. The daily average attendance was 291·9 (278·0).

1266. The number of major and minor operations performed during the year were 2,335 and 12,102, respectively.

1267. The working of the Tuberculosis Institutions in the State was as follows:—

Serial Number	Particulars	The Princess Krishnajammani Sanatorium, Mysore.	The Shanta Bai Deva Rao Shivaram, Sanatorium, Bangalore.	Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Civil Station, Bangalore.	Government Wellesly T.B. Sanatorium, Bellary.
1	No. of beds available	354	262	82	216
2		(354)	(182)	(82)	(236)
	No. of in-patients treated	1,452	941	430	965
		(1,427)	(613)	(381)	(811)
	Of these				
	No. cured ...	78	...	...	...
	No. relieved ...	974	837	419	491
	No. discharged otherwise.	54	64	...	214
	No. died ...	22	40	11	31
	No. remained at the end of the year.	324	...	...	229
	The percentage of death to total treated.	1·5	4·2	2·2	3·2
		(2·1)	(8·6)	(7·3)	(0·05)
	The daily average of in-patiens treated.	338·1	205·6	77·0	215·9
		(335·1)	(172·8)	(79·0)	(189·6)
3	No. of out-patients treated	11,629	6,133	1,007	2,725
		(12,055)	(6,759)	(820)	(2,169)
	The daily average attendance of out-patients treated.	47·6	23·7	9·6	9·1
		(36·7)	(20·4)	(4·6)	(9·3)
4	No. of surgical operations.—				
	Major ...	97	31	44	21
	Minor ...	216	154	...	227

The Epidemic Hospitals, Civil Station, Bangalore, Mysore and K.G.F.

1268. There were three epidemic diseases hospitals in the State *viz.*, (1) The Isolation Hospital, Bangalore, (2) The Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Mysore and (3) The Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields.

1269. Out of 2,684 (3,295) in-patients treated in all the three Hospitals, 1,396 were cured, 473 improved, 310 discharged otherwise, 365 died and 140 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The largest number of patients, *viz.*, 522 was between the age of 5 to 10 years, the next lower numbers 495 and 492 were in the age of 20 to 30 years and 1 to 5 years, respectively.

1270. A large majority of patients in these institutions were labourers. The poor economical conditions of the people may be mainly responsible for their falling an easy prey to infectious diseases.

1271. The total number of out-patients treated in all these hospitals was 14,763 (18,816).

Conclusion

1272. The District and Local Fund Hospitals in the State were working satisfactorily during the year.

1273. The work of Medical Relief in the State has shown all round improvements during the year. There has been much overcrowding of patients in the City Hospitals and in order to relieve this conjestion, the latest X-ray apparatus etc., have been supplied to the important District Hospitals and the additional wards were being built or had been opened.

(iv) Department of Indian Medicine

1274. *Achievements of Government Cottege of Indian Medicine and Hospital during Second Five-Year Plan*— To encourage the progress of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of Medicine in the State in general and upgrade the Government College of Indian Medicine and Hospital in particular during Second Five-Year Plan, Government sanctioned the following important schemes :—

(1) The College of Indian Medicine was upgraded to Graduate Course from L.A.M.S. to G.C.A.M. and extra staff sanctioned.

(2) The bed-strength of the Hospital was increased from 36 to 100 to provide better and increased clinical facilities to the students.

(3) The Government have sanctioned the posting of final year passed students as apprentice physicians to various District Headquarters Hospitals and Taluk Headquarters Hospitals in the State according to the choice of the students.

(4) The Government have sanctioned the appointments of four specialists from the K. R. Hospital, Mysore, to give special demonstration in (a) E.N.T., (b) Ophthalmology, (c) Dentistry and d) Dermetology including Venerealogy in two sessions to the final year L.A.M.S. students.

(5) Facilities have been provided for the clinical training in Surgery and Midwifery at Government College of Indian Medicine and Hospital and Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, respectively.

(6) The Government have sanctioned the construction of an additional building to the College at an estimated cost of Rs. 59,000 in the hospital premises.

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1275. The strength of the College during the year was 263 (242 boys and 21 girls) as against 280 (253 boys and 27 girls) in the previous year.

1267. Government sanctioned the closure of the Unani Section and sanctioned the deputation of five students to study the Unani system of Medicine outside the State, on payment of scholarship of Rs. 75 p.m. for the duration of their study, as it was more economical.

1277. A sum of Rs. 35,415-42 (Rs. 20,638-98) was realised as tuition and examination fee during the year.

1278. Out of the provision of Rs. 56,000 during 1958-59 under Second Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 47,732 was spent towards the staff and equipment.

1279. *Hospital Section.*— The total number of out-patients treated in the Hospital attached to the College during the year was 3,33,513. The bed-strength of the hospital was increased from 36 to 100. The number of in-patients treated was 2,118,

1280. *Pharmacy Section.*— Out of the provision of Rs. 20,000 made for the purchase of drugs and herbs required for both in-and out-patients, Rs. 7,572-66 was spent during the year.

1281. Grants-in-aid are being given every year to the private institutions depending upon the recurring and non-recurring expenditure and the total deficit of the institutions.

1282. There were three Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalayas at Belgaum, Hubli and Bijapur recognised by the Govern ment and the Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalayas at Kushtagi, Udipi, Mysore and Bangalore, which train students for the D.S.A.C. Examinations have been started during the year. Taranatha Ayurveda Vidyapeetha, Bellary, and Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore, train students for the G.C.A.M. Examination.

1283. There were 515 Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries on 31st December 1958, of which 35 were Government, 219 District Board and 261 Local Bodies.

1284. *Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore.*— The Central Pharmacy has been established with a view to prepare genuine standard and shastric medicines in bulk quantities to cater to the needs of Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals in the State and to the public by way of sale.

At present there are two major Hospitals in the State ; one at Mysore and the other at Bangalore. The Central Pharmacy supplied medicines to these two institutions besides supplying medicines to Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries all over the State.

1285. During the year, purchase of drugs and herbs to an extent of Rs. 66,500 was made by the Pharmacy and prepared medicines were supplied to dispensaries and hospitals.

1286. *Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore.*—Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore, is a premier hospital in the State affording facilities for treatment of out-and in-patients in Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicines. Due to the increasing demand from patients receiving admission both in general and special ward, action was taken to increase the bed-strength from 163 to 190. Government have also sanctioned the conversions of the rooms in the First Floor of the Institute into special wards.

1287. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 6,66,239 (6,62,443), including the branch Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries. The total number of in-patients was 2,769 (2,683).

1288. The supply of medicines to hospital as well as its branch dispensaries was effected from Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore.

1289. The collection made by the levy of feesfrom the in-patients in the special wards during the year was Rs. 10,151 (Rs. 12,234-75).

1290. The budget allotment for the year towards the Institute was Rs, 3,75,900.

1291. On the whole, the Institution was very rapidly progressing in the field of Indian Medicine catering medical aid to the sick both from far and near, infusing confidence and faith in the Indian Medicine. Moreover, the distinguished visitors who are well versed in Indian Medicine opine that Post-Graduate Training Centre and Research Centre may be started in this Institution as this is considered to be the largest institution in Indian Medicine. Conclusion

CHAPTER X.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(i) Education.

1292. The year 1958-59 registered further strides in the field of Education and there was an all round progress in all stages of Education.

1293. *Pre-Primary Education*:—There were altogether 141 (Government—49, aided—86, un-aided—6) Nursery Schools in the State. In order to provide trained teachers in aided Nursery Schools, Nursery Training Sections have been opened at the Women's Training Colleges of Mysore and Dharwar to train 25 teachers at each centre.

1294. *Primary Education*:—During the year, 400 Primary Schools of the Basic Type were opened. Under the scheme to relieve Educated Unemployment and expansion of Primary Education, the Government of India have allotted to this State 660 teachers for being appointed to new schools to be opened or for upgrading the existing schools or for strengthening the over-crowded primary schools with additional teachers. The majority of the teachers under this scheme have been allotted to the most educationally backward area of the State *viz.*, Hyderabad Karnatak. Besides, 500 additional teachers were sanctioned either for strengthening the existing primary schools or for upgrading them. To continue the programme of Compulsory Education as per the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1947, sanction was accorded for the appointment of 1,079 additional teachers for District School Boards and these additional teachers are to be utilised to provide teachers for fresh admissions of children aged 10 years in villages with a population of 500 to 999 and 200 to 499.

1295. In addition, Government have sanctioned the taking over to Government control of 89 Primary-*cum*-Middle Schools at a cost of Rs. 2·74 lakhs recurring and Rs. 3·15 lakhs non-recurring in view of the poor economic

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conditions of the Hyderabad Karnatak area and the inabilty of the private managements to run higher classes on grant-in-aid basis. Government also took over the control and administration of 90 primary schools in Kollegal Taluk.

1296. There were 24,045 Primary Schools in the State, of which 2,671 were of the basic type. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, so far 1,343 schools have been converted into Basic type. The number of Junior and Senior Basic Schools in the State during the year was 2,886 with a total estimated enrolment of 4,15,896 pupils. The policy of converting general schools into Basic Schools will be continued year after year. However, the new primary school syllabus of 7-years integrated course has been prepared in such a manner as to incorporate all the important features of Basic Education.

Attendance Scholarships.

1297. A scheme of encouraging the enrolment of girls at the primary stage implemented in the year 1957-58 was in force during the year. About 60,000 attendance scholarships at a total cost of Rs. 4,71,175 were awarded during the year. The rates of scholarships were Rs. 5 for standards I and II, Rs. 10 for III and IV, Rs. 15 for V and VI and Rs. 20 for VII and VIII standards per annum.

1298. This has gone a considerable way in improving the attendance and enrolment of girls in schools.

Mid-day Meals.

1299. As a measure of providing some amenities to the school children of the Primary stage, the scheme of mid-day meals has been continued and this is expected to improve the enrolment and attendance of the pupils in the primary schools. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been provided therefor.

Buildings.

1300. In order to provide accommodation for needy primary schools, construction of 188 class rooms has been sanctioned and works were under progress. To improve the quality of Basic Education, provision for construction of 16 craft sheds has also been made and the work had been taken up.

Seminars on Primary Education.

1301. Two Zonal Orientation Seminars, one at Bangalore and another at Dharwar for the Inspectors of Schools have been held. Besides, sanction was accorded for conducting refresher courses at 80 centres on an average of four per Educational District, each centre having 50 teachers for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 75,000 has been

allotted for the purpose. The main topic of discussion was the new integrated Primary School Curriculum.

1302. Basic Education week was organised throughout the State during the year. Training of Teachers.

1303. The Basic Training Centre, Vidyanagar, continued to train 150 teachers. The training capacity of the Post-Graduate Basic Training College at Doddaballapur continued to be 50 per year. The Graduate Basic Training Centre, Dharwar, continued to train 30 Graduate Teachers during the year.

1304. The number of Teachers' Training Institutions of the Non-Basic type was 26 (25). The total strength of Institutes was 3,146 (2,540). Of these Institutions, 10 were for women.

1305. The number of Basic Training Institutes increased from 23 to 25, with a student strength of 2,747.

1306. *Secondary Education.*—There were 570 (546) High Schools at the end of the year. This works out to one High School for about 40,000 population as compared to the All India figure (1956) of one High School for 36,000 of the population.

1307. Fourteen Government Schools and 10 Multipurpose Higher Secondary Schools were started during the year. The conversion of 28 High Schools to the Higher Secondary type including the four Middle-*cum*-High Schools in Hyderabad Karnatak area was sanctioned.

1308. Under the programme of diversification of courses of studies in the Secondary stage, 10 Boys High Schools were converted to Multipurpose type with Agriculture, and Home Science courses were also introduced in 17 Girls High Schools. Two more High Schools were converted to Multipurpose High Schools and given technical courses.

1309. Under the auspices of the All India Council for Secondary Education, a Seminar of Head Masters of Multipurpose High Schools in the State was held in Bangalore in the month of December 1958. A sum of Rs. 16,000 was sanctioned for running a 6-week course in Educational and Vocational Guidance at Mysore.

1310. The training of teachers in Home Science with one section to train 30 women teachers of Senior Primary Schools in Home Science was continued in the Maharani's Training College for Women, Mysore. Women's Education.

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Physical Education.

1311. Permission was also granted to the following Institutions for conducting certificate courses in Physical Education,

(1) Mallasajjana Vyayamashala, Dharwar.
(2) Y. M. C. A., Bangalore.
(3) Benyon Smith Training Institute of Physical Education, Belgaum.

Library Development.

1312. A sum of Rs. 40,000 was provided for the purchase of books and maintenance of Central Education Library already started at Bangalore. Grants amounting to Rs. 40,000 for Regional and District Libraries have been sanctioned to purchase books and equipment.

Audio Visual Education.

1313. Under the scheme of expansion of Audio Visual Education in the State, sanction has been accorded for utilising a sum of Rs. 1·01 lakhs for continuation of the Visual Education Centres already started and for the establishment of a Visual Education Library and Film Library. A short term training of teachers in Visual Education was also held during the year.

Educational Research Bureau.

1314. The Educational Research Bureau for carrying on Research in curriculum construction and writing of text books was established in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction at a total cost of Rs. 1·25 lakhs, and the Bureau commenced functioning during the year.

Propagation and Development of Hindi

1315. A sum of Rs. 78,000 was provided for the payment of grants to Hindi Organisations in the State towards developmental activities. Two hundred and twenty-eight free Hindi classes at a cost of Rs. 68,400 for Government officials were organised under the scheme of propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas.

1316. A sum of Rs. 15,000 has been sanctioned towards the grant of stipends to Hindi Pracharaks undergoing Hindi Shikshak Training Courses.

Examination Results.

1317. The results of S. S. L. C. and its equivalent examination for September 1958 and for March-April 1959 were as follows ;—

Supplementary Examination held in September 1958.

	No. appeared	No. Passed	Percentage of passes
Ex-Mysore ...	6,685	2,601	38·9
Madras Karnatak including Coorg.	1,284	339	26·4
Hyderabad Karnatak ...	1,150	387	33·6
Bombay Karnatak ...	5,126	2,516	49·1

Examinations of March-April 1959

	No. of appeared	No. passed	Percentage of passes
Ex-Mysore ...	30,306	16,504	54·02
Madras Karnatak including Coorg.	4,692	3,169	69·00
Hyderabad Karnatak ...	3,333 +755 (H. S. C. M. P)	861	27·5
Bombay Karnatak ...	8,853	5,098	57·5

Conclusion

1318. During the year, the problems arised after the Reorganisation continued to be tackled and the pace of development work was steadily kept up. The Educational Integration Advisory Committee took major decisions on the future pattern of Primary and Secondary Education, finalised the new Grant-in-Aid Code and took decisions on the new syllabuses to be introduced in the Primary and Secondary Schools and finalised the syllabuses of I, II and III standards.

(ii) University of Mysore.

1319. Consequent upon the passing of the Mysore University Act of 1956, which came into force on January 1, 1957, the University became an autonomous corporation.

Courses of Studies.

1320. A general scheme of reorganisation of Courses of Studies in the University was decided upon, and as a part of it, the 3—Year Degree courses for B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com. Degrees were introduced during the year. An important feature of the scheme was the inclusion of General Education in the curricula for the Pre-University and the B.A., and B.Sc., Degree courses. This provides for the study of General Science by Arts students and of Social Science by students of Science subjects. Pre-Professional courses of an year's duration in subjects like Engineering, Textile Technology, Agriculture, Medicine and Dental Surgery were introduced in the professional colleges at the beginning of the year. The B.V.Sc. (Bachelor of Veterinary Science) course was also instituted during the year.

1321. The number of colleges under the University was 54. Of these, 17 were maintained by the University and 37 were affiliated institutions.

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Colleges

1322. The following institutions offered research facilities for Post-Graduate courses:—

(1) Maharaja's College, Mysore; (2) Central College, Bangalore; (3) Teachers' College, Mysore; (4) All India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore (5) Medical College, Mysore; (6) Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

1323. The Intermediate Colleges at Hassan and Chitradurga were upgraded during the year with provision for B.A., and B.Sc. courses.

1324. The Medical College, Mysore, which was being administered by the University was transferred to the Government during the year.

1325. There were 1,682 teachers working in the University during the year.

Student Strength

1326. The total number of students enrolled in the University during 1958-59 was 29,990 (30,359). The number of women students was 5,168 (5,132). There were five colleges meant exclusively for women—two at Bangalore, two at Mangalore and one at Mysore. The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students during the year was 1,264 (986). There were 42 foreign students studying in the University during the year. They were nationals of countries both far and near, namely, U.S.A., France, Ireland, Africa, Mauritius, Nepal, Burma, Ceylon and Goa.

1327. There were 11,913 students in the Pre-University Class, 9,144 in the Degree Class (Arts and Science) and 8,933 in Professional Courses in the University during the year.

Hostels

1328. Hostels were maintained by the University in all important places. Many colleges had free canteens, where mid-day refreshments were supplied to needy students. The University spent Rs. 30,000 on this account.

Scholarships, Freestudentships and Fellowships.

1329. The University provided Rs. 1,60,000 and Rs. 30,000 for awarding scholarships to students of Backward Communities and Depressed Classes, respectively. The Government of India and the University Grants Commission also awarded a large number of scholarships to students belonging to the aforesaid communities. Eight hundred and twenty-seven out of 1,103 Scheduled Castes students, all the eight students in the University belonging

to Scheduled Tribes and 3,823 out of 13,769 students of Backward Classes were recipients of scholarships or stipends or other financial help from one source or another. Apart from these, 6,865 students of these communities were in receipt of Freestudentships.

1330. Special Fellowships and Scholarships were awarded to seven candidates for doing research or pursuing Doctorate or Masters Degree courses. Six members of teaching staff received scholarships from the Government of India under the Overseas Scholarship Scheme for study abroad.

1331. The introduction of the Regional Language, Kannada, as an optional medium of instruction for the Pre-University class in the University necessitated the introduction of the Kannada medium in the Degree Course also during the year 1958-59. Medium of Instruction.

1332. The Degree of Doctor of Letters (Honoris Causa) was conferred upon Sri V. K. Krishna Menon, Minister for Defence, Government of India, at a special Convocation held on 10th March 1959. Honorary Degree.

1333. The thirty-ninth Annual Convocation of the University was held in Mysore on 13th November 1958 and in this 3,291 graduates received their Degrees. Of these, 88 graduates received medals or prizes for distinction in their several examinations. Convocation.

1334. The long felt need of the University to have its own printing press was fulfilled during the year with the establishment of the Mysore University Printing Press in Mysore together with the Department of Publications and Extension Lectures.

Development schemes of the University under the Second Five-Year Plan.

(1) Introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course in Colleges.

1335. To facilitate the introduction of the 3-Year Degree Course in twenty-one Arts and Science Colleges under the University, the University Grants Commission approved a scheme involving a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 33,10,000 during the Second Five-Year Plan Period. The expenditure is to be shared by the University Grants Development Schemes.

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Commission and the Colleges concerned. The 3-Year Degree-Course was introduced in the University during 1958-59, the outlay during the year being Rs. 7,44,900.

(2) Schemes for the Improvement of the College of Engineering, Bangalore.

1336. (*a*) *Technical Development Scheme.*—This Scheme has been under implementation since 1954-55 and was nearing completion. The following statement shows the provision made for it under the Second Plan and the expenditure incurred up to the end of 1958-59.

Item of expenditure		Provision made in the plan	Actual amount of money spent
		Rs.	Rs.
Building (College)	...	2·50 lakhs	1,27,992
Equipment	...	7·35 lakhs	3,77,006
Hostel Building	...	1·50* lakhs	66,271

(*Interest-free loan given by the Government of India).

The expenditure on buildings and equipment was shared by the University Grants Commission and the Government in the ratio 1 : 2. The construction of the Hostel building was completed.

(*b*) *Expansion of the Training Capacity of the College.*—The Government of India have selected the College of Engineering, Bangalore, for expansion of its training capacity during the Second Plan Period. They have approved the following expenditure in connection with this scheme of expansion :—

		Rs.
Building	...	7·56 lakhs
Equipment	...	5·12 lakhs
Staff	...	3·125 lakhs (Max. per year)

In pursuance of this scheme, the number of students admitted to this College annually was raised from 120 to 210 from the year 1957-58. The expenditure incurred in the course of the implementation of this scheme up to the end of 1958-59 was :—

			Rs.
Buildings	...	...	Nil
Equipment	...	...	27,981
Staff	...	...	33,133

The extension of the Mechanical and Electrical Laboratory wings has been taken up under the Building Programme.

(3) Development of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Humanities.

1337. The University Grants Commission appoved two schemes for the development of Post-Graduate Study and Research in Humanities under the Second Five-Year Plan.

The following expenditure was approved for the implementation of these schemes :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Departments of Kannada, Psychology, Political Science, Economics, Hindi and Education.	11 lakhs
(*b*) Departments of English, Sanskrit, Urdu, Persian and Arabic, Philosophy and Sociology.	15·05 lakhs

1338. As part of the above schemes, it was proposed to construct a new building for the University Library at a cost of Rs. 6·00 lakhs. A building for the Post-Graduate Block was recently purchased.

(iii) Karnatak University.

1339. The strength of students in the Karnatak University rose from 9,473 in 1957-58 to 11,108 in 1958-59. The number of women students increased to 904 in 1958.59 from 710 in the previous year. Strength

1340. At the Annual Convocation, which was held on 12th October 1959, Degrees were awarded to 939 candidates.

1341. The University introduced from June 1958, the revised Pre-University Courses in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce. The 3-year B.A./B.Sc. Degree Courses will come into force from June 1959. The University has also decided to introduce from June 1959, the revised 5-Year B.Sc. (Agri.) Course after the S. S. C. Examination. One important decision taken was not to allow graduate students to take a research degree like the Ph. D. without passing M.A. or M.Sc. Examination.

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Kannada Research Institute.

1342. The Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar, is directly run by the University, and its main object is to encourage research work in Ancient Indian History and Culture. The Institute has, so far, published 38 publications.

1343. The University took over the Karnatak College, Dharwar, from the Government on 16th September 1958. The University has been trying to run the College as a model college for the rest of the affiliated colleges to emulate.

1344. The University also started during the year two more departments, *viz.*, (1) The Department of Mathematics, and (2) The Department of Inorganic Chemistry. The five research schemes undertaken by the University during the previous year were also continued during the year.

University Library.

1345. The total collection of books in the University Library, excluding pamphlets, comes to about 41,000 volumes. The total acquisition of books during the year including 1,500 volumes donated by the Late Gurudev Ranade was 6,508.

1346. During the year, the University Grants Commission sanctioned Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals in the Scientific and Technical subjects and the Humanities and Social Sciences, respectively. The Library has also purchased nine Microfilms, a film strip, and recordings made by the Marlowe Society of Cambridge of six dramas.

1347. During the year, ten lecture camps were held at different mofussil places in the Seven Districts thus bringing the total number of lecture camps to 50.

Scheme of Extension Lecture Series.

1348. Under the Scheme of Extension Lecture series, the booklets *viz.*, (i) Sarvajanik Adalits by Shri G. S. Halappa, (ii) Vicharavad by Shri Gourish Kaikini, and (iii) Mahakavi Milton by Prof. G. S. Amur, were published. Two more manuscripts have been accepted for publication in the above series.

1349. The thesis ' The Karnatak Theatre ' by Dr. H.K. Ranganath accepted for the Doctorate Degree of this University was in the press. This will be the 1st publication in the series of ' Approved Research Works Doctorate Thesis (Humanities)' to be published with the financial

assistance from the University Grants Commission. The press copy of the manuscripts of 'Lectures on Karnatak Mysticism' by the late Dr. R. D. Ranade has been prepared by the Diwakar Committee appointed to edit the aforesaid lectures.

1350. The Publication Department has, so far, collected 50 old manuscripts containing 'Vachanas,' 'Puranas' and poetical works of old Kannada and Folklores of which some are unpublished. Publications.

1351. The second issues of the Science and Humanities numbers of the University Journal were published in 1958. The third issues of both the numbers were in press.

1352. Under the Circulating Library Scheme, 20 villages in Dharwar District have been covered. The villagers are taking full advantage of the facilities afforded to them by the University. Circulating Library Scheme.

1353. The University accepted the Scheme of Students' Aid Fund sponsored by the University Grants Commission. The collections from the colleges and the grant of the University Grants Commission were pooled together and the entire amount was allotted to the various colleges keeping in view the number of students in each of the colleges and the collections made by them. The aim of this scheme was to give financial assistance to deserving and poor students in the affiliated colleges. Students' Aid Fund.

1354. The University Team consisting of two students participated in the Inter-University Elocution Competition in English held at Waltair and won the trophy. One of them was awarded 'Shri S. B. Pattabhirama Rao Rolling Trophy' and the Vice-Chancellor's individual cup.

1355. The University also participated in the Inter-University Radio Group Discussion competition and All India Radio Play competition.

(iv) Technical Education.

1356. The State Board of Technical Education met on 26th March 1959 and reviewed the facilities for Technical Education in the State and considered the question of introducing condensed courses at degree and diploma levels in appropriate Technical Courses, and the introduction of Junior Technical Schools in the State as suggested by Central Government and the nomination of representatives. State Board of Technical Education.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

of the State Board of Technical Education to the Governing Councils of Aided Institutions.

Number of Institutions.

1357. The number of Institutions under the Department at the end of the year was 23 (14) and the number of Institutions which received grant-in-aid during the year stood at 12 (8).

Admissions.

1358. The admissions to the various Institutions during the year stood at 4,177 (2,427) and the total strength was 6,942 (4,579). The average attendance of the students in all the Institutions was quite satisfactory.

Scholarships and Freeships

1359. The number of scholarships and freeships awarded during the year in the various Technical Institutions was as follows:—

State Government Scholarships ...	563
Government of India Scholarships ...	210
Corporation or Municipal Scholarships.	66
Other Scholarships ...	228
Freeships ...	1,407

Examinations.

1360. The results at the Annual and Supplementary Examinations of 1958 were generally satisfactory.

1361. A sum of Rs. 1,71,657 was realised by way of examinations fees. Against this, the total expenditure for conducting examinations amounted to Rs. 2,20,758.

Training and Employment.

1362. The students who secured Diplomas and Certificates after completing the courses of studies and training have secured employments in the concerns, public and private, in and outside the State.

Industrial Training Centres.

1363. Adult Civilian Training Centres (of the Department of Labour) attached to the Polytechnics of Bangalore, Mysore, Davangere, Bellary, Raichur, Gulbarga and Mangalore worked satisfactorily and the trainees continued to receive industrial training during the year.

Important events of the year.

1364. (1) The Polytechnic, Mangalore, was selected for expansion as per Ghosh-Chandrakanth Report and Diploma Course in Electrical Engineering was introduced and the intake in Mechanical and Civil was increased. (2) The admissions to the Civil Engineering Section of Polytechnic, Bellary, was raised by 20, thus upgrading the Polytechnic to a standard Institution with a total intake of 120. (3) The Polytechnic, Gulbarga, was upgraded to a standard Institution with an intake of 120.

General.

1365. Consequent on the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan Schemes, the activities of the Department have expanded all round. Five new polytechnics were started during the year. The B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangere, and S.K.S.J. Technological Institute, Bangalore, were brought under the control of this Department.

(v) Government Flying Training School, Bangalore.

Object

1366. The Institution is concerned mainly with the training of young men of the State in particular and others in general, in flying up to the 'A' Licence standard and creating Airmindedness among the people of the State.

Subsidy Agreement

1367. The Government of India have sanctioned subsidy and flying subvention at the following rates during the year :—

1. Fixed Subsidy ... Rs. 40,000 per annum.
2. Flying Subvention :

(a) at Rs. 50 per hour in respect of hours done by Matriculates who are below 28 years of age and at Rs. 35 per hour for Non-Matriculates and above 28 years of age;

(b) at Rs. 35 per hour in respect of hours done by N. C. C. trainees ;

(c) at Rs. 60 per hour in respect of hours flown by Government of India scholars who are selected under India Government Scholarship Scheme ;

(d) at Rs. 50 per hour in respect of hours flown by personnel of the Indian Air Force and Civil Aviation Department undergoing flying training.

Financial Assistance (Subsidy)

1368. During the year, the Institution received financial assistance of Rs. 76,835-84 (Rs. 86, 849.15) from the the Government of India.

Scholarship Scheme

1369. During the year, the Government of India sanctioned three Scholarships to the Institution and they were undergoing training during the year.

N.C. C. Training

1370. The training for the cadets of N. C. C. Air wing was commenced in the month of April 1958. There were 14 cadets on 1st April 1958 who were admitted during the year 1957-58. Out of 14 cadets, five cadets successfully completed their training, out of them three cadets obtained the Pilots 'A' Licence during the year. In addition to these old cadets, 17 new cadets were admitted during the year.

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1371. During the year, 1,080 passengers were given Joy Flights at Bangalore and Mysore earning an income of Rs. 6,829.

Income and Expenditure

1372. The total income and expenditure of the Institution during the year were Rs. 1,01, 596-68 (Rs. 1,15,561-74) and Rs. 1,70,921-06 (Rs. 1,93,919-45), respectively. The main reason for less income during the year was on account of fall in flying hours.

Accidents

1373. There were no accidents during the year.

(vi) Government Museum, Bangalore.

1374. The Government Museum, Bangalore, continued to be popular and was visited by 5,76,419 persons during the year. A total number of 16,592 students from 266 educational institutions paid study visits during the year.

1375. A collection of gold and silver medals usually awarded for public service and distinguished war service, were received for preservation and study from the Government. A gold Mohar of the East India Company and another of the period of Queen Victoria (1841) were also presented by Government.

1376. Some specimans of arms mostly War Trophies were received through presentation from I. A. F. Headquarters, Jalhalli, Bangalore. Another interesting exhibit acquired for the Ethnology Section is the head-dress of an aboriginal Maori Chief from New Zealand. This was presented by a visitor to the Museum. A collection of dress worn by Banajara ladies was specially got prepared through Banajara ladies proficient in the work and despatched to the National Museum, New Delhi, for display in the wing to be opened for State Dresses.

1377. A nicely embroidered picture of Rani Channamma of Kittur prepared by Smt. Prabhavathi V. Heddurshetti, Belgaum, was acquired for the Museum.

1378. A bronze image of 'Ambegalu Krishna' and an exquisitely carved ivory mirror were acquired for the Museum.

1379. There were a number of distinguished visitors who visited the institution during the year for purposes of reference and study.

CHAPTER XI—PUBLIC WORKS, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY.

(i) Public Works.

1380. The work of the Public Works Department was re-allocated among the Chief Engineers on functional basis with effect from 3rd March 1959.

1381. In January 1959, two Investigation Circles, one at Mysore and the other at Dharwar were sanctioned for the investigation of irrigation projects to be included in the Third Five Year Plan.

1382. Instructions were issued on 14th June 1958 that all buildings in C.D./N.E.S/PIP Blocks, whether residential or non-residential as and when completed, be handed over to P.W.D. for maintenance.

1383. Enhanced powers were delegated to the Engineer Officers and the same was made applicable to all the areas in the New Mysore State.

1384. The following important works were sanctioned during the year:—

(i) Construction of Buildings.—Twenty-eight works costing Rs. one lakh to Rs. 24·15 lakhs.

(ii) Roads and Bridge Works.—Forty-two works costing from Rs. one lakh to Rs. 59·29 lakhs.

1385. The Final Grant for the year under the control of the Chief Engineer (General), Roads and Buildings was Rs. 12,06,66,154, against which an expenditure of Rs.11,13,28,202 was incurred during the year. Grant and Outlay.

1386. The construction of the following building works were in different stages of progress during the year:—

Forest Lodge at Kyathedevaragudi (Mysore District); New Taluk Office buildings at T.-Narasipur and Maddur; Legislators' Quarters at Bangalore; Quarters for Ministers, Bangalore; new Sub-Jail building at Gadag and Hubli; H.H.M.O.I. Expansion Scheme, Mysore; II Stage—14 lines of Family Men's Quarters and IV Stage—8 lines of Family Men's Quarters in New Infantry Lines at Audugodi, Bangalore; 320 Provincial Armed Reserve Police Quarters at Tumkur; Quarters for 100 constabulary at Bijapur; 50 quarters for policemen

at Belgaum; a High School building at Arakere, Srirangapatna Taluk; Technical High Schools at Hubli and Karwar; a building for Polytechnic at Belgaum; a building for the Training College for Men at Kumta; a building for Polytechnic Institute at Karwar; Golden Jubilee Block to Victoria Hospital, Bangalore; IV Pavilian and First Floor over the Administrative Block of Mental Hospital, Bangalore; extension to the Pathological Block in Victoria Hospital, Bangalore; a T. B. Sanatorium at Kolar; Cottage Hospitals at Bagalkot and Haveri; Karnatak Medical College at Hubli; General Hospitals at Thirthahally and Davanagere; a Combined Dispensary at Tiptur; Agricultural College and Hostel at Hebbal, Bangalore; a building for the Agricultural Department at Kudige; extension of the Agricultural College at Dharwar; Occupational Institute buildings at Hassan, Davanagere and Chintamani; the S. J. O. Institute Hostel building at Bangalore; Quarters for the executive staff of Minor Irrigation Division, Coorg; Quarters for Class I, II, III-A and III-B and IV servants in Belgaum Circle; a building for opening a new Government Press at Dharwar; a General Hostel building in the compound of the Central Jail, Bangalore; Harijan Hostel at Krishnamurthypuram, Mysore; Depressed Classes Hostel at Chamarajanagar and Nanjangud; and a building for the Industrial Training Institute at Hubli.

1387. Under Sericulture Division the following buildings were in good progress:—

(a) Buildings and other works for starting of Seed Cocoon Farms for the production of Foreign Race Basic Seed Cocoon Farms at Lalgondanahalli; and

(b) Office Grainage and Rearing House and Staff Quarters at Bilidevalaya, Kunigal Taluk.

1388. The construction of Ground Floor of the Central Sericulture Research and Training Institute at Channapatna (Estimate Rs. 5,88,000) was completed during the year.

1389. *Transport and Communications.*—An expenditure of Rs. 22,86,510 was incurred during the year as against a grant of Rs. 30,76,500 for the formation and construction of 23 new roads. These works were in different stages of progress.

1390. *Cement Concreting of Roads.*—Thirteen cement concreting Road works were in different stages of progress during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 10,58,968 was incurred during the year as against the final grant of Rs. 10,19,900.

1391. *Asphalting of Roads.*—Fifty-nine asphalting of Road works, (Estimates costing from Rs. 22,100 to Rs. 9,62,200 were under different stages of progress.

1392. *Construction of New Bridges.*—Fifteen bridges works, (Estimates costing from Rs. one lakh to Rs. 5·75 lakhs) were also in different stages of progress during the year.

1393. *National Highways.*—A total length of 558 miles and 4¼ furlongs of National Highways was maintained during the year. The expenditure incurred on maintenance and repairs of National Highways during the year was Rs. 13,76,121.

1394. *Maintenance of Roads.*—A total length of 3,677 miles of District Fund and other roads were taken over as State Fund Roads. These roads were maintained during the year, in addition to a total length of 16,645 miles and five furlongs of State Fund Roads and 1,237 miles of V.C. Area roads.

1395. The Revenue realised during the year under XXXIX Civil Works was Rs. 52,81,185-27.

1396. The Office of the Government Architect and Town Planning Officer has been working as an integrated part of the Office of the Chief Engineer (General) Mysore. Office of the Government Architect and Town Planning Officer, P.W.D., Bangalore.

1397. Fifty-one type designs, 206 special designs and 142 layouts and six designs for Hubli Medical College were prepared during the year.

1398. As regards the Town Planning activities, several layout plans for town extensions and town improvements were being prepared and furnished to the local bodies.

(ii) Major Irrigation Works

1399. The activities of the Department were mainly concentrated on increasing the irrigation potential in the State and for the speedy execution of the irrigation works by harnessing the natural resources of the country to the maximum public utility.

PUBLIC WORKS

Major Irrigation (South) and Irrigation Projects, Bangalore

1400. This zone was in charge of the Bhadra Reservoir Project besides other medium sized Irrigation works costing Rs. 10 lakhs and above such as Nugu, Kabini, Ambligola Projects, Tunga Anicut Works, Jambadahalla, Chikhole, Hebbahalla and Lakshman Thirtha Projects.

1401. *Bhadra Reservoir Project*:--The Bhadra Reservoir Project near Lakkavalli is a multi-purpose project intended to provide irrigation facilities for about 2·34 lakhs of acres of land. It is estimated to cost Rs. 3,353 lakhs. The progress of works on the main dam and saddles was satisfactory.

1402. *Left Bank Channel.*—The entire length of 48 miles of canal was in service and out of the atchkat of 17,226 acres for which irrigation facilities were made available, about 8,591 acres were irrigated.

1403. *Right Bank Channel-I Section.*—The progress of works in the different reaches of the canal from miles 0-42 was satisfactory. All embankment works were completed.

1404. *Right Bank Channel-II Section.*—The entire length of channel from G30/M54 to R2 G35/M62 was tackled.

1405. *Bhadra Tunnel Works.*—Tunnel boring from all the ten faces was started. Excavation for a length of 3,181 feet and concrete lining work for a length of 415 feet was done during the year.

1406. *Anvery Distributary.*—The length of the channel is 41½ miles estimated to cost Rs. 90,42,000 and is designed to irrigate nearly, 15,147 acres. Earth work cutting was tackled and was being executed throughout the length of the channel.

1407. *Tunga Anicut Works.*—The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 2,31,13,000. The head works were completed and the major activities during the year were the construction of protective works on the Right Bank, formation of irrigation track roads, sinking of wells at the new village sites, and construction of sub-block outlets. The entire length of right and left bank channel was maintained satisfactorily.

1408. *Ambligola Project.*—The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 91,60,000. The reservoir is expected to bring

under cultivation an area of 7,300 acres. Excavation of left bank channel was started in bits up to mile 15 and channel work for a length of eight miles was nearing completion.

1409. *Nugu Reservoir Project.*—The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 3,10,68,000. The scheme envisages the construction of a Reservoir across the river Nugu to irrigate 20,000 acres of land. Major portion of the work was already completed.

1410. *Nugu High Level Channel.*—The main channel up to full length of 54 miles was completed and put into service. Water was made available to irrigate 18,000 acres.

1411. *Kabini Reservoir Project.*—The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 3,20,00,000. This project brings under irrigation 30,000 acres of land. Diversion works as also the removal of the obstruction above the bed level near Sulekatte were taken up.

1412. *Chikkahole Project.*—The scheme estimated to cost Rs. 46,50,000 comprises the construction of masonry dam and a channel to irrigate 3,233 acres. Excavation of foundation for the masonry dam and on the channel was in brisk progress.

1413. *Hebbahalla Reservoir Project.*—Hebbahalla Project in Heggadadevankote Taluk is estimated to cost Rs. 28 lakhs. The scheme envisages the construction of an earthen dam and a channel to irrigate 1,330 acres. The excavation work was completed.

1414. *Krishnarajasagar Works.*—Maintenance works on the Krishnarajasagar Dam and allied channels including Visvesvaraya Canal were done during the year at a total cost of Rs. 12,92,968.

1415. *Lakshmanathirtha Project.*—The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 30,42,000. The scheme envisages the construction of two Reservoirs and two Anicuts across Lakshmanathirtha and Ramathirtha Rivers, one on each, to irrigate 3,167 acres on the total. Preliminary works connected with the Lakshmanathirtha and Ramathirtha Dams and Ramathirtha Anicut were taken up and the progress was satisfactory.

1416. Lakshmanathirtha Anicut was completed in all respects except the earthen embankment, protective work and fixing up of sluice gates.

1417. The excavation of the channels up to 9th mile was completed including cross drainage works.

Major Irrigation (North) and Irrigation Projects, Munirabad.

1418. This zone was in charge of the following major works, besides the medium sized Irrigation works costing Rs. 10 lakhs and above in the areas of Bombay Karnatak, Hyderabad Karnatak and Bellary District.

(i) Tungabhadra Project
(ii) Hajalibanda Diversion Scheme
(iii) Ghataprabha-Stages I and II.

1419. Consequent to the allocation of works amongst the Chief Engineers, vide G.O. No. PWD 6 SCO 59, dated 3rd March 1959, this Office has been re-designated as that of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Projects, Munirabad, and is functioning as such with effect from 12th March 1959 onwards.

1420. The investigation and surveys of the following major schemes in addition to other medium sized Irrigation Schemes in the areas of Bombay Karnatak and Hyderabad Karnatak were also in progress during the year.

(i) Upper Krishna and Bhima Projects.
(ii) Malaprabha Project.

1421. *Tungabhadra Project.*—Half the dam and the canal on the left bank are under the control of Mysore State. The other half of the dam and the canal on the right side which benefit areas both in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh are under the control of the Tungabhadra Board. The Left Bank Main Canal which is 127 miles long is to irrigate 5,80,000 acres in Raichur District of Mysore State.

1422. *Hajalibanda Diversion Scheme.*—Consequent to the completion of major portion of works on the Anicut and Main Canal, the Division was abolished with effect from 1st January 1959 duly retaining one Sub-Division for carrying out the remaining works.

1423. *Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Project—First Stage-Miles 0-44 and Two Branches.*—The Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Project is a part of comprehensive Major Irrigation Scheme known as "Ghataprabha Valley Development Scheme" and comprises the construction of the first 44 miles of Main Canal and 31 miles of branches to command a gross area of 2·68 lakhs of acres and irrigable culturable

area of 1·20 lakhs acres of the famine stricken and arid tracts in 136 villages of Belgaum and Bijapur Districts.

1424. The Project was sanctioned by the Bombay Government in January 1949 for Rs. 5·45 crores and construction was started in June 1949 as a "Grow More Food Scheme". There already exists a diversion weir across the Ghataprabha River near Dhupdal village in Gokak Taluka of Belgaum District, from which the present canal takes off. The canal is at present functioning only as a monsoon canal, utilising the available river flow during the monsoons without being fed by any storage reservoir.

1425. The earth work on the main canal and branches was completed. Distribution in the Ghataprabha Flank was completed and that in the Krishna Flank was nearing completion.

1426. All the 142 masonry works on the main canal were completed.

1427. *Second Stage-Miles 45-73 and other Branches.*—This project comprises :—

(i) The extension of the Left Bank Canal from miles 45 to 73 and three Branches *viz.*, Gani, South and Bilgi totalling to about 63 miles and

(ii) Raising the canal capacity from 1,500 cusecs to 2,000 cusecs at the head.

1428. An additional area of 1·78 lakhs of acres of land lying in about 60 villages of Bijapur District will be brought under irrigation under the canal. The scheme is expected to produce about 30,000 tons of foodgrains annually on full development.

1429. Earth work was in progress during the year.

1430. *Ghataprabha Valley Development.—Stage II-Dam Portion : Hidakal (Hadalga) Dam Project.*—The Hadalga Dam project envisaging construction of a storage reservoir of 32,500 m. cft. live storage across the Ghataprabha River near village Hadalga, in Kolhapur District, forms an integral part of the Ghataprabha Valley Development Scheme. Sanction was accorded to start with the preliminary works of Hidakal Dam project.

1431. *Ghataprabha Valley Development Scheme-III Stage.*—The Ghataprabha Right Bank canal was formerly, proposed to take off from the Right Flank of the Dhupdal

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Weir. The area commanded by the canal would be about 4.2 lakhs of acres. The total length would be about 150 miles.

1432. A project for about 50 miles length of this alignment which involves $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles tunnel has been prepared. Due to change in the dam site, from Hadalga to Hidakal, it has now been proposed to start the canal from Hidakal Dam itself as it has nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of acres more command than the previous prepared alignment.

1433. Detailed survey along this new alignment has been taken up.

1434. *Malaprabha Irrigation Project.*—Detailed Canal surveys for the Malaprabha Right Bank Canal for a length of 120 miles and branch canals of 64 miles have been completed.

1435. *Dharma Reservoir Project near Yemagalli in Mundgod Taluka of North Kanara District.*—This project has been sanctioned for Rs. 67 lakhs. The scheme envisages the construction of a earthen dam to impound a live storage of 784 m. cft. for providing assured irrigation facilities to an area of 4,000 acres in addition to 10,000 acres already being irrigated by the existing Dharma Canal.

1436. *Nagathana Project in Bijapur Taluka, Bijapur District.*—This comprises the construction of an irrigation tank across a local nala near Nagathana village in Bijapur Taluka. This work, started in March, 1958, was continued during the year.

1437. *Irrigation and Public Health, Bangalore.*—The Chief Engineer, Irrigation and Public Health is concerned with the schemes under irrigation and power (eight medium sized projects) and Minor Irrigation Schemes under 'Agriculture'.

1438. The eight medium irrigation projects are continued from the First Five Year Plan and were nearing completion. The progress of expenditure on the several works are indicated briefly below:—

Name of Scheme	Estimated cost	Expenditure to end of March 1959	Remarks
	Rs. in lakh		
1 Naranapur Anicut	21·50	24·39	Estimates are to be revised.
2 Kariyala Tank	25·45	27·22	

Name of Scheme	Estimated cost	Expenditure to end of March 1959	Remarks
	Re. in lakhs		
3 Ganjigatti Tank...	7·59	5·25	under progress
4 Arwatgi Tank ...	2·62	2·546	physically completed.
5 Benchi Tank ...	2·41	1·96	under progress
6 Hommardi Tank	8·23	6·16	physically completed.
7 Lakhanpur Bhandara.	4·44	2·83	under progress
8 Kalloli Bhandara	3·43	2·55	under progress

1439. Irrigation potential was created fully in respect of four projects and partially in respect of two projects. Irrigation has developed under three projects.

Minor Irrigation

1440. Of the several activities under Agricultural Programme, the Public Works Department is connected with Minor Irrigation only. The following Minor Irrigation works were taken up by the Department. Minor Irrigation-Agriculture

1. Restoration of tanks.
2. Construction of tanks, pickups, anicuts, etc.
3. Flood control and improvement drainage.
4. Special Minor Irrigation Programme.

1441. (1) *Restoration of Tanks.*—The scheme of restoration of tanks is to bring the large number of tanks which are silted etc., to the standard conditions. The irrigation benefits derived therefrom are mostly for providing assured water supply to the existing extent under the tanks receiving precarious water supply. The expenditure incurred on this scheme to the end of March 1959 during the Second Plan was Rs. 32·15 lakhs.

1442. (2) *Construction and Improvement of Tanks, Pick-ups, Anicuts, etc.*—The second scheme relates to the construction of new anicuts, tanks and other facilities for wet or semi-dry cultivation and improvements to existing structures. A number of new works have been taken up under this scheme. The nature of benefits derived

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are creating water potential for new Irrigation besides assuring water supply to the existing irrigation.

1443. The following are the important works costing more than Rs. 5·0 lakhs each, taken up under the above scheme.

1. Construction of a tank across Mavinahole, Channagiri Taluk, Shimoga District.

2. Construction of a tank across Yennehole, Mysore Taluk, Mysore Division.

3. Irrigation tank at Tambarangundi, Dharwar Division.

4. Irrigation tank at Tadavalga, Indi Taluka, Bijapur Division.

5. Irrigation tank at Todalbagi, Indi Taluka, Bijapur Division.

6. Irrigation tank at Bableswar, Sindgi Taluka, Bijapur Division.

7. Gurpur Anicut Scheme, South Kanara Division.

1444. The expenditure incurred in the first three years of the Second Plan period is Rs. 56·43 lakhs.

(3) *Flood Control and Drainage.*—No progress could be secured so far against the scheme of flood control and drainage.

(5) *Special Minor Irrigation programme.*—The Special Minor Irrigation Scheme consists of the following kinds of works:

(a) Restoration and improvement or repairs of minor and major tanks.

(b) Construction of new tanks.

(c) Improvements of old Kattes.

(d) Construction of new Pick-ups and Bhandaras.

(e) Extension or improvement or opening of feeder channels.

1445. The object of the scheme is to provide irrigation facilities on an accelerated basis with a view to increase the tempo of food production of the State. The Special Minor Irrigation Scheme was started in the last quarter of the year 1957-58. The Government in December 1957 sanctioned a scheme known as Special Minor Irrigation, Scheme costing Rs. 30·00 lakhs for the last three months of the year 1957-58, as a part of the comprehensive draft

programme for Rs. 2 crores to be tackled by the end of the year 1958-59. The outlay booked to end of March 1958 was Rs. 15·74 lakhs.

Water Supply Division, Bangalore.

1446. The total grant for the maintenance of water supply to three cities, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore and K.G.F. and for develoment works stood at Rs. 60,60,000.

1447. Water supply to Bangalore City was raised to 14·5 million gallons from (1) Chamarajasagara Water Works, T. G. Halli and (2) Hessarghatta Tank (Soldevanahally) consequent on the working of new 2,000 H.P. pumpsets as against the previous, years supply of 13·00 million gallons per day.

1448. Additional supply of water was given by tractors etc., during festivals for marriages and other big functions. Water was also supplied by tractors to the several scarcity areas.

1449. Concentrated efforts were put to improve the water supply to Mysore City by pumping water through a 24" rising main from K.R.S. to Mysore. Almost all the works relating to the sanctioned scheme for Rs. 48·32 lakhs, for improvement of water supply to Mysore City under 'P' Loans and Advances have been completed.

1450. *Arkavathi Scheme.*—It is proposed to construct a reservoir at Hallimala, three miles north of Ramanagaram on Arkavathi River and utilise the storage for water supply to Bangalore, by drawing a supply main from Hallimala to Bangalore. The survey work of the reservoir was completed and that of the rising main to Bangalore was taken up during the year.

1451. *Cauvery Scheme.*—The proposal is to draw cauvery water from the Netkal Balancing Reservoir near Shimsha Generating Station and lead it on to Bangalore *via* Bannerghatta. The survey work was progressing.

1452. *Hemavathi Scheme.*—The third alternative proposal is to examine, if water supply to Bangalore can be made by tapping Hemavathi River, at Sreeramadevaru Dam near Holenarasipur. This involves a length of 100 miles of supply main to Bangalore and pumping against a total head of about 1000 feet including frictional losses.

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The survey of the supply main for a length of about 50 miles was completed during the year.

Construction of Hydro-Electric Projects.

1453. With the formation of the Mysore State Electricity Board, the Government retained under their control all the Hydro-Electric Projects under construction, *viz.*, Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project, Bhadra Reservoir Hydro-Electric Project and the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project as also investigations of new Hydro Electric and Thermal Projects.

1454. *Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project.*—Civil Engineering Works:—A grant of Rs. 2,20·00 lakhs was sanctioned for the Civil Engineering works of the project. This grant was modified to Rs. 1,80·00 lakhs. Against this final grant, an outlay of Rs. 179,96,470 was incurred during the year.

1455. *Electrical Works.*—Excavation of the generating site was being carried out and about 30 per cent of the total estimated excavation was completed by the end of March 1959. Excavation for the future extension of the generating station and also for the outdoor yard was taken up during the year, and about 15·6 per cent and 12·6 per cent, respectively, of the work was completed by the end of March 1959.

1456. Preliminary survey of transmission line route—68 miles between A.B. Site and Shimoga and 170 miles between Shimoga and Bangalore was completed.

1457. An outlay of Rs. 58,89,506 was incurred against the appropriation of Rs. 25,50,000 provided in the Budget. The total outlay at the end of the year was Rs. 1,46,66,490 against the sanctioned estimate for Rs. 1,069 lakhs for Electrical works.

1458. *Bhadra Reservoir Hydro-Electric Project.*—The works on the generating station site were being carried out by the Department. Masonry works on the Right Bank Station site had come up to plus 68 level. Excavation work on the Left Bank Station site was completed. Excavation for the River Bed Units was nearing completion.

1459. The line materials such as insulators, conductors, etc., required for the transmission line have been procured.

1460. An outlay of Rs. 40,53,196 was incurred during the year against the appropriation of Rs. 12,50,000 provided in the Budget. The total outlay at the end of the year was Rs. 61,33,896 against Rs. 2,41,84,300 of the sanctioned estimate.

1461. *Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project (Left Bank), Munirabad.*—Construction of the power house had been taken up. Detailed survey of the 110 KV Transmission Line Route from Munirabad to Shahabad was completed to a length of 190 miles.

1462. An outlay of Rs. 28,68,646 was incurred during the year against the appropriation of Rs. 45,35,000. The total outlay on the project at the end of the year was Rs. 93,17,699 against the sanctioned estimate amount of Rs. 4,16,33,000.

(iii) Electricity Board

1463. This is the second Annual Report of the Mysore State Electricity Board. The first report being only for the half year of 1957-58 after the formation of the Board from 30th September 1957. General.

1464. Power generation continued from the three Hydro Electric Power Generators of 1,79,200 KW capacity at Shimshapura and Sivasamudram and Jog and 6,490 KW capacity in minor diesel sets at 15 places of integrated areas. Power Generation

1465. During the year, 938,969,413 KWH of power was produced and 866,618 KWH was purchased from private licensees. Out of the total power available to the extent of 9,39,836,031 KWH, 800,018,469 KWH were sold to several classes of consumers.

1466. Twenty-six thousand and twenty-five new consumers under domestic, public lighting and irrigation pumpsets were served during the year.

1467. One hundred and thirty-seven minor villages having less than 5,000 population and two villages having population between 5,000 to 10,000 and 10,000 to 20,000, respectively, were electrified during the year, bringing the total number of villages so far electrified to 1,637 (1,498) at the end of the year. Rural Electrification.

1468. Major Hydro-Electric Projects at Sharavathi, Bhadra and Tungabhadra were being carried out by Government and the Board has not planned or constructed

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new power sources. No new transmission lines were also undertaken for construction, as the old ones were progressing.

Profit and Losses under Revenue Account

1469. A gross revenue of Rs. 4,64,82,156·23 was earned through sale of power and miscellaneous receipts like rents on buildings, sale of scrap etc., Out of which, a sum of Rs. 1,58,62,093·87 was expended on operating expenses, resulting in a net receipt of Rs. 3,06,20,062·36. Contribution to depreciation fund, interest payment, audit and administration charges and contribution towards pension and provident fund of employees, including contribution to development reserve, amounted to Rs. 3,42,90,820·90 as against the balance of Rs. 3,06,20,062·36 after meeting operation and maintenance expenses. Trading operation resulted in a net loss of Rs. 36,70,758·54.

Capital Account

1470. Against the initial liability of Rs. 30,78,88,501 declared by Government in November 1957, the assets of the Board at the end of the year increased to Rs. 37,52,72,043·34 which includes capital expenditure of Rs. 1,70,67,689·87 during the year.

Progress achieved in respect of Second Five Year Plan.

1471. The progress achieved in respect of Second Five Year Plan, was as follows :—

(a) Physical Progress:—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Target planned 1956-61	Achieved to end of 1958-59
1.	Rural Electrification Schemes ...	700 Villages	422 Villages
2.	Transmission Lines in miles ...	6,043	3,054
3.	Step Down Stations and extensions and improvements to distribution plant system.	32	9
4.	Frequency Conversion Scheme ...	—	—
5.	Power Supply to I.P. sets ...	7,000	4,640

(b) Financial Progress :—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Planned Provision 1956-61	During the year	To end of 1958-59
		(Rupees in lakhs)		
1.	Rural Electrification ...	336·54	36·17	113·21
2.	Transmission Lines ...	192·34	9·15	84·38
3.	Step Down Stations and extensions and improvements to distribution plant and system.	234·16	30·19	179·62
4.	Frequency Conversion Scheme.	40·00	12·16	26·38
		803·04	87·67	403·59

1472. Other works undertaken during the year were (1) the 110 KV Bangalore-Bhadravati line and 66 KV Ring Main between N.R.S. and H.M.T. were charged during the year, (2) the step down stations at Holenarsipur, T.G. Halli, Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., and Subramanyapura were commissioned for service, (3) 25 cycle power supply at Doddaballapur, Hoskote, Anekal and T. G. Halli was changed to 50 cycle power.

Welfare Schemes

1473. The Board continued to maintain two High Schools at Jog and Sivasamudram and the Middle School at Hirebhaskar. Three well equipped Hospitals at Jog, Sivasamudram and Shimshapura were also maintained at the cost of the Board.

Conclusion

1474. Due to the change in the system of accounts and adherence to the Electricity Acts and Rules, several modifications, amendments and alterations necessary were being done during the year. A special Tariff Committee was working out an uniform tariff rates based on the financial results at the end of March 1958.

(iv) Ports.

General.

1475. With the re-organisation, the new Mysore State has a sea coast of 200 miles studded with 21 ports (16 in North Kanara and 5 in South Kanara).

1476. The important intermediate ports of the State are: (1) Karwar (including Sadashivgad and Anchi Dev), (2) Tadri (or Gokarn), (3) Bhatkal, (4) Malpe and (5) Mangalore.

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1477. There are also some smaller ports like Honnavar, Bellikere, Kumta, Coondapur and Hongarkatte. Of all the ports, Mangalore is the biggest port in Mysore State possessing all the incidental advantages of labour, and load transport.

Fees on cargo and passengers.

1478. Landing, shipping and storage fees on cargo and passengers were levied under the Madras Out-Ports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885, in South Kanara District during the year. Fees on passengers and storage fees on cargo were also levied under Bombay Landing and Wharfage Fees Act, 1882, in North Kanara District. The question of introducing uniform rates at all the ports in the State was taken up and the proposals were sanctioned by Government. The draft "Mysore Ports (Landing and Shipping Fees) Bill, 1958" was awaiting enactment.

1479. The weekly passenger-cum-cargo steamer service of the S.S N. Company Ltd., Bombay, between Bombay and Cochin, was continued during the year.

Navigation, Tonnage and Dues.

1480. One thousand, one hundred and fifteen steamers (240) and 4,839 (5,987) sailing vessels entered the ports in the State (except Mangalore) during the year. A total amount of Rs. 58,825-43 (Rs. 42,630-97) was collected as port dues during the year.

Trade.

1481. A total quantity of 62,441 (64,454) tons of cargo was imported and 2,17,660 (1,22,672) tons exported through the ports (except Mangalore) during the year. The increase in the export of cargo was due to the shipping of iron ore through Bellikere and Karwar ports. A total quantity of 47,582 tons and 80,852 tons of iron ore, respectively, were exported through Bellikere and Karwar ports during the year against only 29,053 tons exported at Karwar during the previous year.

Receipts and Charges.

1482. The total receipts and charges of the Ports Department during the year were Rs. 1,34,944-94 and Rs. 2,49,264-29, respectively.

1483. The I.N.S. 'JUMNA' of the Indian Navy conducted the Hydrographic survey of Honnavar port during February and March 1959. The survey of the Bellikere port was being taken up by the Indian Navy.

CHAPTER XII—TRANSPORT

(i) Mysore Government Road Transport Department.

General

1484. Road Transport is one of the major Public Utility Services nationalised by the State, with the avowed objective of providing an adequate economic and properly co-ordinated system of Transport Services.

1485. The operations of the Department were continued in all the six Divisions, viz., Bangalore, Bangalore Transport Service, Raichur, Hubli, Belgaum and Bijapur, with the Central Office at Bangalore controlling them. The total staff employed by the department including Regional Workshops and Central Office was 7,730 (7,181) at the close of the year.

1486. Steps were taken to increase the services on monopoly routes, extending or curtailing the existing services where it was necessary with a view to affording adequate travelling facilities to the public. Action was also taken to afford increased facilities to the travelling public in the Bangalore Transport Service.

Number of Routes operated by the Department.

1487. The number of routes operated by the Department was increased from 704 to 779 and the route mileage from 21,893 to 25,749. There were 837 schedules in operation at the end of the year, including 26 new schedules added during the year. These schedules covered on an average 1,01,212 (94,068) miles every day.

1488. The total effective or remunerative mileage operated by the services of the department during the year was 3,57,35,049 (3,14,87,732). The total number of inter-State routes operated by the Department under reciprocal arrangements with the neighbouring States was 35, of which 26 routes were with Bombay State, eight routes with Andhra Pradesh and one route with Madras State.

Strength of Vehicles.

1489. The fleet strength of the Department at the close of the year was 1,388 (1,426) comprising 1,241 (1,205) passenger buses, 70 (150) goods trucks and 77 (71) departmental vehicles.

Dieselisation of Vehicles.

1490. The ratio between petrol and diesel vehicles was reduced considerably by acquisition of only diesel vehicles consistent with the policy of progressive dieselisation of the fleet during the year. At the close of the year, the

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Department held only 15 petrol vehicles, of which five were being converted into diesel vehicles.

Breakdowns and Accidents

1491. The total number of breakdowns during the year was 2,535 (9,525) and accidents were 468 (433). The above figures work out to an overall ratio of 1·61 (2·93) and 1·27 (1·88) for 10,000 miles and A lakh of miles, respectively.

Parcel Services

1492. The facility of parcel services was continued to be provided in the three divisions of Hubli, Bijapur and Belgaum. There were 38 booking offices and five delivery offices where parcels were accepted and delivery arrangements made.

Goods Transport

1493. The pattern of Goods Transport operations remained almost the same as in the previous year, the bulk of operation being confined to casual contracts only. The gross revenue realised from these operations during the year was Rs. 4·12 lakhs, the earnings per truck mile working out to 155·5 nP.

Finance

1494. The total revenue receipts of the Department during the year were Rs. 476·81 (Rs. 430·31) lakhs, of which Rs. 448·64 lakhs were from passenger fares, Rs. 5·87 lakhs from goods operations, Rs. 10·37 lakhs from luggage and parcel carried and the rest from other miscellaneous sources.

1495. The gross working expenses of the department, including depreciation and interest paid on capital and other adjustments was Rs. 427 (Rs. 380) lakhs, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 49·81 (Rs. 50·31) lakhs. The total capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 130·60 (Rs. 197·57) lakhs.

Conclusion

1496. The relation between the Employees and the Administration was satisfactory during the year.

1497. An implementation committee with labour representatives was constituted by the department and most of the clauses of the Industrial Truce dated 10th January 1958, were implemented with the co-operation of the Labour. Various provisions of the Labour enactments to settle labour grievances at all levels were implemented and the Department paid special attention to provide welfare facilities such as medical aid, sports clubs, reading rooms and libraries.

(ii) Motor Vehicles Department.

1498. There was one State Transport Authority and nineteen Regional Transport Authorities at one for each

Revenue District, as in the previous year. The Regional Transport Officers who were the *ex-officio* Secretaries to Regional Transport Authorities continued to function as Chief Executive Officers of the respective Regions under the Motor Vehicles Act.

1499. Draft uniform Rules under the Motor Vehicles Act have been framed and were under scrutiny. The question of framing uniform Cadre and Recruitment Rules for the Motor Vehicles Department was under consideration during the year.

Administration of Taxation Act and Rules

1500. The Regional Transport Officers were made the Licensing Officers for purposes of the implementation of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957.

1501. The total amount of tax collected in respect of motor vehicles under all heads amounted to Rs. 268,33,128-79 during the year.

1502. The amount of penalty collected for the belated payment of tax on motor vehicles as per Section 12 read with rule 29 of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and Rules during the year was Rs. 53,902-05.

Appeals

1503. The State Transport Authority continued to be the Appellate Authority against the orders of the Regional Transport Authorities and the Licensing Officers under Sections 15 and 16 of the Motor Vehicles Act. The total number of appeals and revision petitions received and disposed of during the year were as follows :—

	Pending at the beginning of the year	Received during the year	Disposed of	Balance
Appeals ...	128	364	192	300
Revisions ...	68	182	70	180

Fares and Freight Rates

1504. Directions were issued to the State Transport Authority under Section 43 of the Motor Vehicles Act regarding fixing of uniform maximum fares and freights for stage carriages, contract carriages and public carriers to be effective from 1st April 1958.

Inter-State Reciprocity

1505. Reciprocal agreements were finalised with the neighbouring State Governments of Bombay, Madras, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh in regard to the countersignature of permits of transport vehicles on inter-State routes.

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Single point taxation was agreed upon in respect of transport vehicles plying regularly on inter-State routes between Mysore and Kerala and Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. In the case of vehicles plying between Mysore and Bombay, single point taxation was confined to stage carriages only and level point taxation was agreed to in the case of goods vehicles (public carriers). As regards taxation of transport vehicles plying between Mysore and Madras, the matter was still under consideration and taxes were recovered in both the States in respect of these vehicles. Non-transport vehicles of all the neighbouring States having valid tax licenses were exempted from taxes in Mysore, on a reciprocal basis.

Statistics

1506. The total number of cars and non-transport vehicles in use in the State at the end of the year was 17,300 (17,391) including 4,600 motor cycles. The number of vehicles of various categories newly registered was 7,431, of which 1,468 were motor cycles. The total number of pucca permits issued in respect of all transport vehicles upto the end of March 1959 was 8,905 (13,476) and the number of temporary permits issued was 11,060 (8,375). A total number of 14,648 (38,424) driving licenses were issued or renewed during the year, and 6,258 (6,395) conductors' certificates were issued or renewed. There were 2,049 stage carriage routes at the end of the year. The number of fitness certificates issued was 15,708 (7,557).

1507. The following penalties were imposed under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules during the year :—

1	Permits suspended	122
2	Permits cancelled	157
3	Drivers disqualified	50
4	Conductors' certificates suspended ...	40
5	Conductors' certificates cancelled ...	2
6	Number of cases convicted under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules ...	759
7	Number of prosecutions launched under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts and Rules ...	2,634
	and	
8	The number of convictions was ...	2,289

Receipts

1508. The receipts under the Motor Vehicles Act and Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and Rules during the year were Rs.2,68,33,128-79 (Rs.2,19,96,025-09).

CHAPTER XIII—SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE.

(i) Social Welfare

1509. *Welfare of Scheduled Castes.*—A total provision of Rs. 38,08,000 was made for the various welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes. But a sum of Rs. 38,37,530 was spent during the year, under different schemes *viz.*, housing, Economic aid for the development of cottage industries, education, economic aid to agriculturists, drinking water wells, community centre, aid to voluntary agencies, Publicity and propaganda etc,.

1510. During the year, an amount of Rs. 14,27,000 was sanctioned for the welfare of scheduled castes under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, of this a sum of Rs. 12,34,563-66 was spent.

1511. An amount of Rs. 6,72,914 was set apart for starting fresh agricultural colonies in the State, of which an amount of Rs. 5,11,762-01 was utilised during the year.

1512. *Women Welfare Schemes among Scheduled Castes.*—Out of the budget provision of Rs. 85,000 towards the welfare work among the women of the backward classes particularly scheduled castes, an amount of Rs. 73,534-27 was spent and 23 women welfare centres were opened during the year.

1513. The number of children attending the nursery schools in all the centres in the State was 1,034. Mid-day meals and milk were given to these children. They were also supplied with clothes. The number of women attending the craft classes and taking benefit of the centres was 410.

1514. *Welfare of Backward Classes.*—Out of the budget provision of Rs. 3,15,000 for the welfare of Backward Classes other than Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Ex-Criminal Tribes and Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, a sum of Rs. 2,78,877-92 was spent on the schemes under education, aid to agriculturists and aid to development crafts.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

1516. A sum of Rs. 45,350 was spent out of Rs. 46,500 allotted for supply of plough bullocks to other backward classes agriculturists during the year. Two hundred and sixty-seven persons were benefitted from the scheme.

1517. A sum of Rs. 18,894-89 was spent out of a sum of Rs. 20,500 allotted for supply of agricultural implements. Six hundred and twenty-one persons were given assistance during the year.

1518. Out of a sum of Rs. 41,000 allotted for development of cottage industries, a sum of Rs. 40,022-56 was spent during the year, benefitting 549 persons.

1519. Under Education, a sum of Rs. 1,82,339-49 was spent out of Rs. 2,19,500 allotted.

1520. *Welfare work among Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.*—This scheme exists only in the four districts of ex-Bombay State i.e., North Kanara, Dharwar, Bijapur and Belgaum Districts. A total amount of Rs. 1,25,000 was provided for the welfare work among Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes during the year.

1521. Grant-in-aid of Rs. 18,182 was paid to 12 hostels out of Rs. 19,200 allotted on account of boarding charges etc., of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe students in the hostels.

1522. Fifty students were given scholarships at Rs. 84 per student during the year.

1523. Free supply of books, clothes etc., were made to 150 Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe students at Rs. 20 per student during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,997-94.

1524. During the year, one Ashram School was opened at Bijapur for the benefit of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe children and Rs. 4,871-86 was spent for maintaining the Ashram School.

1525. Financial assistance to 32 artisans at a cost of Rs. 30,000 was given during the year.

1526. Free supply of milch cows at a cost of Rs. 5,200 to 457 families was made during the year.

1527. *Grants earmarked for Schemes in Bellary District and for maintenance of Educational Institutions in other districts.*—The allotment made during the year to Bellary District under Eduction was Rs. 1,50,000 and under Public Health was Rs. 15,000. The grant allotted

for maintenance of the Tribal Educational Institutions-four in Mysore District, two in Shimoga District and one in Bangalore District during the year was Rs. 51,500, which included the cost of maintenance of four hostels for Scheduled Tribes in Mysore.

1528. The expenditure incurred in Bellary on the educational schemes during the year amounted to Rs. 1,39,601-37. The expenditure on Public Health *viz.*, sinking of drinking water wells was Rs. 13,202-82.

1529. *Welfare of Schedule Tribes (State Sector).*— The budget amount of Rs. 4,87,000 for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes was distributed among six districts, namely, South Kanara, Coorg, Mysore, Chickmagalur, Shimoga and Bangalore where the tribal population is comparatively larger.

1530. Out of the provision of Rs. 1,50,000 sanctioned under Education, a sum of Rs. 1,67,962-06 was spent.

1531. Two residential schools were opened during the year, one at Udipi and another at Mangalore, South Kanara District, for the benefit of 25 Koraga Children in each of the schools.

1532. Five feeder school buildings were constructed in Coorg District.

1533. Scholarships were awarded to 71 students. Mid-day meals were supplied to 300 students. Slates and books were supplied to 2,208 children and 3,700 dresses were distributed among boys and girls.

1534. Three community centres were opened in Bangalore, Coorg and South Kanara Districts and a sum of Rs. 6,448 was spent on this out of Rs. 12,000 allotted.

1535. A sum of Rs. 1,66,330-50 was spent during the year out of a sum of Rs. 2,20,000 allotted for purposes of giving agricultural aid for supply of bullocks and subsidies for construction of houses etc.

1536. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was spent for organising Forest Co-operative Societies during the year.

1537. Eighty-eight families were benefited during the year under the scheme of Economic Aid to Crafts and a sum of Rs. 7,835 was spent out of Rs. 15,000 allotted.

1538. A sum of Rs. 8,339-32 was spent on formation of roads out of a sum of Rs. 10,000 allotted.

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1539. Out of a sum of Rs. 70,000 allotted for starting one Health Unit in South Kanara District and for drinking water wells, an amount of Rs. 60,089-77 was spent.

1540. *Scheduled Tribes under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.*—The Government of India had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,81,000 during the year for the implementation of several schemes for the rehabilitation of Scheduled Tribes by way of starting agricultural colonies and also completing the imcomplete works of the colonies started previously in the districts of Mysore, Coorg and South Kanara.

1541. *Welfare of Denotified Tribes (State Sector).*—The scheme for the welfare of Denotified Tribes was approved for Rs. 2,80,000 during the year and the amount was distributed among all the districts except Coorg and South Kanara Districts.

1542. Out of a sum of Rs. 40,000 sanctioned under Education, an amount of Rs. 19,433-16 was spent. Scholarships were awarded to three students and 1,870 students were supplied with clothes, spinning wheels, etc.

1543. A sum of Rs. 80,688-69 was spent out of Rs. 1,00,000 sanctioned for giving economic aid to agriculturists.

1544. Two hundred and seventy-five pairs of bullocks were purchased and supplied to 275 persons and 487 persons were supplied with agricultural implements, seeds, manure etc.

1545. A sum of Rs. 31,249 was spent out of Rs. 40,000 sanctioned for sinking of new wells and repairs to existing wells.

1546. A sum of Rs. 87,145-01 was spent out of Rs. 1,00,000 sanctioned for construction of houses.

1547. *Denotified Tribes (Central Sector).*—Out of Rs. 2,00,000 sanctioned for the establishment of Agricultural Colonies for the rehabilitation of Denotified Tribes in the State (except Bombay Karnatak area) by the Government of India, a sum of Rs. 1,68,956-61 was spent during the year.

1548. *Settlement of Vimukta Jatis.*—A sum of Rs. 2,26,000 was sanctioned by the Government of India

during the year for the implementation of the schemes for the settlement of Vimukta Jatis in Bombay Karnatak area.

(ii) Community Development Programme.

1549. At the beginning of the year, there were 27 Community Development Blocks, 74 National Extension Service Blocks and 19 PIP Blocks functioning in the State. During the year, eight Pre-Extension Blocks were started and 10 Pre-Extension Blocks were converted to Stage-I with effect from April 1958. The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Community Development) communicated the revised programme of Community Development and the new arrangements came into operation from 1st April 1958. The distinction between the National Extension Service Stage, the Intensive Development Stage and the Post Intensive Stage were abolished. There are at present only two stages, the First and the Second Stage, in the new arrangement. The total schematic provision for the Stage-I Blocks is Rs. 12 lakhs for a period of five years, while the Stage-II Blocks have a provision of Rs. five lakhs for a period of five years. The above new arrangement came into operation from 1st April 1958. At the end of the year, there were 127½ Blocks consisting of Stage-I and II Blocks covering a population of 103,24,000 (rural population). The number of villages covered was 14,272 and the area covered was 41,331 sq. miles.

1550. The progress achieved under each of the items of the programme was as follows:—

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry :—The agricultural programmes included the distribution of 26,91,888 mds. of chemical fertilisers, 16,13,112 mds. of improved seeds, 19,110 numbers of improved implements and 1,06,008 agricultural demonstrations were held in the Block areas.

Under Animal Husbandry Programme, 1,161 improved breeds of animals were distributed besides the distribution of 32,066 improved birds. In addition to the existing artificial insemination centres, some additional centres were started in the Community Development Blocks. As many as 23,13,369 scrub bulls were castrated during the year.

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Irrigation:—Under Minor Irrigation Programme loans and subsidies were liberally granted in all the Blocks for sinking of Irrigation wells, purchase of irrigation pumpsets, minor repairs of tanks and construction of pick-ups and small anicuts etc. The area brought under irrigation under the C. D. Programme at the end of the year was 2,14,453 acres.

Rural Health and Sanitation :—The Health Centres started in the Blocks functioned satisfactorily.

On the physical side, the achievements under this head were as follows:—

(1) Rural latrines constructed	...	10,028
(2) Drains constructed	...	2,65,802 yds.
(3) Village roads paved	...	40,896 yds.
(4) Drinking water wells constructed	...	3,004

Social Education :—Under this head, 2,426 adult literacy centres were started and 49,475 adults were made literate in the rural areas. As many as 1,118 reading rooms and libraries were started in the Block areas. Two thousand, seven hundred and twenty-nine youth clubs and farmers' unions were started with a membership of 38,056, and 421 Mahila Samities were started with a membership of 9,586. Six hundred and sixty-eight functional Grama Sahayaks' Camps were organised and the number of village leaders trained was 28,322. Four thousand, six hundred and forty-one smokeless chulas were constructed by the Social Education Organisers.

Communications:-Under this Programme, 19,092 furlongs of new katcha roads were constructed and 14,824 furlongs of the existing katcha roads were improved. As many as 1,342 new culverts were constructed in the rural areas during the year.

Rural Arts and Crafts:—The Programme under Rural Arts and Crafts included the payment of stipends to trainees, payment of inaugural costs to industrial co-operative societies, subsidising cost of equipment to artisans, etc.,

Co-operation :— There were 1,475 credit, 320 industrial, 216 farming and 1,685 other kinds of societies functioning at the close of the year with a total membership of 3,49,741.

Government Expenditure and Peoples' participation :—The Government expenditure during the year under the various schemes was Rs. 2,01,31,000 and the peoples' contribution was Rs. 48,78,000 both in kind and cash. The response from people was good.

Seminars and Conferences:—The first State Seminar on Community Development was held at Nandi Hills after the formation of the New State of Mysore during March 1958. The Deputy Commissioners' Conference was held in July 1958. The main recommendations and conclusions of the Mount Abu Conference on Community Development were taken up for discussion and important decisions were taken.

Gramasevaks' Training Centres:—During the year, there were only three Gramasevaks' Training Centres existing in the State at Mandya, Dharwar and Gangavati and a total of 560 candidates received training in all these centres.

1551. Apart from the physical targets and achievement there was progress in the appreciation of the philosophy and methods in the Community Development Programme. The idea of self-help and group action was better appreciated and the response of the people was progressively better. Enhanced powers were delegated to the officers at all levels, e.g., Divisional Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Block Development Officers, with a view to increase the tempo of the Programme. Conclusion

(iii) Relief and Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

1552. Registration of displaced persons revealed that there were 1,966 families consisting of 8,856 persons in the State.

1553. As the work connected with Relief and Rehabilitation was coming to a close, the activities of the Department during the year were confined only to the recovery of loans advanced to the displaced persons, rendering financial assistance to the displaced students and some miscellaneous items of work connected with the displaced persons. No cash relief or loans were given and no housing scheme was undertaken during the year.

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1554. A sum of Rs. 3,501-33 towards principal and a sum of Rs. 670-53 towards interest making a total sum of Rs. 4,171-86 was recovered by cash from the displaced persons who had been granted business loans.

1555. A sum of Rs. 9,861 was disbursed out of Rs. 10,000 allotted during the year to 183 displaced students studying in various schools and colleges in the State.

(iv) Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen

1556. *Land Colonisation at Ratnapura, Hunsur Taluk, Mysore District.*—Ex-servicemen were being selected as settlers to the above Colony. So far, 334 ex-Servicemen were interviewed, of them 288 were selected. But only 190 (167) have joined the Colony upto the end of March 1959.

Allotment of lands

1557. The allotment of lands made to the settlers upto the end of March 1959 was :—

(a) Dry land	...	972 (844) acres (6 acres each)
(b) Wet land	...	378 (338) ,, (2 acres each)
(c) House sites	...	95 in 1st Colony 88 in 2nd Colony

1558. A total area of 457 (402) acres of dry land and 223 (194) acres of wet land was cultivated during the year.

Loans

1559. A sum of Rs. 6,150 has been paid to the settlers for purchasing bullocks and carts during the year, thus bringing the total amount of loan paid upto the end March 1959 to Rs. 43,800.

Schools

1560. The existing primary school has been converted to Basic School during the year.

Multipurpose Co-operative Society

1561. The Multi-purpose Co-operative Society started during the previous year was working for the improvement of the living condition by financing short loans to the settlers.

Income and Expenditure

1562. The total expenditure of the Colony during the year was Rs. 26,655-84 and the receipts were Rs. 4,657-75 (including recovery towards loan).

(v) Nirashrithara Parihara Kendra (Beggar Relief Centre), Bangalore.

1563. The Act for the Prohibition of Beggary 1944, (Act No. XXXIII of 1944) continued to be in force within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore during the year.

Activities of the Receiving Centre.

1564. Out of the 3,446 (3,392) beggars that were arrested during the year in the limits of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore and Civil Area, 768 (1,929) being the first offenders were released by the Receiving Officer after conducting a detailed enquiry and on the beggars promising to give up the habit of begging.

1565. Two thousand, six hundred and sixty-four beggars (1,445) were produced before the II City Magistrate who after summary enquiry released 1,200 (434) beggars and the rest 1,464, (1,011) were detained and transferred to the Relief Centre during the year.

Activities of the Relief Centre.

1566. The total number of beggars detained and maintained in the Kendra during the year was 1,819 (1,299). Of these, 106 (199) were discharged by the Magistrate on surety of their relatives, and 22 beggars were released after recovery of maintenance charges of Rs. 342-51 as per orders of the Court and 479 were released after expiry of the time fixed by the Court. The Superintendent released 847 (702) beggars on parole on the assurance given by the beggars that they would not resort to begging again but live by honourable means.

1567. During the year, 21 beggars escaped and seven died in the Kendra.

1568. At the close of the year there were 280 beggars in the Relief Centre.

Cottage Industries.

1569. The tailoring section, binding section, poultry unit, bee-keeping and sheep rearing sections were continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

Agriculture.

1570. About 130 acres of cultivable land was attached to the Kendra, of which 78 acres were cultivated with the help of the inmates. About 51 acres and 25 guntas were leased out to the ryots of the neighbouring villages at Rs. 20 per acre. About eight acres were converted into garden lands.

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Education.

1571. The primary school attached to the Kendra continued to cater to the educational needs of the child inmates and children of the staff.

Recreation.

1572. As usual, the Radio set and periodical Bhajans provided recreation facilities to the inmates in general and also outdoor and indoor games were provided for recreation in the evening.

Finance.

1573. The receipt and expenditure of the Kendra for the year were Rs. 3,366 and Rs. 1,03,029, respectively.

(vi) National Employment Service.

1574. The Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore, continued to be the ex-Officio Director, National Employment Service in Mysore State.

1575. In the State at the beginning of the year, eight Employment Exchanges were functioning at Bangalore, Hubli, Mysore, Belgaum, Bellary, Mangalore, Bhadravati and Coorg, and as a part of the Second Five Year Plan Programme three more Employment Exchanges were opened at Kolar Gold Fields, Davangere and Gulbarga during the year, bringing the total number of Exchanges to 11 at the end of the year.

1576. Statistics relating to the work done by the Employment Exchanges during the year in the State were as follows:

Exchange	Registrations	Vacancy notified	Number of Submissions	Number placed.	Number of applicants on the Live Register on 31-3-1959	Employers using the Exchanges
Bangalore ...	31,668	4,447	13,704	1,879	22,478	762
Hubli ...	10,450	1,492	6,103	1,178	5,777	344
Mysore ...	8,856	1,184	8,872	1,092	5,085	351
Belgaum ...	5,310	663	3,208	557	2,931	205
Mangalore, ...	4,066	1,103	6,920	707	2,286	583
Bellary ...	3,377	534	2,047	314	2,006	182
Mercara ...	2,441	857	2,732	676	1,034	249
Bhadravati ..	4,101	1,026	3,481	069	2,005	217
K. G. F. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Davanagere* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulbarga ...	409	83	176	48	1,100	2,927
Total ...	70,678	11,391	47,243	7,120	44,702	2,925

*The work will be commenced during 1959-60.

1577. There was an increase in the number of registrants during the year. The figure for the year was 70,678 (54,935). As usual, the registration work was done on every Saturday at Labour Welfare Centre, Cottonpet, Bangalore, to facilitate the registrants in Bangalore City area. Registrations

1578. The following categories were surplus and shortag during the year :—

Clerical, tutorial and in the categories of unskilled labour *viz.*, peons, watchmen and allied trades.

Shortage of applicants was noticed in the category of skilled and technical personnel.

1579. In order to publicise the activities of the Employment Exchanges, wide publicity has been given by the Directorate in the *Mysore Gazette* every week for the information of those who seek assistance of the Employment Exchanges. Publicity slides about the Emoployment Exchanges were being exhibited at some of the important cinema theatres. The activities of the Exchanges continued to be published through the Principal Information Officer, Government of Mysore and broadcast through All India Radio. Publicity.

1580. Career Pamphlets published on various careers by the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, New Delhi, were distributed to various educational and public institutions and sold to applicants at one anna per copy. Career Pamphlets.

1581. The Employment Market Information collected from public and private sectors within the revenue district of Bangalore was compiled at the State Employment Market Information Unit and four quarterly reports were published for the information of those concerned. Market Information.

1582. In order to achieve the objects of the Employment Service and to provide special facilities for counselling youngmen and women straight from school and colleges who have no experience and not occupationally set in their choice of Employment, Vocational Guidance Scheme was introduced in the State and established at the Regional Employment Exchange, Bangalore, during the year. Vocational Guidance (Youth Employment Service and Employment Counselling Scheme).

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1583. During the year, 23 invitational and group guidance talks were given. Six hundred and twenty youths attended group guidance talks and 23 received individual guidance.

Craftsmen Training Scheme

1584. Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme sponsored by the Government of India with a view to training skilled workmen to meet the increasing needs of the industries in the country, a total number of 1,028 seats were sanctioned in the Expansion Scheme. One more Centre was opened in Raichur during the year. The total number of seats sanctioned under the Regular and Expansion Schemes at various training Institutes/Centres was 1,732.

Trade Test.

1585. During the year, 1,082 trainees were trade tested in various training Institutes/Centres, of which 1,048 passed the test.

Evening Classes.

1586. *Apprenticeship and Evening Classes.*—In order to give benefit of training in modern methods and to improve the skill and knowledge of the workers already engaged in the industry, the Evening Class Scheme was started at the Industrial Training Institute, High Grounds, Bangalore, with a provision for 100 seats. A total sum of Rs. 4,039-18 was incurred during the year.

CHAPTER XIV—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Archæology.

Exploration

1587. The most important discovery during the year was the beautiful monument at Jalasangvi, Humnabad Taluk. It is a temple built in the Chalukyan style of architecture and probably during the reign of Chalukya King Vikramaditya VI. It has on its outer walls, a row of beautiful figure sculptures in different attitudes. Most of them are figures of young ladies in different poses of dancing. They are highly artistic and full of expression. A figure holding up a plate in her left hand and writing on it with a stylus in her right hand a verse in praise of Vikramaditya, deserves a special mention. The monument a portion of which is in a dilapidated condition, richly deserves to be protected.

1588. Near Shimoga District, a group of 18 images of Jain Tirthankaras belonging to the early Hoysala School of Architecture were accidentally discovered while digging for the foundation of a house. One of them is the image of standing Parshvanatha with exuberantly carved prabhavali. It is a very good specimen of the Hoysala sculpture. The remaining images belong to a set of 24 Jain Thirthankaras. These images studied with inscriptions near about revealed the existence of a number of Jain bastis around the area during the 12th century A.D. But most of these original bastis have now completely disappeared.

Excavations

1589. During the year, the Department undertook excavations in the pre-historic site of T-Narasipur Sangam on the left bank of the Cauvery mainly with the purpose of determining, for the first time, the culture-sequence in the Upper-Cauvery Valley.

Epigraphy

1590. The Department examined about twenty inscriptions during the year. All of them are lithic records ranging in date from about the 11th century to 18th century A.D.

1591. An inscription at Kaliyur, T-Narasipur Taluk, Mysore District, has been completely copied. It is a "Pillar of Victory" (Jayastambha) giving a graphic

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description of the valour shown by Aprameya, the Chola General of Raja Raja, the Great, against a host of enemies among whom were the Hoysala Ganga, Senavara and other chiefs.

1592. The two sides of a square pillar in Sedam, Gulbarga District, bear a long inscription dated in the 3rd year of the Chalukya era. It describes, in the fine classical style, the genealogy of the Chalukya King Tribhuvanamalla, the country he ruled, and Sedimba (Sedam) in particular, and mentions also the erection of a strong fort by Chandiraja.

Treasure Trove

1593. Twenty-eight gold pieces consisting of twenty-four coins and four lumps of gold were discovered at Channappanapura, Mysore District. On examination, they were found to be issues of the late Vijayanagar rulers, Achutaraya and Sadashivaraya. They may be broadly classified into two groups; (*a*) Lakshminarayana type, containing nineteen coins and (*b*) Gandabherunda type, containing five coins. Most of them have on the reverse the legend in Nagari characters giving the name of the ruler.

1594. Nine gold coins and a copper coin were found at Doddaballapur, Bangalore District, while digging for a road. Of these, five belong to the Varaha type, two to Mughal type and the remaining minute coins to local Nayak types.

1595. Of the five coins of gold discovered in the Kenchanahalli forest, Bangalore District, four are Virarayi fanams and the remaining one, a half varaha of the Vijayanagar period.

(ii) Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption.

Efficiency Audit.

1596. The Efficiency Audit wing of the Department conducted 53 regular inspections of offices of different departments in connection with verification of allegations or otherwise during the year.

1597. Irregularities noticed during inspections together with suggestions for remedy have been brought to the

notice of the officers concerned and the Heads of Departments, who have been requested to submit periodical reports of action taken.

1598. Inspections of the offices of the Inspector General of Prisons and the Director of Agriculture were conducted during the year. So far as Taluk offices, attention was concentrated on the Loan and Takarar Taktha Branches to see that recoverable demands are properly booked and leakage of revenue to Government is avoided.

1599. Surprise visits were paid to four Sub-Registrar's offices and one Range Forest office. Among the 15 investigations conducted during the year, mention may be made of the following important cases :—

(1) Working of the Industrial Schools, Nagamangala, Sagar, Shimoga and Chikmagalur.

(A Departmental Enquiry has been ordered against the officer-in-charge of the Nagamangala School).

(2) Allegations against the officers of the P. W. D., Sugarcane Cess Fund Division, Mandya.

(A Regular Enquiry was held against the Executive Engineer, the Assistant Engineer and the Overseer and orders are awaited).

(3) Allegations in connection with the purchase of scrap by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

(4) Verification of cement stocks in the various Godowns of Tungabhadra Project to ascertain shortages, etc.,

(5) Allegations against the previous Tahsildar, Magadi (Regular Enquiry held).

(6) Irregularities in the working of the Hotel, Krishnarajasagara.

Anti-Corruption.

1600. The year 1958-59 opened with 1,023 pending cases, and 1,474 fresh petitions or references were registered during the year, of which 300 petitions were referred to the departments concerned for taking action and the remaining 1,174 cases were taken up for investigation by the Department. Out of these, 2,197 cases pending in the Department, preliminary investigations were completed

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during the year in respect of 1,122 cases, of which 942 cases were found to be unsubstantiable or frivolous and in 180 cases action was taken to conduct regular disciplinary enquiries against the concerned officials. Seventy-five disciplinary enquiries were taken up by the three non-police officers of this department under the Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1957, and 105 cases referred to the concerned departments for taking action and intimation. In most of these latter cases, officers of this department have been nominated to lead evidence in support of the charges or to assist the Enquiry Officers in the conduct of enquiries. Final orders were passed in about 70 cases involving 180 officials of which 103 officials were punished as follows:—

	G.Os.	N.G.Os.	Private persons	Total
Conviction ...	...	3	19	22
Dismissal ...	...	15	...	15
Removal ...	...	2	...	2
Reversion and Reduction ...	2	27	...	29
Increment postponed ...	1	13	...	14
Responsibility for pecuniary loss fixed.	2	3	...	5
Warning ...	2	7	...	9
Reduction of pension ...	2	...	...	2
Compulsory retirement ...	2	3	...	5
	11	73	19	103

Traps

1601. During the year, on receipt of allegations of demand of illegal gratification, traps were successfully laid against five Gazetted and 38 Non-Gazetted Officers.

1602. Appropriate action was taken in all the above cases to bring the concerned officials for trial and punishment.

Court Convictions

1603. During the year, 22 persons inclusive of three officials charged for corruption, six in connection with excise and prohibition offences, three for violation of control orders, six involved in hiding a treasure trove and four involved in the manufacture and use of counterfeit

currency notes, were convicted by the courts concerned and awarded various punishments.

1604. During the year, 75 disciplinary enquiries were taken up, seven of them were completed and enquiry reports submitted. In one case, the delinquent was exonerated. In one case the pension of an officer was reduced by Rs. 10. Three cases were transferred to other departments. Sixty-five cases were pending disposal at the end of the year. Disciplinary Enquiries

(iii) Government Presses.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, BANGALORE.

1605. In addition to the routine works, such as printing of works of the Secretariat, common and special forms of the Government Departments, Gazettes in English and Kannada, Administration Reports, etc., several special works, such as printing of Kannada Readers, Manual of Community Development Programme, A. D. Gorwala's Report in English and Kannada, Proceedings of Annual Youth Camp held on 20th June 1958, Progress Report of the Major Irrigation Projects under Development, Report of the recommendations of the Grant-in-aid Committee for Revision of Scales of Pay of Local Bodies, were printed during the year. Important works executed during the year.

1606. The work connected with the Houses of Legislature had been prompt and the work was up-to-date. Legislature works.

1607. During the year, most of the Departmental Text Books which had to be reprinted were got printed in private presses. Text Book Printing.

1608. The Budget Estimates for the year 1958-59 were printed in time. Budget work

1609. During the year, all question papers of the several Examinations of the Mysore University, Department of Public Instruction (including those of integrated areas) including High Schools and Central Board of Technical Education and Local Service and Pleaders' Examinations were printed in this section. Confidential works section.

1610. Fifty-one issues of Weekly Gazettes and 187 Extraordinary Gazettes and 2,788 Notifications regarding Land Acquisition were published during the year. Gazette Section.

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1611. The cost of printing the *Mysore Gazette* amounted to Rs. 7,69,870-70 (Rs. 4,37,998.12) while the realisations amounted to Rs. 52,637-69 (Rs. 45,530-06).

Miscellaneous Receipts.

1612. The total amount realised on account of work done for paying departments exclusive of book adjustments was Rs. 1,42,384-19 (Rs. 2,58,204-12).

Overtime

1613. During the year, the total number of overtime hours worked was 5,63,802 (1,73,720) and the amount paid was Rs. 1,82,823-39 (Rs. 95,465).

General

1614. Students of the Printing Section of Sri Jayachamarajendra Polytechnic, Bangalore, and the students of the II and III Year High School Classes in Mysore and Bangalore, continued to receive training in Printing during the year.

1615. Facilities were also given to the Press employees to appear for Government Technical Examinations conducted by the Madras Government with a view to qualify themselves for higher position in the Department.

1616. The Government Press Employees' Co-operative Society continued to have a larger number of members as before and the total transactions were also heavy. The Society was continuing the useful work to the employees.

1617. The Third Annual Conference of Heads of Departments of Printing and Stationery of Southern States was held at Bangalore and several subjects were discussed and resolutions passed.

Expenditure

1618. The expenditure of Government Central Press, Bangalore, based on the Principles of Costing amounted to Rs. 28,97,914-20 (Rs. 22,38,606-91).

GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, MYSORE.

1619. In addition to the normal works of the Palace University, Oriental Research Institute, Dasara Exhibition Committee, etc., the Printing of Administration Reports of several departments, was continued to be printed and supplied satisfactorily.

1620. Two thousand, four hundred and sixty-two kinds of question papers comprising 3,781 pages involving 7,48,608 copies pertaining to the Public Examinations were executed during the year.

1621. The total value of work done for paying departments was Rs. 1,63,861-85 (cost of printing) and Rs. 2,18,106-47 (cost of paper and stationery) during the year. The value of paper used for non-paying departments was Rs. 1,29,901-17.

1622. Vocational classes in Printing and Book Binding were being conducted in the Branch Press for the benefit of the local High School students who take up the above subjects as optional subjects.

GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, COORG.

1623. The Press attended to the following works during the year :—

Coorg State Administration Reports, Indexes to Coorg Government records, Kannada Text Books-Parts I and II for S.S.L.C. Examination 1960 of Madras-Karnatak area, Hand book of Electric wiring, Notes on intensive cultivation of Cocoanut in Kannada, etc.

1624. The total value of work done and cost of paper consumed during the year amounted to Rs. 25,053-19 and Rs. 20,548-31, respectively, and the charges on establishment amounted to Rs. 22,880-69.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BANGALORE.

1625. During the year, publications of Government, Departments, Education Department Text Books for Schools, *i.e.*, Primary, Middle and High School books, publications of the Department of Literary and Cultural Development, Publicity Office, publications of the High Court of Mysore, etc., were stocked and sold as usual in the Book Depot.

1626. The sale of Educational Text Books was carried through 700 recognised Booksellers. Text Books were made available to Recognised Booksellers as and when these books were received from the presses.

1627. The total value of issues during the year was Rs. 5,37,363 (Rs. 5,72,062-53). The net cash realisations during the year at the Book Depot amounted to Rs. 4,11,533-91 (Rs. 3,76,413).

(iv) Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore.

1628. As in the previous years, the purchases of stationery articles, printing and writing papers and mill Purchases

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boards was made through the Stores Purchase Committee, Bangalore. The bulk of the printing and writing papers, straw boards and colour papers was purchased from the Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravati, at a cost of Rs. 24,76,535-35.

1629. Some of the special varieties of paper such as imitation art, real art, blotting paper, typewriting thin paper, etc., not manufactured by the Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravati, were purchased from other firms through the Stores Purchase Committee. As far as possible, articles of indigenous manufacture were preferred and articles of foreign manufacture were selected only when the indigenous articles were not able to serve the purpose or not easily available.

1630. The value of purchases made through the Stores Purchase Committee in respect of stationery, printing and writing papers amounted to Rs. 35,84,482-54 (Rs. 20,17,694-97). Thus when compared with the previous year, the value of purchases had increased by more than Rs. 15 lakhs.

Value of Stock

1631. The value of the opening balance of the stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 10,34,448-67 (Rs. 10,59,290-49). New stocks of the value of Rs. 35,95,209-31 were either purchased or received from the Government Presses at Bangalore, Mysore, Coorg and other offices as against Rs. 20,32,178-42 in the previous year. The total value of the stock handled during the year worked out to Rs. 46,29,657-98 (Rs. 30,91,468-91). The value of issues made to the several offices in the State amounted to Rs. 30,41,805-73 (Rs. 20,57,025-24) inclusive of typewriters valued at Rs. 3,58,269-72 (Rs. 1,93,296), leaving a balance of Rs. 15,87,852-25 (Rs. 10,34,448-67).

Government Branch Press, Mysore.

	Rs.	nP.
Value of the opening balance as on 1st April 1958.	2,09,418	69
Value of papers received during the year ...	3,26,351	95
Total ...	5,35,770	64
Value of papers issued	3,78,932	73
Value of closing balance	1,56,837	91

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Realisation from Paying Departments

1632. The total demand against the several paying departments towards the cost of stationery articles and printing papers supplied to them during the year including the cost of papers supplied for printing forms and registers of the Municipalities and local bodies amounted to Rs. 9,75,199-74 (Rs. 13,72,022-05). Against this demand, a sum of Rs. 6,28,178-16 was realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,47,021-58 (Rs. 9,60,494-24).

(v) Horticulture.

1633. The Department of Horticulture is one of the oldest departments of Government, whose foundation was laid in 1856 when the Lalbagh was made the Horticultural cum-Botanical Garden of the State.

1634. The Government has been pursuing a policy of encouraging and promoting Horticulture by providing every kind of assistance to the farmers in the State through the Department of Horticulture. The activities of the Department have been intensified in rural parts and are also being extended to the integrated districts. The activities of the Department include among others: (1) Introduction and acclimatisation of plants, (2) Conducting experimental cultivation of new varieties of vegetables and fruits; (3) Large scale multiplication of improved and superior varieties; (4) Popularising the same among the growers; (5) Providing every assistance to the growers in the matter of selection of lands, laying out, supply of genuine plants, planting, manuring, treatment of pests and diseases, assisting NES, District Boards and Municipal authorities in starting nurseries of avenue, fruit, ornamental and other plants, etc. Successful results of the experiments conducted with various crops were made available to the people through propaganda. This is carried on in variety of ways, the most effective and consequently the most important of them being occular demonstration. Advantage was taken of every meeting and gathering of ryots at jatras, cattle fairs, shows, and exhibitions, for propaganda and supply of new and improved varieties of plants and seeds. Leaflets and other publications on Horticulture, the Departmental Calendar and the Lalbagh Journal also serve as useful adjuncts in popularising Horticulture. In addition to propaganda work on

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lines indicated above, the Department has been rendering practical assistance to the ryots in selecting sites, raising orchards and farms, manuring and suggesting remedies for pests and diseases.

1635. As a practical approach to the development of Horticulture in rural areas, the fieldmen of the Department are posted to villages to work in organised bodies like Siddaganga Kshetra at Tumkur, Vidyapeetha at Hassan and Nanjangud, Rural Education Society at Kankanhalli and others, where the fieldmen work with the students and other members of the institution and teach them the principles and operation of budding, grafting, layering, gootying, correct method of growing fruits and vegetables, treatment of pests and diseases of horticultural crops, etc. Wherever possible, the fieldmen have raised farms attached to such institutions which serve as demonstration plots to the ryots of round about villages. Plants and seeds propagated are supplied to the needy ryots from these centres in addition to the supplies that are made from the farms and district nurseries of the Department.

Popularisation of new varities of fruits and vegetables.

1636. Mysore is known for several kinds of indigenous varieties of fruits like Nanjangud Rasabale, Madhugiri Pomegranate, Devanahalli Pomelo, Yemmadoddi and Coorg oranges, Ganjam Fig, Bangalore grapes, mango varieties like Badami and Rasapuri. The Sathgudi oranges are grown in the dry hot climate of Bellary and Chitradurga Districts. The loose jacket oranges are grown in Coorg, Hassan and Chickballapur Districts. Bangalore is noted for apples, grapes, banana and others. The chief fruits of Mysore are mango, banana and citrus while grapes, guava, sapota, pineapple, pomegranate, papaya, loquot, litchi, jak, custard apple are also grown to a considerable extent and are becoming very popular.

1637. All the exotic fruits like apple, sapota, papaya, guava, litchi etc., were all introduced to the State by Lalbagh Gardens, directly or indirectly. From time to time, selected, improved and superior varieties of fruits like the Cavendish, Mons marie, Lady's finger, Gros Michael, varieties of Bananas, Kew Giant varieties of Pineapples, Allahabad guava, Honey Dew, Solo varieties of papayas and number of others were introduced and tried

and popularised among the growers. Among the other fruits, introduced in many parts of the State are Cherimoyar, Grape fruit, Malta lime and lemons, bread fruit, butter fruit etc. Recently new varieties of fruits like Singapore Jak, Phalsa, two new strains of papaya, passiflora varieties and the grape varieties have been introduced. About thirty varieties of grape are under trial in Lalbagh.

1638. During the past 5 to 6 years, the fruit cultivation has increased greatly in the State as a result of the intensive extension work of the Department; particularly Sapota and Guava gardens in Mandya District, Banana and Lime in Chitradurga and Shimoga Districts have increased greatly. Grape cultivation in Bangalore District is estimated to be about 1,000 acres.

1639. Vegetable cultivation is largely concentrated near the towns and cities but during the recent years it has extended to interior rural parts. In addition to indigenous vegetables, cabbage, cauliflower, knol-kohl, carrot, beetroot, peas, capsicum, potato, tomato, beans, etc., have been growing all over the State. The Department has introduced a number of new and superior varieties of vegetables from time to time.

1640. The Department has maintained horticultural nurseries in most of the districts in addition to the four horticultural farms at Maddur, Krishnarajasagara, Bangalore and Srirangapatna.

1641. Gliricidia is being popularised as a green manure plant among the growers. It is propagated in huge quantities in farms and nurseries and gardens of the Department and the requirement of the State is entirely met by the Department. Gliricidia.

1642. Since the dissemination of horticultural knowledge and training of personnel is essential for the progress of Horticulture in the State, Horticultural Education is given particular attention. In the Gardeners' Training Class at Lalbagh, Bangalore, about 125 students drawn from the farmers community from all over the State are trained in two batches in a year. Horticultural Education.

1643. The Horticultural Society conducts Horticultural Shows at Lalbagh twice a year and awards prizes for the winners for the best kept private gardens, school gardens, military and industrial gardens. Horticultural Shows.

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1644. Horticultural Societies were started in all the district headquarters of erstwhile Mysore and in some of the integrated parts of the new Mysore.

1645. The Lalbagh Garden at Bangalore continued to maintain its reputation as a place of public recreation and a centre of horticultural activities attracting thousands of people.

1646. In Koramangala Farm, Bangalore, all types of English and Indian vegetables were grown and supplied to the public at reasonable rates.

Nandi Hill Station.

1647. All facilities and comforts for the visitors were provided at the Nandi Hill Station. The Hill Station is becoming more and more popular as a health resort and tourist centre.

Conclusion.

1648. Special attention was devoted for the development of Horticulture in the rural parts by introducing improved varieties of Horticultural crops and popularisation of the same, providing all technical assistance to the farmers in various matters.

1649. The Department of Horticulture, with Lalbagh as its nucleus, has made considerable advancement in various spheres of Horticulture.

(vi) Publicity and Information

General.

1650. During the year, proposals for Re-organisation of the Department were submitted to Government in October 1958. The Principal Information Officer continued to be the head of the Department.

News Section

1651. Publicity of the various activities of the Government by way of issuing Press Notes and News Items was carried out by the News Section. During the year, 337 Press Notes and 692 News Items, both in English and Kannada, were released to the Press.

Press Section

1652. The Government was kept appraised of the public views by submitting daily a summary of important news known as 'Abstract of News', which had appeared in local and some selected outside newspapers.

Press Conferences.

1653. Arrangements were made to conduct 65 Press Conferences in all, during the year.

Photographic Section.

1654. Photo coverage was given to the visits of V.I.P's and to the important tours of Ministers. Photos

of important events were distributed to the Press. In all, 3,136 copies of news pictures were prepared during the year and 266 important functions were covered. Most of the photographs were used for departmental publications also.

1655. In addition to this, the Photographic Section was engaged in preparing photographs of tourist spots also. About 601 photographs of tourist spots were taken.

1656. Requisitions for the supply of photographs were received from time to time from the Government of India, as well as from foreign countries, which in spite of shortage of photographic materials were complied with.

Commercial Publicity Section.

1657. Release of advertisements of all Government Departments and Government Industrial Concerns was handled by the Commercial Publicity Section upto 15th December 1958. Owing to paucity of trained staff in advertisement matters, such as preparation of designs, preparation of lists of important papers and preparation of calendars, and other forms of publicity like films, neon signs and hoardings, the help of Messrs. Madras Advertising Co., (Private) Ltd., was secured from 16th December 1958. The grant for the year was Rs. 3,50,000.

Rural Broadcasting Section.

1658. During the year, 500 Community Radio Sets were procured from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, under the 50 per cent subsidy scheme and were ready for installation in the villages on payment of requisite contribution.

1659. As a result of the amendment effected to the G. O. No. GAD 100 PID 57 dated 7th February 1958, it became the responsibility of the Department, in addition to maintenance, to see that the radio sets are kept in good working order, after receiving a certain annual contribution based on a slab system for the service rendered.

1660. In Bangalore, a small laboratory and stores were set up to service the sets and to store new sets and spare parts.

1661. As there were only eight District Maintenance Centres, the work relating to maintenance of radio sets in the other districts was being looked after from Bangalore itself. The proposals to set up District Maintenance Centres in the remaining districts was under consideration of Government.

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Publication Section.

1662. The two periodicals of the Department, *viz.*, Mysore Information Bulletin (English) and Mysore Vani (Kannada) continued to be published during the year.

1663. With a view to obviating the delay in bringing out the Mysore Information Bulletin, the printing work of the same was entrusted to a private press. The title of the publication was changed from 'Mysore Information Bulletin' to 'Mysore Information.' Two special issues of this journal were brought out in connection with the Independence Day and Republic Day in August 1958 and January 1959, respectively.

1664. The number of copies of Mysore Vani was raised from 5,000 to 6,000 copies to meet the increasing demand. Besides carrying articles on rural uplift, the Mysore Vani covered subjects of tourist interest and devoted attention to publicising the Plan and particularly the Community Development.

1665. The brochure entitled "Industrial Concerns in Mysore State" was compiled and published in connection with India 1958 Exhibition. A pamphlet was also published on U.N.O. in connection with U. N. Day Celebrations. The work of editing and publication of Dasara Souvenir was undertaken by the Department during the year.

1666. The publications and posters received from the Government of India on Five Year Plan Scheme, Decimal Coinage etc., were distributed to the public through the Department.

Mass Communication Scheme and Scheme of Publicity through Mobile Publicity Vans.

1667. The District Publicity Officers in the Districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara continued to carry on field publicity through visual aids (film shows, posters) and through the spoken word. They organised about 600 film shows during the year in the villages benefiting an estimated audience of about two lakhs. Besides, they collected information on the schemes and activities of Government in their respective districts for dissemination to press through the Regional Publicity Officer, Dharwar.

1668. The District Publicity Officers and the Regional Publicity Officers continued to cover important tours of Ministers and official functions in their areas. They also

participated in local Exhibitions, by putting up suitable publicity stalls. They also distributed publicity literature in rural areas.

1669. A conference of District Publicity Officers was convened at Bangalore during the year, with a view to giving them further help and guidance in their work.

Exhibitions.

1670. The Department participated in the following prominent Exhibitions:—

The India 1958 Exhibition held at New Delhi; The Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition, The Congress Exhibition at Bangalore; The Dasara Exhibition at Mysore and the National Convention on Community Development at Mysore.

1671. A number of working models, charts and large size photographs relating to Plan Schemes, National Savings and Tourism were displayed in the Department's Pavilion artistically. Arrangements were made for the free distribution of literature to distinguished visitors and foreign tourists. The Departmental Pavilion attracted large crowds.

1672. A regular section was organised in the Department for participation in important Exhibitions.

National Savings Scheme.

1673. The Principal Information Officer continued to be the Joint Director of the National Savings Scheme during the year.

1674. Advertisements on Small Savings Scheme were released in various important magazines and journals in addition to the regular monthly release in the Mysore Vani and Mysore Information.

1675. Various posters, folders, leaflets on 'Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme', 'Voluntary Deduction Slips', 'Appeals', etc., were got printed in large numbers in Kannada and English and distributed. Some of them were printed in Tamil and Telugu also.

1676. Small Savings Hoardings were repainted at Bangalore, Belgaum, Dharwar and Hubli.

1677. National Savings Stalls were erected in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition, 'Hassan Cattle Show and Exhibition, South Kanara Mahotsava and Exhibition.

1678. A film-strip on Small Savings Scheme was also produced.

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Tourist Section

1679. The Government have been doing everything in their power to promote tourist traffic in the State. A separate Tourist Section in the Department of Information has been created from 1st February 1959. The work of the Tourist Section consisted of the following items :—

(1) Accompanying distinguished tourists, important Press Delegations and V.I.P's., making suitable arrangements for their boarding and lodging and escorting the parties to several places of tourist interest in the State ;

(2) Answering tourist enquiries and enabling the parties concerned to chalk out their itineraries ;

(3) Collecting facts and figures relating to the several tourist spots in the State, and bringing out tourist publications ;

(4) Implementing the tourist development schemes approved under the Second Five-Year Plan, such as, improvement to and furnishing of existing Travellers Bungalows and construction of new Travellers Bungalows at Tourist spots, etc.

1680. Government constituted the State and Local Tourist Traffic Advisory Committees, consisting of official and non-official members, to advise the State Government in regard to development of tourist traffic in the State.

Tourist Enquiries

1681. Several tourist enquiries received from several important individuals and educational and other accredited organisations, in and outside the State, have been suitably answered. Among such enquiries received was one from the Chairman and Organiser, Overseas Tour Committee, Durban (South Africa), who has been furnished with the necessary particulars for chalking out an educational tour in Mysore State during February 1960.

1682. At the request of the Director-General, Department of Tourism, Government of India, the matter for a folder on Mysore, Bangalore, Belur and Halebid and for a composite folder on Mysore State was also prepared and necessary coloured photos for illustrating these folders were taken.

Conclusion

1683. The Department, during the year, took part in various Exhibitions displaying models, charts and large size photographs relating to Plan Schemes, National Savings and Tourism ; arranged tours of journalists ; and

endeavoured to ensure greater utility and higher efficiency in the field of Publicity.

(vii) The Mysore Housing Board.

1684. The jurisdiction of the Board under the present Act extends to the erstwhile Mysore State only. A separate officer known as Special Officer was appointed during the year to be in charge of the implementation of Housing Schemes in the integrated areas. A Draft Bill to amend the present Act and to extend the jurisdiction of the Board to the entire State was under consideration of the Government.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

1685. The Government of India's assistance to the State under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme for the year 1958-59 was-loan Rs. 4·27 lakhs and subsidy Rs. 8·59 lakhs, making a total of Rs. 12·86 lakhs. The number of houses completed was 296 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 6·71 lakhs.

1686. The following schemes were sanctioned during the year:—

(1) 400 tenements at Dandeli (North Kanara (District) (2) 200 tenements at Civil Station (Bangalore) (3) 100 tenements at Hubli.

1687. The question of construction of labour tenements at Kampli, Pandavapura and Mysore was under examination.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

1688. The progress achieved under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme during the year was as follows:

Agency for implementing the Scheme.	Amount sanctioned for the year	Amount spent during the year	No. of houses constructed
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Mysore Housing Board ...	15·60	21·56 *	206
Local Bodies and Institutions ...	3·50	2·23	41
Co-operatives ...	16·63	11·00	439
Integrated areas ...	3·50	1·53	22
Total ...	39·23	36·32	708

* The excess was met out of the funds of the previous year at the credit of the Board.

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Plantation Labour Housing Scheme Progress under Second Five-Year Plan

1689. The allotment for the year 1958-59 was Rs. 3·00 lakhs. The expenditure under the scheme was nil from its inception as no applications were received.

The progress under Housing Scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period is as follows :—

Name of Scheme	Plan Provision	Plan target (no of houses)	No. of houses constructed	Expenditure
	(Rs. in lakhs)			(Rs. in lakhs)
1 Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme ...	85 92	2,500	1,172	32·21
2 Low Income Group Housing Scheme	244·85	3,000	2,444	129·46
3 Plantation Labour Housing Scheme ...	15·60	800	nil	nil

1690. The Housing Board participated in the Dasara Exhibition, 1958, at Mysore and also in the Congress Exhibition at Bangalore. Due publicity had been given to the Housing Schemes throughout the State. Applications for assistance are being received from all over the State and the work of the Board has considerably increased. With the co-operation of the Local Bodies such as Trust Boards and Municipal Corporations in providing sites at reasonable cost in well laidout extensions, the Housing Board expects to construct a large number of houses in all areas where the housing problem is acute.

(viii) Recruitment to Public Service.

1691. During the year, the Mysore Public Service Commission dealt with 24,238 references from Government, Heads of Departments and other Unit Officers of Recruitment etc., and 76,668 applications from candidates for recruitment to various services. The number of letters issued from the Commission was 25,548.

Recruitment by selection after interview.

1692. In response to the advertisement of 2,165 posts, 16,562 applications were received, from among them 11,044 candidates were summoned for interview, of which 1,479 were selected and recommended to the appointing authorities.

Recruitment by selection without interview

1693. Three hundred and seventy-two posts (mostly II and III Division posts in Class III) were advertised, in response to which I,643 applications of candidates who were

eligible for appointment were received. Their names were arranged in the order of merit (qualification, experience) in respect of General and Reserved vacancies and in respect of Special vacancies the candidates of unrepresented/under-represented Backward Communities were suggested for appointment and forwarded to the respective appointing authorities.

1694. Selection of 10 studentships out of 53 candidates who had applied for undergoing training in the Regional Foresters', Training School, Coimbatore, was made after a written test and interview. Recruitment by Examination

1695. The following approved lists of candidates were issued after interviewing the eligible candidates :— Approved lists after interview

Designation of posts	No. of Applications received	No. rejected	No. Interviewed	No. Selected and assigned
Agricultural Demonstrators.	70	17	53	40
Graduate Teachers ...	2,107	550	1,557	541
Junior Auditors ...	3,553	635	2,918	150
Revenue Inspectors ...	3,682	1,888	1,794	200
Inspectors of Co-operative Societies.	1,295	348	947	150

1696. There was no response from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for the posts of Agricultural Demonstrators while for the posts of Graduate Teachers and Inspectors of Co-operative Societies, it was poor.

1697. Besides, the following approved lists were issued without interviewing the candidates :—

Kind of appointment	'A' list (open to all communities)	'B' list (open to Backward communities)	'C' list (open to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)
1. II Division Clerks	1,286	2,659	...
2. Teachers in Middle Schools	94	141	7
3. Typists and Stenotypists			
Grade-I	22	12	1
Grade-II	...	103	3
4. Teachers in Primary Schools	...	14	62

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1698. There was dearth of qualified candidates of Backward Communities and also Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for recruitment to the posts of Typists and Stenotypists, Grade I, while for recruitment to the posts in Grade II, the dearth was acute.

Eligibility lists of Tahsildars and Block Development Officers.

1699. Two lists of suitable candidates of 50 each for appointment as Tahsildars and Block Development Officers were prepared after interviewing 2,116 in-service candidates and were forwarded to the Government.

(ix) Religious and Charitable Endowments.

Muzrai Institutions.

1700. The number of Major Muzrai Institutions has increased from 328 to 335. The number of minor institutions has increased from 1,437 to 1,538. There were 13,044 Village Muzrai Institutions ; 20 Major, 57 Minor and 295 Village Muzrai Mohammadan Institutions ; 3 Major, 16 Minor and 71 Village Jain Bastis ; 382 Mathas and 55 Chatrams in the State.

Succession to Mutts.

1701. The following successions to Mutts were ordered by Government during the year:—

1. Sri Yogananda Mutt, K. R. Nagar.
2. Sri Panchagavi Mutt, Mysore.

Management.

1702. *Sri Sringeri Mutt.*—The administration of Sri Sringeri Mutt and its Jahagir with all its endowments and properties continued to be under the management of Government during the year.

1703. Sri Sringeri Jahagir which is a Sub Taluk consists of 23 villages. Besides these villages, the Mutt owns 26 Inam villages and 27 Holdings in the State and one Inam village and 25 Holdings outside the State.

1704. The income of the Mutt under all heads during the year excluding Debt heads amounted to Rs. 1,19, 756 (Rs. 2,94,130). The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,29,000 (Rs. 3,08,101).

1705. The investments at the credit of the Mutt at the close of the year were Rs. 5,87,650.

1706. Out of a total demand of Rs. 1,03,920 the total Revenue collections of the Jahagir during the year were Rs. 45,695-56

1707. The Mutt is spending a large amount of money for the promotion of the ancient learning and with this end in view the Mutt is running nine Patashalas which are

turning out a number of eminent scholars every year. Ample opportunities are being offered to students desirous of studying sanskrit literature by means of providing free boarding and lodging and stipends for maintenance.

1708. The entire internal administration of the Mutt and its properties were vested in his Holiness and the affairs of these institutions were satisfactory.

Institutions outside the State.

1709. (1) *Mysore State Charities, Tirupati.*—This institution is endowed with a cash grant of Rs, 12,649 66 from the State Funds and Rs. 7,349-94 from the Chatram Savings Fund.

1710. The total income of the Charities during the year amounted to Rs. 73,618-16 (Rs. 68,540-47) and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 36,148-30 (Rs. 43,260-04).

1711. (2) *Mysore State Chatram, Banaras.*—The daily santharpanas (feeding) for pilgrims were discontinued with effect from 1st January 1958 and the Chatram is, therefore, providing accommodation only to the pilgrims visiting Banaras.

1712. The Chatram incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 5,040-86 during the year as against the sanctioned scale of Rs. 11,343.

Temples.

1713. The temples in the State were well maintained. The position of some of the important temples was as follows :—

1. *Sri Srikanteswaraswamy Temple, Nanjangud.*—There was an opening balance of Rs. 1,17,349-41. The total income during the year was Rs. 1,43,604-89 (Rs. 17,197-46) and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,90,139-43 (Rs. 90,654-15), leaving a balance of Rs. 70,814-87 at the end of the year.

Twenty-three thousand eight hundred and one persons were fed in the Shivakoota during the year.

The jatras and other religious functions were conducted satisfactorily during the year.

2. *Sri Chamarajeswaraswamy Temple, Chamarajanagar.*—There was an opening balance of Rs. 11,830-75. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 31,617-63 (Rs. 4,599-95) and the expenditure was Rs. 34,316-99 (Rs. 39,574-64). There was a closing balance of Rs. 9,131-39 at the end of the year.

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The Rathotsava, Girijakalyana and other utsavas were conducted satisfactorily during the year.

3. *Sri Narayanaswamy and other temples at Melkote.*—The institution had an opening balance of Rs. 3,942-07. A sum of Rs. 57,900-60 was received during the year and a sum of Rs. 37,383 was spent during the year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 24,459-67.

4. *Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangapatna.*—The institution had an opening balance of Rs 18,902-86. The income during the year was Rs. 10,313-62 and the expenditure was Rs. 14,901-56, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 14,314-92.

Muslim Institutions.

1714. All the Muslim Institutions in the State were well maintained.

1715. The important Muslim Institutions in the State were:—(1) the Gumbuz and the allied institutions at Srirangapattana with receipts of Rs. 22,949-88 (Rs. 35,220-82) including opening balance and expenditure of Rs. 14,718-35 (Rs. 14,910-87).

(2) Jumma Musjid at Mysore.

(3) Prince Gulam Mohamad Charity Fund, Mysore.

1716. The corpus of the fund was Rs. 1,87,000. The number of stipendiaries continued to be 180.

Jain Basthis

1717. The receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 6,979-67 and Rs. 6,313-25, respectively.

1718. The Jain Basthis at Sravanabelagola are treated as a single Muzrai Institution. It was continued to be managed by the Swamigalu as the sole Dharmadarsi. The working of the minor and village bastis was reported to be satisfactory.

1719. The Jain Bastis at Halebid and Sravanabelagola are regarded as national monuments. The protection of those Bastis like the image of Sri Gomateswaraswamy is vested in the Central Department of Archæology.

Other Institutions.

1720. *Sri Ramakrishnappa Dwaita Vedantha Patashala, Bangalore.*—This institution continued to be under Government Management during the year. Its object is to promote the study of Dwaita system of Vedantha and the Vedic learning. There were 36 (28) students at the end of the year.

1721. *S.L.N. Charities, Bangalore.*—There were a total of 1,049 (999) students in the High, Middle and Primary Schools maintained by the Charities during the year.

1722. The Industrial School of the Charities continued the training in carpentry, weaving, rattan and tailoring to the students of the middle school.

1723. The total income of the Charities was Rs. 1,16,999 (Rs. 1,13,648).

1724. *Karnik Vydica Dharma Patashala.*—This institution continued to be under the Government management during the year. The main object of the Patashala is to train Brahmin boys in Veda and Prayoga and other necessary branches of Sanskrit learning. The Vedas namely 'Rig and Yujur' are taught in the institution. There were 21 (24) students at the end of the year in the Patashala.

1725. The existing lessees of Muzrai lands were continued as tenants under the provisions of the Tenancy Act. The procedure of conducting lease sales of agricultural lands was confined to only such cases where the lessees have either failed to pay the rent or do not desire to continue as tenants. Leases

1726. As regards non-agricultural lands, action was reported to have been taken to lease them out in public auction in cases where the terms of the leases have expired.

1727. In special cases, the archaks were allowed to continue to be in possession and enjoyment of lands for a definite period subject to performance of sevas, payment of reserve fund, kandayam, repairs, muzrai establishment fund, percentage of contribution, etc.

1728. A sum of Rs. 2,10,217 was spent on old and new works during the year. One hundred and ninty-eight works costing Rs. 2,24,367 were pending at the close of the year. Government grant to an extent of Rs. 2,00,000 was sanctioned for construction and repairs of Muzrai institutions. Construction and Repairs of Muzrai Institutions.

1729. The total receipts (including the opening balance) during the year were Rs. 67,36,945-97 (Rs. 63,15,183-10), while the expenditure was Rs. 19,64,252-40 (Rs. 15,67,826-90), leaving a closing balance of Rs. 47,72,693-47 (Rs. 45,37,356-39). Income and Expenditure of Muzrai Institutions in the State.

MISCELLANEOUS

Grant of lands.

1730. No land was reported to have been granted to any institution during the year.

Endowments

1731. The total amount received under Endowments made by private individuals for the benefit of the institutions or for religious and charitable purposes, amounted to Rs. 1,38,736.

Grants-in-aid

1732. The grants-in-aid were continued during the year to the following institutions :—

	Rs.
Aryadharma Bhodini Sabha	225
Ubhaya Vedantha Pravarthana Sabha, Melkote ...	150
To encourage the religious studies on Non-Hindu Faiths...	600

A few important institutions which were in receipt of grants-in-aid are noted below :—

		Rs.
1.	Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Bangalore ...	250 p.m.
2.	Abalashram, Bangalore	50 ,,
3.	Mahilaseva Samaja, Bangalore ...	50 ,,
4.	Anatha Shishu Samrakshanalaya, Bangalore ...	25 ,,
5.	Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust ...	4,000 ,,
6.	Society for promotion of kindness to animals, Bangalore.	1,000 ,,

Jatras and Cattle Shows.

1733. The jatras and cattle shows were conducted successfully during the year. An aggregate sum of Rs. 2,88,546-65 was realised and a sum of Rs. 66,914-21 and Rs. 17,252-57 were spent for sanitary and cattle shows respectively.

Puduvat Loans.

1734. There were 1,136 cases of puduvat loans amounting to Rs. 65,288-91 pending at the beginning of the year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,344-13 only was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs 63,944-78 at the end of the year.

Educational Institutions.

1735. The following educational institutions continued to be under the control of the Endowments Department :—

1. Sanskrit College, Melkote, Mandya District. During the year, the College imparted instruction to 88 students (including 28 girl students).

2. Sri Magadi Karnicks Vaidika Dharma Patashala, Basavanagudi, Bangalore.

3. Agama classes in Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.

MISCELLANEOUS

1736. All the Veda patashalas which are getting grants were reported to have worked satisfactorily under the control of the Education Department during the year. The annual grant of Rs. 10,500 for the year 1958-59 was transferred to Education Department for distribution among the several Veda patashalas.

Veda patashalas.

1737. All the Arabic and Koran Institutions in receipt of grants were reported to have worked satisfactorily during the year.

Arabic and Koran Schools

1738. Special prayers and pujas were performed in all the Muzrai Institutions on the occasion of Independence Day and Republic Day Celebrations.

Important events during the year.

1739. The annual car festival and important utsavams and the Urs of late Nawab of Tippu Sultan Saheed Saheb Bahadur and late Nawab Hyder Ali Khan at Srirangapatna were conducted satisfactorily as usual during the year.

1740. His Highness the Governor of Mysore laid the foundation stone of Gopuram of Sri Ghati Subramanyaswamy Temple on 17th January 1959 and also inaugurated the opening ceremony of the newly constructed Gopuram of Sri Magadi Ranganathaswamy Temple, Tirumalæ, on 5th March 1959.

BOMBAY—KARNATAK AREA.

1741. After the Re-organisation of States, the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, continued to operate in this area until a uniform legislation is passed for the entire State.

1742. The total number of trusts registered till the close of the year was 9,594. The total number of inquiries made during the year was 1,954 under Sections 18 and 205 and under Section 22 of the Act.

1743. The total amount of contribution recovered during the year was Rs. 42,176—25.

COORG TEMPLE FUNDS.

1744. The management of the affairs of the temples in Coorg is governed by the provisions of the Coorg Temple Funds Management Act, 1956. The receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 34,800 and Rs. 36,700, respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS

1745. The works for utilisation of the special grant of Rs. 15,000 made by the Government in March 1957 for the improvement of the temple at Bhagamandala and the sacred Tank at Talacauvery were taken up in 1959 and they were in progress at the close of the year.

HYDERABAD—KARNATAK AREA.

1746. The administration of Endowments in the Hyderabad Karnatak area was continued to be governed by the Hyderabad Endowments Regulations of 1349F and the Rules thereunder. The Endowment work in Hyderabad is concerned with the administration of all non-muslim institutions and their properties. The administration of Muslim Wakfs was under the control of the Muslim Wakf Board at Hyderabad, who are exercising control through one of its Regional Committees. With the coming into force of the amendment to Muslim Wakf Act by a new Act of 1959, action was being taken to dissolve the corporation of Muslim Wakf at Hyderabad and to form a new corporation for the entire new State of Mysore.

1747. According to Hyderabad Endowments Regulation of 1349F, the registration of all endowments is compulsory. The total number of institutions registered in the three districts of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar was 8,228.

1748. *Collection of Huq-e-Intazam (Administrative Charges)*.—Out of a demand of Rs. 45,645-33, a sum of Rs. 23,463—89 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,183—44.

MADRAS—KARNATAK AREA.

1749. The provisions of the Madras H.R. & C.E. Act, 1951, continued to be applicable to the entire Madras Karnatak area (except Bellary District).

1750. There were 13 listed institutions (getting an income of over Rs. 20,000) and 17 mutts in South Kanara Deputy Commissioner's jurisdiction, one listed institution and one mutt in Kollegal Taluk in Mysore Deputy Commissioner's jurisdiction and one listed institution in Bellary Deputy Commissioner's jurisdiction.

1751. The following are the particulars of major institution (income over Rs. 200) and minor institution (income less than Rs. 200) in the Madras Karnatak area :—

	S. Kanara District	Kollegal Taluk	Bellary District
1. No. of major and assessable institutions in all	311	17	215
a. Temples (Major) ..	292	16	49
b. Mutts ...	17	1	...
c. Specific Endowments	2	...	...
d. Charitable Endowments	1	...	...
e. Minor institutions ...	1,811	...	166

1752. Legislation on religious and Charitable endowments for bringing the entire State under a uniform law was under active consideration of the Government. Conclusion

(x) Stores Purchase Committee.

1753. The total value of orders placed during the year amounted to Rs. 4,20,14,045 (Rs. 4,96,58,555). The value includes purchases both in India and from abroad. The total value of purchases from abroad amounted to Rs. 1,18,56,534 (Rs. 1,23,73,730). The major portion of imports was for the PWD. The prices during the year remained fairly steady. The import restrictions were severe and purchases from abroad consequently were kept down to the minimum. Purchases

1754. The expenditure on account of the advertisements, establishment and contingencies amounted to Rs. 16,15,300 (Rs. 10,65,203), which works out at 3·21 (2) per cent of the total value of orders placed. This sum includes the contribution of Rs. 4,000 to the Trade Agent in London and the clearance charges paid to the clearing agents. Expenditure

1755. Messrs Best & Co., (P) Ltd., Madras, continued to be the clearing and forwarding agents at Madras during the year. The total tonnage of consignments imported and exported by the agents during the year were 8,038½ tons and 126·50 tons, respectively. The total expenditure incurred including customs duty, landing charges, harbour dues, commission paid to the agents for services rendered by them and other incidental charges for the transport of

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consignments to their respective destinations amounted to Rs. 25,88,784-15.

Income

1756. The main item of income was by the sale of tender forms. During the year, the income stood at Rs. 31,467 (Rs. 40,803). There is a small shortfall in this item due to the fact that the number of indents issued during the year came down.

1757. *Personal deposit account of the Secretary-S.P.C.*—The Secretary continued to have an account with the State Huzur Treasury as before. All sums received towards earnest money deposits were credited to the account and refunds were also made from that account. A large number of old items were repaid after obtaining completion reports from the indentors for the satisfactory supplies made by the suppliers. The receipts, payments and the balance outstanding as on 31st March 1959 were Rs. 3,31,778-28, Rs. 3,24,624-77 and Rs. 3,24,410-34,

General

respectively. Efforts were being made to pay off outstanding items.

1758. During the year, the Electricity Board being constituted as an autonomous body organised its own purchase sections without reference to Stores Purchase Committee.

1759. After the formation of the new State of Mysore, the work of the Stores Purchase Office has increased considerably and past experience has shown that the existing practice of arranging for the purchase of all the stores requirements of all offices through the Stores Purchase Committee has resulted in delay in obtaining supplies. As such, it was considered necessary to delegate larger powers to the departmental officers to purchase certain kinds of articles upto a specified amount directly from firms or contractors instead of through Stores Purchase Committee. On the whole, there has been a definite improvement in the processing of indents during the year.

(xi) Statistics.

1760. The important items of work attended to by the Department of Statistics were.—

(1) *Crop Forecasts.*—During the year, forecasts for 44 crops were compiled and sent to Government of India for being incorporated in the " All India Forecasts ".

(2) *Whether and Crop Report.*—Weekly and monthly weather and crop reports received from the Taluk Authorities during the year were compiled and published in the *Mysore Gazette.*

Crop weather observations on some selected crops were observed and recorded regularly in the crop weather observatories in the State and these observations were supplied to the Director of Agricultural Meteorology, Poona. Some of the meteorological observations were published in the Departmental Publications.

(3) *Crop Cutting Experiments.*—Crop cutting experiments were conducted on 13 principal food and non-food crops to estimate the yield per acre as well as the total production in the State for being used to issue final crop forecasts.

(4) *Design of Experiments.*—The Department suggested suitable designs for 300 field experiments conducted at the various Agricultural Research Stations in the State. The data pertaining to the above experiments were analysed and interpreted by the Department.

(5) *Rainfall Statistics.*—The daily rainfall data collected from 395 raingauge stations were compiled and published for the immediate use of all the Departments of the State.

(6) *Plan Schemes.*—The Department obtained progress reports from different project authorities under plan schemes, scrutinised them and a consolidated report sent to the Planning Commission, Government of India.

The monthly progress reports received from the following four projects were compiled and sent to the State Government:

1 Tungabhadra Project,
2 Bhadra Project,
3 Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Project, and
4 The Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

(7) *Vital Statistics.*—The birth and death reports received from the Primary Registrars of Births and Deaths and the Annual Vital Statistics for the New Mysore State were compiled.

The mid-year estimated population of New Mysore State for the year 1958 was 2,17,09,000. During the year, 5,10,392 live births were reported giving a birth rate of

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23·5 per thousand of estimated population, as compared with 23·0 in the previous year. The total number of deaths reported was 2,27,450, giving a death rate of 10·5 per thousand of population as against 11·2 in the previous year.

Malaria accounted for 6·67 per cent of the deaths. The percentage of deaths under "other fevers" was 23·66. More than 1/3 of the deaths were from causes not listed in the returns and had been posted under the heading "all other causes".

(8) *Index Numbers.*—Monthly whole-sale price index numbers of Agricultural Commodities for 11 Centres of the State were constructed by the Department. The monthly whole-sale price index numbers of non-agricultural commodities for two centres (Bangalore City and Mysore City) were constructed using 1952-53 as the base year.

Monthly Consumer Price Index numbers of working class for Gulbarga centre were prepared.

(9) *Administrative Intelligence.*—In order to improve the collection and maintenance of data at the block level under Community Development Programme, each block had been provided with a Progress Assistant. These Progress Assistants were trained by the Department in the proper collection and maintenance of basic statistics.

Quarterly Progress Reports received from the Block Development Officers were scrutinised, compiled and consolidated by the Department and sent to the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, Government of India.

(10) *Training of Statistical Personnel.*—(*i*) The training of 35 Progress Assistants was completed.

(*ii*) The training of the staff of the Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture and Forest Departments in the design of field experiments and the analysis of the data was undertaken in December 1958. The number of persons trained was 31.

(11) *Surveys and Investigations.*—The Department conducted the following sample surveys during the year :—

(i) Socio-economic survey of slum areas in Bangalore City. The object of this survey was :—

(a) to find out the factors influencing the existence of slum areas,

(b) to find out the economic conditions of the people living in that area, and

(c) to suggest ways and means for improving the slum areas.

The survey covered almost all the slum areas in the Corporation of the City of Bangalore. The enumeration work was complete, tabulation and analysis of data was in progress at the end of the year.

(ii) Survey for evaluation of Rabi Production Campaign during the year. The object of the survey was :—

(a) to find out additional increase in food production due to the campaign and (b) to find out the advantages and shortcomings of the campaign. A random sample survey was conducted in Bijapur and Gulbarga Districts of Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions, respectively, and the yield rate of different crops in the campaign and non-campaign areas of the two divisions are given below :—

Average Yield, Lbs/Acre.

Division	Crop	Campaign area	Non-Campaign area
Belgaum ...	R. Jowar	296	248
	Wheat	192	196
	Gram	148	109
Gulbarga ...	R. Jowar	816	294
	Wheat	183	154
	Gram	230	358

The additional production of foodgrains due to campaign was about 6,000 tons.

(iii) Pilot Survey for the study of the plot sizes on cotton and sesamum:—

Investigations were undertaken in Gulbarga, Dharwar and Bellary Districts and the number of experiments conducted were 8 for sesamum and 75 for cotton.

(12) The following items of work were undertaken by the Department on behalf of the Sericulture Department during the year.—(i) Estimation of production of charaka silk and the number of country reeling charakas in Ramanagaram Town.

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(ii) Socio-economic survey of charaka reelers and non-charaka reelers of Ramanagaram Town.

(iii) Construction of index number of prices received and paid by the charaka reelers of Ramanagaram Town.

(iv) The State-wide survey to estimate the area under mulberry:—Necessary instructions, proforma and selection of villages have been completed and sent to all the five Sericultural Divisions for being implemented.

(13) *Publications.*—Statistical Outline of Mysore State 1959, was compiled and was under print at the end of the year. "Mysore State in Maps 1959" was issued on the Republic Day, 26th January 1959.

1761. Besides these publications, Quarterly Bulletins of Statistics were issued by the Department.

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1958-59.

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
RECEIPTS.				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	...	1,73,43	7,35,95	10,12,38
Union Excise Duties	1,07,59	3,28,61	2,26,36	3,51,99
Taxes on Income, etc.	4,12,98	4,75,30	4,36,81	4,92,55
Estate Duty	13,79	10,54	11,35	13,84
Taxes on Railway Fares ...	...	40,72	21,40	45,47
A. Land Revenue—				
1. Ordinary Revenue	3,77,52	3,84,95	3,32,37	3,67,46
2. Sale of Government Estates ..	5,90	8,29	6,29	9,15
3. Sale proceeds of waste lands and redemption of Land Tax.	...	4,36	56	11
4. Recoveries on account of Survey and Settlement Charges.	5,74	13,10	8,19	8,34
5. Rents, etc., of Fisheries ...	...	...	...	15
6. Recoveries of Over payments ...	16	14	22	1,46
7. Collection of Payment for service rendered.	2,05	1,20	1,65	2,28
8. Miscellaneous	56,59	50,62	64,73	90,98
9. Deduct—Refunds, etc. ...	*6,29*	*3,00*	*10,15*	*1,46*
10. Deduct - Portion of land Revenue due to Irrigation works.	...	1,66	...	5,85
Total ...	4,41,57	4,58,00	4,03,86	4,72,62
B. Forest Revenue—				
1 Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government and Consumers and Purchasers.	3,08,78	3,55,53	4,74,38	5,35,27
Drift and waif wood and confiscated Forest produce.	3	6	7	13
2. Miscellaneous	19,35	11,58	23,06	25,12
3. Subvention from Govt. of India for Dev. Scheme.	...	8,22	...	8,07
4. Deduct—Refunds	*60*	*6*	*35*	*65*
Total ...	3,27,56	3,75,33	4,97,16	5,67,94
C. Excise Revenue—				
1. Country Spirits ...	79,26	88,00	85,65	1,00,92
2. Country Fermented Liquor ...	1,37,24	1,28,03	1,39,05	1,47,13
3. Malt Liquors	12,00	18,25	18,22	18,63
4. Wines and Spirits	13,06	22,82	22,08	23,75
5. Receipts from Commercial Spirits, etc.	83	1,51	1,90	2,73
6. Opium	3,02	2,68	3,35	2,90
7. Duties on Medicinal and Toilet Preparation, etc.	50	1,00	1,89	3,29
8. Hemp and other Drugs ...	12,45	3,35	12,58	4,15
9. Receipts from Distilleries ...	10	10	1,54	...
10. Sale of alcohol for use as motor fuel	...	...	1	...
11. Fines, Confiscations and Miscellaneous.	3,98	1,00	1,67	4,00
12. Recoveries of Overpayments ...	...	...	8	16
13. Collection of Payments for service rendered.	90	90	1,08	96
14. Deduct—Refunds, etc. ...	*1,00*	*2,00*	*3*	*23*
Total ...	2,62,34	2,65,64	2,89,07	3,08,33

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
D. Stamp Revenue—				
(a) Non-Judicial				
1. Sale of Stamps	93,79	1,10,20	1,04,09	1,23,55
2. Duty on Impressing Documents...	4,83	6,50	5,03	4,41
3. Fines and Penalties ...	29	25	1,08	26
4. Miscellaneous	19	30	59	87
5 Deduct—Refunds	*7,12*	*5,75*	*12,38*	*18,25*
Total (a) ...	91,97	1,11,50	98,43	1,10,64
(b) Judicial—				
1. Court Fee realised in Stamps ...	43,58	45,00	41,79	45,93
2. Other Receipts	1,11	3,25	2,91	2,67
3. Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous	5	28	1,80	1,78
4. Deduct—Refunds	*4,32*	*5,70*	*5,45*	*3,42*
Total (b) ...	40,77	41,78	41,05	46,90
Total (a) & (b) ...	1,32,74	1,53,28	1,39,48	1,57,54
E. Law and Justice—				
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	33	23	31	36
2. Court fees realised in cash	33	67	72	87
3. General fees, fines and forfeitures	9,17	13,50	15,62	16,76
4. Pleadership and Mukhtarship Examination fees.	...	1	7	10
5. Miscellaneous	1,36	179	1,99	1,83
6. Recoveries of over-payments ...	6	69	40	24
7. Collection of payments for service rendered.	2	1	1	4
8. Receipts of the official assignee...	...	...	9	26
9. Deduct—Refunds	*54*	*60*	*60*	*70*
Total ...	10,73	16,30	18,51	19,75
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts—				
1. Other Taxes and Duties ...	4,79,31	1,14,70	6,14,02	8,73,08
2. Registration	21,49	25,85	26,75	27,69
3. Miscellaneous Departments ...	49,50	65,05	54,56	63,14
4. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	8,98	4,16	6,87	8,25
5. Stationary and Printing ...	1,19	1,22	4,15	5,69
6. Miscellaneous	63,56	70,96	48,19	1,14,15
7. Jails and convict settlements ...	7,81	7,92	8,38	10,90
8. Police	6,41	9,44	13,58	11,81
9. Medical	30,88	62,62	22,58	50,69
10. Public Health	19,76	46,66	59,13	70,51
11. Education	1,38,49	1,74,53	1,43,04	1,81,12
12. Taxes on Vehicles	1,91,34	7,74,63	2,19,97	2,68,46
13. Ports and Pilotage	1,55	1,30	58	96
Total ...	10,27,87	12,47,83	12,16,95	16,41,18
G. Miscellaneous—				
1. Interest—				
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances by the State Government.	37,86	1,47,05	36,22	2,06,11
(ii) Interest realised on Investments of Cash Balance.	44,28	43,26	58,58	93,89
(iii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue.	2,58	3,00	7,94	4,12
(iv) Miscellaneous	10	50	32,76	2,06
(v) Deduct—Refunds ...	*16*	*10*	*12*	*43*
Total (1) ...	84,61	1,93,76	1,46,68	3,05,75

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
2. Civil Works	77,67	1,55,90	57,46	52,81
3. Agriculture	60,83	71,20	49,04	78,49
4. Veterinary	23,63	45,10	12,68	35,71
5. Co-operation	12,80	15,14	12,09	15,21
6. Industries and Supplies ...	15,36,63	17,14,32	13,61,75	15,13,03
7. Rural Development	16,92	30,17	40,01	40,18
Total ...	18,13,09	22,25,59	16,78,69	20,41,16
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund ...	16,42	22,09	15,00	10,14
H. Commercial Services—				
1. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works (commercial).	92	2,50	(—)12,66	*(—)17,30*
2. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works (non-commercial).	11,12	20,02	5,17	1,93
*3. Receipts from Electricity Schemes.	1,16,14	...	1,06,82	...
4. Receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes.	21,04	50,00	97,20	44,81
Total ...	1,49,22	72,52	1,96,53	29,44
Contribution from the Government of India towards Revenue Gap.	77,14	6,37,60	6,25,73	6,09,87
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments.	72	72	71	1·37
Extraordinary Items ...	1,16,93	1,19,14	37,49	1,22,83
Transfers from Revenue Reserve Funds	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue Receipts ...	49,05,14	65,49,21	58,15,10	65,83,90
N. Public Debt	26,46,27	23,65,80	16,13,92	26,75,11
P. Loans and Advances by State Government.	67,14	1,91,80	1,75,81	2,32,90
Q. Inter-State Settlements ...	1,45,00	...	1,45,54	1,01
Total Consolidated Fund ...	77,83,55	91,06,81	77,49,67	97,97,92
Contingency Fund	1,00,00	...	2,00,00	...
Public Account—				
Unfunded Debt—				
Special Loans	2,21	1,20	1,27	2,52
Savings Bank Deposits ...	2,50,00	2,50,00	2,72,37	2,75,79
State Certificates	...	...	...	...
State Provident Funds ...	54,67	1,06,08	1,31,48	1,54,61
Other Accounts	43,20	83,00	68,75	6,13,82
Deposits and Advances—				
Sinking Funds	2,80,00	1,60,74	1,29,37	1,54,88
Reserve Funds	3,63,87	2,31,76	2 54,74	3,04,42
Other Deposit Accounts ...	12,64,96	13,39,64	20,15,39	22,35,66
Advances not bearing interest	1,45,60	2,18,16	3,24,38	2,91,65
Suspense	26,80,70	38,42,00	70,34,38	91,86,93
Miscellaneous	...	...	69	60
Remittances	75,00,00	83,43,00	90,52,45	94,65,77
Reserve Bank Deposits	70,00,00	80,00,00	1,04,84,22	1,63,12,78
Total Public Account ...	1,95,86,21	2,25,75,58	2,97,69,49	3,89,99,45
Total Receipts ...	2,74,69,76	3,16,82,39	3,77,19,16	4,87,97,37
Grand Total including Opening Balance	2,74,69,76	3,18,55,82	3,84,73,11	4,98,09,75

*No figures appear here consequent on the formation of Mysore State Electricity Board.

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
EXPENDITURE.				
A. Revenue collection charges.—				
1 Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax and Estate Duty.	27	66	56	1,58
2. Land Revenue	1,12,70	1,52,41	1,02,33	1,20,62
3. State Excise Duties ...	31,07	28,61	23,51	25,95
4. Stamps	2,69	2,19	1,89	2,57
5. Forest	1,73,05	1,83,97	1,62,57	2,04,43
6. Registration	12,99	13,43	11,57	12,14
7. Taxes on Vehicles ...	39,92	17,60	15,88	18,13
8. Other Taxes and Duties ...	74,33	76,58	44,38	96,34
Total ...	4,47,02	4,75,75	3,62,99	4,82,26
B. Administration.—				
1. General Administration ...	2,50,00	2,52,00	2 48,01	2,48,36
2. Administration of Justice ...	78,80	78,91	74,40	76,01
3. Jails ...	47,33	34,63	31,92	32,02
4. Police	3,35,41	3,09,93	2,94,85	3,09,38
5. Miscellaneous Departments ...	35,39	52,58	37,04	42,27
6. Stationery and Printing ...	47,24	54,83	28,06	44,08
7. Miscellaneous ...	1,47,76	1,34,57	1,12,07	87,41
Total ...	9,41,93	9,17,50	8,26,35	8,39,53
C. Public Instruction	10,80,47	10,78,26	9,00,19	9,64,42
D. Medical charges	2,64,16	2,69,97	2,02,99	2,27,60
F. Public Works.—				
1. Interest on Irrigation Works (Commercial).	17,85	2,500	10,85	1,08,18
2. Civil Works	4,28,67	5,57,65	3,54 05	3,89,75
3. Other Revenue Expenditure ...	81,36	86,72	87,87	92,85
Total F ...	5,27,88	6,69,37	4,52,77	5,90,08
G. Pensions	1,58,29	1,65,68	1,55,73	1,75,23
H. Miscellaneous.—				
1. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.	94,66	1,17,55	94,66	1,17,55
2. Interest on Debt and other Obligations.	1,29,36	2,77,98	2,14,24	1,90,41
3. Interest on Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	1,73,54	...	75,99	...
4. Public Health	1,24,16	1,44,82	1,03,91	1,14,30
5. Agriculture	1,61,67	1,90,45	1,13,10	1,25,18
6. Veterinary	76,16	94,22	49,89	67,44
7. Industries and Supplies ...	15,18,84	16,39,10	14,29,98	16,00,00
8. Rural Development Department	1,18,16	1,46,90	1,02,39	1,31,73
9. Co-operation	65,55	63,38	43,52	48,73
10. Famine Relief	10,42	52,09	37,65	40,05
11. Scientific Departments ...	16,24	10,61	5,17	6,08
12. Extraordinary charges ...	10	...	...	...
13. Community Development Projects	1,89,46	2,08,62	1,41,73	1,75,15
14. Ports and Pilotage ...	2,03	7,91	96	2,35
ota ...	26,83,35	29,58,63	24,13,11	26,18,97

APPENDIX I—*concld.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
I. Commercial Services.—				
1. Payment of Compensation to land holders, etc.	20,00	35,45	5,58	28,86
2. Construction of I.N.E. and D. Works outside the Revenue Account.	9,11,52	7,16 36	6,24,66	6,47,98
3. Capital outlay on Industrial Development.	3,59,69	2,97,63	1,89,78	2,19,28
4. Capital Account of Civil Works	2,69,00	3,64,46	2,13,61	3,02,89
5. Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	5,18,75	3,11,03	2,74,53	3,12,44
6. Capital outlay on Road Transport Schemes.	59,85	70,00	57,59	1,02,51
7. Payments of commuted value of pensions.	...	—1 80	(—)1,80	(—)1,66
8. Capital outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading.	(—)3,08	—1,34,16	63,77	81,23
9. Capital outlay on Improvement of Public Health.	29,36	48,47	11,12	14,94
10. Capital Account of other works outside the Revenue Account.	49,51	37,37	10,01	14,69
11. Payments to Retrenched Personnel.	20	5	...	...
12. Appropriation to Irrigation and Power Development Fund.	40,00	33,00	40,00	33,00
13. Appropriation to the Contingency Fund.	1,00,00	...	20,00,00	...
Total ...	23,54,20	17,77,86	16,88,85	17,50,61
Total of Service and Capital Heads	84,57,30	83,13,02	70,02,98	76,48,70
N. Public Debt	8,40,67	5,50,00	6,66,11	3,07,41
P. Loans and Advances by State Government.	5,09,52	7,30,90	4,28,26	6,35,01
Q. Inter-State Settlements ...	20,00	20,00	42	47,19
Total Consolidated Fund ...	98,27,49	98,13,92	80,97,77	86,38,31
Contingency Fund	...	...	...	...
Public Account.—				
Unfunded Debt.—				
Special Loans ...	41	10	43	31
Savings Bank Deposits ...	2,10,00	2,53,00	2,66,06	2,84,51
State Certificates ...	10,55	11,00	8,23	4,61
State Provident Funds ...	36,17	55,96	83,78	97,77
Other Accounts ...	27,29	61,20	42,18	11,03,32
Deposits and Advances.—				
Sinking Funds ...	50	1,60,74	1,29,37	1,54,88
Reserve Funds ...	2,72,72	2,12,49	1,54,99	1,73,51
Other Deposit Accounts ...	12,53,14	13,13,54	18,59,64	21,24,85
Advances not bearing Interest	1,57,48	2,27,45	3,23,30	3,35,72
Suspense ...	26,99 95	35,75,00	69,64,17	1,08,50,11
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	1	1,04
Remittances ...	74,99,00	83,43,00	90,46,58	94,41,33
Reserve Bank Deposits ...	70,00,00	80,00,00	1,04,84,22	1,63,12,78
Total Public Account ...	1,91,67,21	2,22,13,48	2,93,62,96	4,08,84,74
Total Disbursements ...	2,89,94,70	3,18,27,40	3,74,60,73	4,95,23,05
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	...	28,42	10,12,38	2,86,70
Grand Total including Closing Balance	2,89,94,70	3,18,55,82	3,84,73,11	4,98,09 75

APPENDIX I-A–Statement Showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of Excise

Sl. No.	District	Demand						Collection	
		Arrears		Current		Total		Arrears	
1	2	3		4		5		6	
		Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
1	Bangalore ...	6,86,501	02	1,27,90,645	31	1,34,77,146	33	1,82,700	69
2	Mysore ..	2,23,230	70	42,27,950	47	44,51,181	17	54,291	33
3	Mandya ...	1,95,382	34	17,27,393	91	19,22,776	25	64 104	47
4	Hassan ..	63,683	76	24,00,280	02	24,63,963	78	26,309	75
5	Chickmagalur ...	...		5,486	22	5,486	22	...	
6	Chitradurga ...	...		1,335	87	1,335	87	...	
7	Shimoga ...	...		1,719	00	1,719	00	...	
8	Tumkur ...	55	00	654	25	709	25	55	00
9	Kolar ...	8,191	34	25,372	52	33,563	86	6,407	25
10	Bellary ...	...		40,970	64	40,970	64	...	
	Total ...	11,77,044	16	2,12,21,808	21	2,23,98,852	37	2,33,870	49

APPENDIX

Statement Showing the Demand Collection and Balance under

No.	District	Amount						Colle	
		Arrears		Current		Total		Arrears	
1	2	3		4		5		6	
		Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
1	Gulbarga ...	39 70,991	60	38,31,244	76	78,02,236	36	1,84,004	63
2	Raichur ...	17,12,875	35	34,57,846	25	51,70,721	60	5,59,339	64
3	Bidar ..	10,92,178	43	8,32,369	20	19,24,547	63	68,198	25
	Totals ...	67,76,045	38	81,21,460	21	1,48,97,505	59	8,11,542	52

Revenue for the Several Districts of the Old Mysore State for the year 1958-59.

and Remission			Balance			Percentage of collection		
Current	Total		Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total
7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.		Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12,69,413 28	1,28,29,172 97		6,53 800 33	94,173 03	6,47,973 25	19·3	99·3	95·2
41,92,700 93	42,46,495 26		1,64,936 37	35,749 64	2,04,685 91	24·3	99·1	95·4
16,85,084 97	17,50 168 44		1,31,278 87	41,928 94	1,72,607 61	32·8	97·6	93·6
23,71,101 52	23,97,411 27		87,374 01	29,178 50	66,552 51	41.3	98·7	97·3
5,486 22	5,486 22		...	...	...	...	Cent	...
1,235 87	1,235 87		...	...	...	...	per-	...
1,719 00	1,719 00		...	...	...	...	cent	...
654 25	709 25		...	...	...	...	Do	...
25,872 52	85,779 77		1,784 09	...	1,784 09	78·9	Do	94·6
40,970 64	40,964 59		...	...	...	...	Do	...
2,10,21,875 20	2,13,05,248 69		8,93,173 67	2,00,430 91	10,93,603 68	24·1	99·05	95·26

I-A—*contd.*

Several Heads of Excise Revenue relating to Hyderabad Karnataka Area.

otion		Remission			Balance		
Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.				Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
36,96,885 29	38,80,889 92	...	...	...	87,86,986 97	1,34,359 47	39,21,,846 44
25,28,435 34	33,87,774 98	...	...	...	11,53,685 71	6,29,410 91	17,82,946 62
7,76,512 85	8,41,711 10	...	...	...	10,23,930 18	55,856 35	10,79,886 53
78,01,833 48	81,13,376 00	...	...	...	59,64,602 86	8,19,626 73	67,84,129 59

APPENDIX II.

Expenditure on Public Works.

Statement of grant and outlay under all heads of account for the year 1958-59 under the control of the Chief Engineer (General) of Mysore, Bangalore.

Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36 Scientific Departments—								
B. Museums of Architecture ...	20,000	6,493	...	...	20,000	6,493	...	...
40 Agriculture	1,27,412	1,19,282	...	...	1,27,41	1,19,282	...	...
50 Civil Works—								
Buildings	60,81,400	49,86,379	26,68,200	24,93,067	87,44,600	74,79,446	...	...
Communications—								
I. Roads—								
Major	19,00,000	19 98,914						
Minor	24,10,000	22,99,044						
West Coast Road Programme Works ...	1,45,300	64,416						
State Roads of economic or Inter-State importance.	6,82,200	4,84,168						
Central Road Fund (Allocation) ...	6,95,800	3,46,892						
Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve ...	2,20,700	1,06,870						
Roads jointly financed from Central and State Governments.	2,18,000	1,85,534						
Total I. Roads ...	62,72,000	54,85,838	164,87,500	157,28,905	227,59,500	212,14,243	97,38,800	29,07,469

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Suspense		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36 Scientific Departments—								
B. Museum of Architecture ...	...	...	20,000	6,493	...	...	20,000	6,493
40 Agriculture	...	...	1,27,412	1,19,282	...	...	1,27,412	1,19,282
50 Civil Works—								
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—								
I. Roads—								
Major								
Minor								
West Coast Road Programme Works ...								
State Roads of economic or Inter-State importance.								
Central Road Fund (Allocation) ...								
Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve ...								
Roads jointly financed from Central and State Governments.								
Total I. Roads ...	46,26,000	34,01,062	509,04,500	390 87,338	280,46,700	349,53,110	789,51 200	740,40,448

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II. Bridges—Minor	15,02,000	14,61,559	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Road Fund (Allocation) ...	7,05,900	4,29,239	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve ...	7,36,300	3 25,333	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast Road Programme Works ...	6,58,700	6,50,529	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bridges on State Roads of economic or Inter-State importance.	6,37,000	6,07,573	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total II. Bridges ...	42,89,900	34,74,233	4,31,300	3,65,016	46 71,200	38,39.249	...	...
III Travellers Bungalows—2. Minor ...	2,39,000	1,28 287	1,20,000	1,08.705	3,59,000	2,36,992	...	...
Loss on Stock.	...	...	5,400	8,877	5,400	8,877	...	...
Total 50 Civil Works ..	1.68,32,300	1,40,74,237	1,97,07.400	1,87,04,570	3,65,39,700	3,27,78,807	97,98,800	29,07,469
81. Capital Outlay outside the Revenue Account.—								
a to m—Buildings	1,90.84,500	1,60,43 986	...	...	1,90,84,500	1,60,43,986	...	...
n. —Communications	1,33,38,400	1 09,95,559	...	...	1,33,38,400	1,09,68,763	...	...
Total—81 Capital Outlay ...	3,24 22,900	2,70,12,749	...	...	3,24,22,900	2,70,53,549	22,50,000	27,96,105
Total—Service Heads ...	4,94,02,612	4,12,12,761	1,97,07,400	1,87 04 570	6,91,10 012	5,99,17,331	1,19,88,800	57,03,574
University Fund	2,05,393	2,05,923	...	...	2,05,393	2,05,393	2,262	2,262
Deposit Works	9 00 015	9,00,015	...	...	9,00,015	9 00,015	2,67,328	2,67,328
National Highways	9,00 000	5,12,432	13,00,000	13 76,121	22 0 ,000	18,88,553	...	...
T. Remittances— ...	23,36,544	23,36,544	...	...	23,36,544	23,36,544	...	...
Accountant General's Office Buildings, Bangalore.	75,000	16,963	...	...	75,000	16,968	...	...
Total—Debt Heads and other Sources ...	44,16,952	39,71,352	13,00,000	13,76,121	57,16,952	53,47,473	2,69,590	2,69,590
Grand Total ...	5,88,19,564	4 51,84,113	2,10,07,400	2,00,80 691	7,48,26,964	6,52,64,804	59,73,164	59,73,164

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Suspense		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II. Bridges—Minor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Road Fund (Allocation) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast Road Programme Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bridges on State Roads of economic or Inter-State importance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total II. Bridges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III Travellers Bungalows—2. Minor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loss on Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 50 Civil Works ...	46,26,000	34,01,062	509,04,500	3,90,87,338	2,80,46,700	3,49,53,110	7,89,51,200	7,40,40,448
81. Capital Outlay outside the Revenue Account.—								
a. to m—Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
n. —Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—81 Capital Outlay ...	2,91,000	11,25,858	3,49,63,900	3,09,34,712	6,17,100	6,10,204	3,55,81,000	3,15,44,916
Total—Service Heads ...	49,17,000	45,26,920	8,60,15,812	7,01,47,825	2 86,63,800	3,55,63,314	11,46,79,612	10,57,11,139
University Fund	...	...	2,05,393 + 2,262	2,05,393 +2,262	...	...	2 05,393 +2,262	2,05,393 2,262
Deposit Works	...	...	11,67,343	11,67,343	...	...	11,67,343	11 67,343
National Highways	...	...	22,00,000	18,88,553	...	...	22,00,000	18 88,553
T. Remittances—	...	...	23,36 544	23,36,544	...	...	23,36,544	23 36,544
Accountant General's Office Buildings, Bangalore.	...	...	75,000	16,968	...	...	75,000	16,968
Total—Debt Heads and other Sources ...	...	...	59,86,532	56,17,063	56,17,063	...	59,8 ,542	56,17,063
Grand Total ...	49,17,000	45,26,920	9,20 02,354	757,64,888	7,57,64,888	3,55,63,314	12,06,66,154	11,18,28,202

APPENDIX II-A

Expenditure on Public Works

Statement of grant and outlay under all heads of account for the year 1958-59 under the control of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation and Public Health, Bangalore.

Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
XVII. I.N.E.D. WORKS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. IRRIGATION WORKS.								
(1) Productive Works—Deduct Working Expenses:—	18,000	15,895	..	...	18,000	15,895	...	...
2. Un-productive Works—								
2. Vanivilas Water Works	2,000	...	5,00,000	4,28,434	5,20,000	4,28,434	...	...
3. K.G.F. Water Works	...	...	2,00,000	2,17,717	2,00,000	2,17,717	...	...
4. Chamarajasagara Water Works ...	2,000	...	23,00,000	22,31,056	23,02,000	22,31,056	...	...
5. Basavanna Channel system ...	...		33,600	31,667	33,600	31,667	...	...
7. Other works	40,000	15,975	3,33,000	2,76,139	3,73,000	2,92,112	...	...
Total XVII I.N.E.D. Works ...	62,000	31,863	33,66,500	31,85,013	34,28,500	32,16,881	...	...
18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue—A. Irrigation Works.— (1) Works (Non-Commercial)								
(a) Works I Normal	23,03,600	26,20,087	33,67,000	33,56,643	59,71,000	60,80,805	...	...
	2,48,400		42,000	1,13,075				
II Development	9,86,000	9,18,869	...	...	9,86,000	9,18,869	...	...
2. Miscellaneous Expenditure—								
(h) Other charges	1,84,500	59,787	...	...	1,84,500	59,787	...	...
(i) Grants-in-aid	...	...	5,95,000	5,95,000	5,95,000	5,95,000	...	...
Total 18 O.R.E.—A. Irrigation ...	37,35,500	35,93,743	40,04,000	40,64,718	77,39,500	76,63,461	16,10,200	18,38,157

Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Roads and Plant		Total Final Heads		Suspense Debits		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
XVII. I.N.R.D. WORKS.—								
A. IRRIGATION WORKES.—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Protective Works—Labour Working expenses—	...	...	18,000	15,291	...	...	18,000	15,291
2. Co-productive Works—								
3. Vaccilla Water Works ...	...	...	5,05,000	4,73,351	...	...	5,05,000	4,73,351
4. K.G.P. Water Works ...	...	...	5,09,500	3,17,717	...	...	9,00,000	3,17,717
5. Chemmanjeeram Water Works	...	...	20,03,000	20,01,777	...	...	20,03,000	20,01,777
6. Reservoir Channel System	...	...	34,000	31,697	...	...	34,000	31,697
7. Minor works ...	...	...	4,74,000	2,92,112	...	...	4,74,000	2,92,112
Total XVII I.N.R.D. Works ...	44,300	38,185	84,73,000	73,81,016	37,00,000	37,06,994	82,73,300	73,88,010
18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue—A. Irrigation Works.—								
3) Works (Co-operative)								
(a) Works I Normal ...	...	...	69,76,000	60,69,808	...	...	69,76,000	60,69,808
II Development	...	...	9,05,000	5,18,933	...	...	9,05,000	5,18,933
3. Miscellaneous Expenditure—								
(a) Other charges ...	...	...	1,84,000	69,327	...	...	1,84,000	69,327
(b) Grant-in-aid ...	...	...	5,96,000	5,96,000	...	...	5,96,000	5,96,000
Total 18 O.R.E.—Irrigation ...	2,63,400	5,46,913	56,29,100	56,47,552	3,00,000	7,14,352	1,02,29,100	1,09,43,088

APPENDIX II-A—*contd.*

Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
59 Public Health	12,78,586	82,69,204	3,67,000	3,01,220	16,45,635	85,88,424	...	...
60A. Rural Development	8,00,000	10,87,516	...	...	8,00,000	10,87,516	...	...
68 I.N.E.D. Works (Commercial)								
a. Works—(i) Normal:								
1. *K.G.F. Water Works*	62,903	57,976	...	...	62,903	57,976	...	...
2. Chamarajasagara Water Works ...	22,04,600	20,22,035	...	...	22,04,600	20,22,035	...	...
3. Other works	15,35,500	17,14,893	...	...	36,98,000	38,29,824	...	...
(ii) Development	16,97,000	21,11,431						
Total—68 I.N.E.D. Works (Commercial)...	52,60,500	59,06,335	...	...	59,60,500	59,06,335	...	...
68—A. I.N.E.D. Works—(Non-Commercial)—								
A. Irrigation Works (a) Works								
I. Normal	14,69,700	10,47,509	...	...	14,69,700	10,47,509	...	...
II. Development	18,89,200	14,12,901	...	...	18,89,200	14,12,901	...	...
Special Minor Irrigation Programme ..	78,83,100	59,31,334	...	...	79,83,100	59,31,334	...	...
Total—68—A. I.N.E.D. Works (Non-Commercial).	1,02,92,000	83,91,788	...	...	1,02,92,001	83,91,788	9,80,000	9,13,659

APPENDIX II-A—*contd.*

Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Suspense Dabits		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
39 Public Health	...	...	16,45,635	36,33,424	...	...	16,45,635	36,33,424
40A. Rural Development	...	...	8,00,000	10,37,516	...	...	8,00,000	10,37,516
68 I.N.E.D. Works (Commercial)								
a. Works—(i) Normal :								
1. K.G.F. Water Works ...	...	...	62,900	57,976	...	...	62,900	57,976
2. Uhamarajasagara Water Works ...	...	...	32,04,600	20,22,035	...	...	32,04,600	20,22 035
4. Other works	...	...	36,93,000	38,26,324	...	...	36,93,000	38,26,324
(ii) Development								
Total—68 I.N.E.D.Works (Commercial)...	4,21,000	17,889	73,81,500	58,88,446	5,90,800	13,91,663	79,72,300	72,80,309
68—A. I.N.E.D. Works—(Non-Commercial)—								
A. Irrigation Works (a) Works								
I. Normal	...	...	14,59,700	10,47,503	...	...	14,59,700	10,47,503
II. Development	...	...	13,89,200	14,12,901	...	...	13,89,200	14,12,901
Special Minor Irrigation Programme ...	...	...	73,83,100	59,31,334	...	...	73,83,100	59,31,334
Total—68—A. I.N.E.D. Works (Non-Commercial).	60,000	3,47,411	1,12,72,000	96,57,808	...	...	1,12,72,000	96,57,808

APPENDIX II-A—*contd.*

Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
70. Capital Outlay on the Improvement of Public Health.	33,86,300	16,98,680	...	...	33,86,300	16,98,680	48,826	45,302
81. Capital Outlay outside the Revenue Account:								
Grant-in-aid	8,46,000	11,15,600	...	...	8,46,000	11,15,600	...	...
DEBT AND REMITTANCE HEADS AND OTHER SOURCES.								
Depreciation Fund.—								
i. K. G. F. Water Works	...	...	54,500	48,991	54,306	48,991	...	...
ii. C. R. S. Water Works	...	...	2,00,0 0	72,009	2,00,000	72,009	...	...
Total—Depreciation Fund ...	2,54,500	1,21,000	2,54,500	1,21,000	2,54,500	1,21,000	...	...
Irrigation Cess Fund	...	...	3,05,052	5,32,413	3,05,052	5,32,413	...	...
Charges recoverable from ryots under tank maintenance rules.	...	...	3,000	10,401	3,000	10,401	...	...
P. Loans and Advances—								
i. Loans for Water Supply ...	15,00,000	2,53,000	...	...	15,00,000	2,53,000	...	...
ii. Loans for Drainage Works ...	2,54,000	1,22,000	...	...	2,54,000	1,22,000	...	...
Total P. Loans and Advances ...	17,54,000	3,75,000	...	...	17,54,000	3,75,000	...	...
Grand Total ...	2,90,54,936	2,54,24,684	83,00,052	82,77,765	3,73,54,987	3,37,02,449	26,34 026	28,02,118

APPENDIX II-A—*concld.*

Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Suspense Debits		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
70. Capital Outlay on the Improvement of Public Health.	...	...	34,30,126	17,43,982	6,42,000	1,12,726	40,72,126	16,31,256
81. Capital Outlay outside the Revenue Account:								
Grant-in-aid	...	...	8,46,000	11,15,600	...	...	8,46,000	11,15,600
DEBT AND REMITTANCE HEADS AND OTHER SOURCES.								
Depreciation Fund.—								
i. K. G. F. Water Works	...	...	34,500	48,991	...	...	34,500	48,991
ii. C. B. S. Water Works	...	...	2 00,000	72, 09	...	...	2,00,000	72,009
Total—Depreciation Fund ...	...	...	2,54,500	1,21,000	...	...	2,54,500	1,21,000
Irrigation Cess Fund ...	...	...	3,05,052	5,32,413	...	...	3,05,052	5,32,413
Charges recoverable from ryots under tank maintenance rules.	...	...	3,000	10,401	...	...	3,000	10,401
P. Loans and Advances —								
i. Loans for Water Supply ...	...	...	15,00,000	2,53,000	...	...	15,00,000	2,53,000
ii. Loans for Drainage Works ...	...	...	2,54,000	1,22,000	...	...	2,54,000	1,22,000
Total P. Loans and Advances ...	...	...	17,54,000	3,75,000	...	...	17,54,000	3,75,000
Grand Total ...	7,94,900	7,39,671	407,83,913	372,44,138	25,01,100	44,90,687	432,85,013	417,34,825

APPENDIX

Statement B. Part I—Return of Non-cognizable crime and cases under

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	(a) 115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed	...	...	...
	(b) 117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...
	(c) 118, 119 ...				
	(d) 120 (b) (1) (2) ...				
		Total ...	...	...	...
	Class I.	*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*			
2	121 to 130 and 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 214, 225A and 227 to 229.	Offences against Public Justice ...	42	87	129
5	161 to 169 and 217 to 223.	Offences by Public Servants ...	3	7	10
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211 and 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	17	38	53
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	8	33	41
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	20	97	177
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks...	12	15	27
10	149, 153A to 156 and 160.	Rioting unlawful assembly and affray.	176	1,518	1,694
		Total ...	278	1,795	2,073
	Class II.	*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	3	3	6
		Total ...	3	3	6
	Class III	*Serious offences against the property*			
12	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	34	23	57
		Attempt ...	3	...	3
		Total ...	37	23	60
	Class IV	*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
13	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	46	48	94
14	352, 355 and 358 ...	Criminal force ...	239	934	1,173
15	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	90	77	167
16	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	794	2,379	3,173
17	374 ...	Compulsory Labour ...	...	3	3
		Total	1,169	3,441	4,610
		Carried over ...	1,487	5,262	6,749

III.

Preventive Sections of Cr. P.C. for the year 1958 : Return of Cases.

Number dismissed with trial.	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345, and 494, Criminal Procedure Code.)	Number ending in discharge or acquitted	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Transferred
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	48	47	32	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	2	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	28	4	21	...	...	...	...
...	2	21	5	13	...	...	...	...
...	4	17	93	2	...	...	...	1
1	...	7	13	5	...	...	...	1
4	62	298	1,131	197	...	...	2	...
8	69	426	1,295	271	...	...	2	2
1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...
1	3	19	16	16	...	...	...	2
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	22	16	16	...	...	...	2
...	...	72	1	20	...	...	...	1
16	137	660	107	251	1	5	...	6
1	1	126	26	29	2	...	...	...
32	371	1,703	210	814	4	...	...	29
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
49	509	2,553	324	1,117	7	5	...	46
59	581	3 003	1,636	1,407	7	5	2	50

APPENDIX

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward ...	1,487	5,262	6,749
	Class V	*Minor offences against property.*			
18	417 and 418 ...	Cheating ...	78	114	192
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	19	26	45
20	426, 427 and 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	112	231	343
		Total ...	209	371	580
	Class VI	*Other offences not specified above.*			
21	298, 295A ...	Offences against religion ...	2	15	17
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	5	5
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	46	134	180
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	71	127	198
25	504 and 506 to 510...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	174	583	757
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288 and 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	27	1,182	1,209
27	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	2	2
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(A) C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	56	155	211
29	Cases under Chapter X, (A) C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	25	32	57
29(a)		Maintenance of Wives and Children	...	16	16
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	89	152	241
31	250 Cr.P.C. ...	Frivolous and vexatious charges (complaints).	...	29	29
32	514 Cr.P.C. ...	Forfeiture of bonds ...	72	78	150
		Total ...	562	2,510	3,072
33		*Offences under the special and Local Laws*	4,742	28,458	33,200
	(a) 107 Cr P.C. (b) 109 Cr.P.C. (c) 110 Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	1,804	2,193	3,997
		Grand Total ...	8,804	38,794	47,598

III.—*contd.*

Number dismissed with trial.	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, Criminal Procedure Code.)	Number ending in discharge or acquitted	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision	Transferred
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
59	581	3,008	1,695	1,407	7	5	2	50
4	20	54	95	75	3	...	...	1
8	1	16	3	20	...	...	...	2
13	16	187	22	94	8	...	...	3
20	37	257	60	189	11	...	...	6
...	...	10	2	5	...	...	...	...
...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	16	84	3	58	...	...	...	2
2	12	104	10	63	...	...	...	7
27	54	299	171	192	2	...	...	12
...	9	44	1,119	37	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	19	80	112	...	...	...	...
17	...	12	2	26	...	...	...	...
...	5	4	5	1	...	1	...	...
40	18	56	36	53	...	8	...	...
...	...	25	4	...	...	...	...	...
10	8	88	33	11	...	...	...	...
113	123	749	1,465	590	2	9	...	21
315	714	3,207	25,344	3,553	...	...	...	67
105	186	773	2,183	746	1	...	1	2
612	1,641	7,989	30,687	6,485	21	14	3	146

APPENDIX

Statement B.—Part II—Return of Non-cognizable crime and

PART II—RETURN OF

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom processes had been issued	Persons against whom processes were issued	
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	(a) 115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	...	...	...
	(b) 117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	...	...
	(c) 118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...
	(d) 12 B (1) ... 12 B (2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	..
	Class I.	*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*			
2	121 to 130 and 505 ...	Offence against the State ...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204 214 t 215, 225A and 227 to 229.	Offences against Public Justice ...	45	105	47
5	161 to 169 and 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	7	11	9
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211 and 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	36	30	11
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Govt. Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	15	41	14
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	32	68	45
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks...	19	12	...
10	149, 153A to 156 and 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly and affray.	792	1,889	1,671
		Total ...	945	2,146	1,787
	Class II.	*Serious offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	5	2	2
		Total ...	5	2	2
	Class III.	*Serious offences against the property*			
12	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	98	199	16
			...	30	...
		Total ...	98	229	16
		Carried over ...	1,097	2,624	1,840

III—*contd.*

cases under Prosecution Sections of Cr. P.C. for the year 1958.

PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom processes were outstanding at the end of the year	Persons who appeared before the courts	Persons tried			Percentage of number convicted to number against whom processes were issued (Columns 5 and 6)	Persons undertrial at close of the year	Remarks			Transferred
		Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offence	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14A	14B	14C	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	104	22	45	45	...	82	...	...	...	...
...	27	1	11	5	...	10	...	...	...	...
1	75	5	35	6	...	26	1	1	1	...
...	70	...	14	7	...	48	1	...	...	...
...	135	...	28	98	...	2	5	...	2	...
...	31	5	10	12	...	2	...	...	...	2
208	4,144	227	765	2,434	...	651	24	...	43	...
212	4,070	260	908	2,607	...	821	31	1	46	2
...	9	...	2	4	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	9	...	2	4	..	3	...	...	...	...
...	313	16	156	6	5	115	...	...	...	15
...	30	...	4	...	...	26	...	...	...	...
...	343	16	160	6	5	141	...	...	...	15
...							...			...

APPENDIX

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at the beginning of the year, namely, undertrial or against whom processes had been issued.	Persons against whom processes were issued.	
				On Complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward ...	1,097	2,624	1,840
	Class IV.	*Minor offences against the Person.*			
13	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	208	198	300
14	352, 355 and 358 ...	Criminal force ...	707	2,253	490
15	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	230	7	12
16	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	2,445	6,360	1,298
17	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	45	...	...
		Total ...	3,635	8,818	2,040
	Class V	*Minor offences against property.*			
18	417 and 418 ...	Cheating	...	...	...
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	158	141	7
20	426, 427 and 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	22	36	1
		Total ...	180	177	8
	Class VI	*Other offences not specified above.*			
21	293, 295A ..	Offences against religion ...	16	28	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	1	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	162	470	10
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	353	828	137
25	504 and 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	356	1,106	99
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288 and 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	64	317	97
27	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	6	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(A) U./S.106 Cr. P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	237	101	...
29	Cases under Chapter X. Cr. P.C.	Public nuisances	24	16	23
29(a)		Maintenance of Wives and Children	3	6	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr. P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property	351	228	186
31	250 Cr. P.C. ...	Compensation for frivolous and vexatious complaints.	...	...	...
32	514 Cr. P.C. ...	Forfeiture of Bail Bonds ...	356	15	88
		Total ...	1,927	3,110	640
33	...	*Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.*	6,655	27,482	10,896
34	(a) 107 Cr. P.C. (b) 109 Cr. P.C. (c) 110 Cr. P.C.	Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	4,375	2,388	2,064
		Total ...	11,030	29,870	12,960
		Grand Total ...	17,820	44,352	17,463

III.—*concld.*

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom proceedings were outstanding at the end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom proceedings were issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks			
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.	Transferred
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14A	14B	14C	15
...	4,981	71	1,412	2,460	...	935	...	...	27	...
...	706	...	393	225	...	89	...	...	...	2
...	3,390	157	1,910	202	...	1,080	60	...	...	37
...	242	35	265	61	...	8	...	...	...	...
3	10,100	931	5,893	844	...	3,269	215	...	...	182
...	45	...	38	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	14,483	867	7,897	884	...	42,86	275	...	...	221
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	806	12	121	45	...	93	11	...	...	24
...	59	2	29	5	...	19	1	...	...	3
...	865	14	150	50	...	112	12	...	...	27
...	33	...	25	6	...	7	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	641	18	348	6	...	204	47	...	...	18
...	819	9	415	46	...	901	83	...	...	20
13	1,543	70	717	154	...	623	13	...	...	56
2	976	...	101	827	...	48	2	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
...	338	27	186	40	...	83	...	...	...	...
...	62	2	11	10	...	33	...	...	...	...
...	9	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	735	35	935	109	...	822	...	74	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	449	66	269	124	...	21	...	...	...	...
26	5,981	219	2,909	1,311	...	1,549	101	64	...	74
29	45,004	471	4,205	34,991	...	4,783	412	...	...	181
2	6,825	162	2,177	3,750	...	2,423	256	...	1	10
31	51,829	633	6,382	38,741	...	7,206	718	...	1	191
272	73,963	2,009	17,809	43,583	...	14,344	1,127	65	27	481

APPENDIX IV.

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. VIII (Civil).

Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1958-59.

Class of Courts	Number of suits instituted in different courts									Value	Total No. of suits filed
	Not exceeding							Exceeding Rs. 10,000	No. of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money		
	Rs. 10	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 10,000				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs. nP.	
District Judges' Courts ...	...	1	...	25	5	47	18	116	141	88,98,580 40	331
Courts of the Civil Judges, Subordinate Judges and Civil Judges, Senior Dvn.	137	949	1,917	4,446	647	1,197	381	805	515	1,80,60,781 28	10,495
Courts of the Munsiffs and Civil Judges, Junior Dvn.	648	3,236	7,378	17,918	4,829	3,525	78	...	2,317	1,50,68,516 60	40,271
Total ...	785	4,216	9,295	22,389	5,481	4,769	477	919	2,973	3,20,67,878 28	51,097

APPENDIX IV (a).

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. IX—PART I (Civil).

Statement showing the general result of the trail of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Mysore State during the year 1958-59.

Class of Courts	Total No. of suits before the Courts	Number of suits disposed of										Pending at the end of the year	No. of cases pending for more than 3 months	Average duration of Suits		Total disposal	Remarks
		By Transfer of other Courts	Without trial	Without contest				On reference to arbitration		With Contest				Contested	Un-contested		
				Compromised	Decreed on confession	Decreed *Ex-parte*	Dismissed *Ex-parte*	For Plaintiff	For Defendant	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part	Judgment for Defendant						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
District Courts ...	758	...	67	35	17	9	28	...	...	51	23	528	175	705·4	269·1	230	...
Civil Judges (Sr. Dn.), Subordinate Judges and Civil Judges Courts.	17,178	...	782	1,113	2,138	2,831	109	8	1	2,380	811	6,960	3,046	375·3	147·1	10,218	...
Civil Judges (Jr. Dn.), and Munsiffs Courts.	61,101	...	3,261	3,320	11,022	10,432	1,286	27	13	7,908	2,762	21,070	11,770	355·5	116·0	40,131	...
Total ...	79,037	...	4,110	4,468	13,222	13,272	1,423	35	14	10,339	3,596	28,558	14,991	361·9	122·6	50,479	...

APPENDIX V.

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2 (Criminal).

Statement of Offences Reported and Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted of each Class of Offences in the Mysore State for the year 1958-59.

Description of Offences	No. of offences reported	Number of Cases		Number of Persons							
		Reported as true	Brought to trial during the year	Under trial during the year including pending from previous year	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Died, escaped or transferred	Remaining under Trial	Struck off	Dealt with u/s 562 Cr. P.C.	Committed or Referred
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Offences against State. Chapter VI of the I.P.C.	3	3	3	19	10	...	...	9	...	...	...
Offences relating to Army, Ch. VII I.P.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences—Public tranquility, Ch. VIII I.P.C.	2,233	2,233	2,233	9,514	2,146	4,802	237	2,216	49	62	...
Offences relating to public servants, Chapter IX I.P.C.	1,587	1,587	1,587	6,634	2,085	3,195	313	1,053	6	21	...
Contempt of Lawful authority of public servants. Chapter X I.P.C.	231	231	231	383	91	126	9	144	9	3	...
False evidence and offences against public justice. Chapter XI I.P.C.	187	187	187	284	96	44	23	119	5	3	4
Offences relating to coins and Govt. Stamps Ch. XII I.P.C.	20	20	20	29	5	14	...	8	...	...	2
Offences relating to weights and measures, Ch. XIII I.P.C.	831	831	831	968	17	831	1	6	...	13	...
Offences affecting public health, safety convenience, decency and Morals. Ch. XIV I.P.C.	4,772	4,772	4,772	6,066	1,372	2,714	62	1,007	95	316	...
Offences Relating to Religion. Ch. XV I.P.C.	34	34	34	54	31	12	...	11	...	...	...

Offences affecting life	1,954	1,954	1,954	5,101	1,153	713	205	1,550	24	72	1,394
Causing mis-carriage, injuries to unborn children, exposures of infants, etc.	29	29	29	66	38	11	1	3	...	5	6
Hurt	8,092	8,092	8,092	21,890	13,801	986	639	8,917	159	63	65
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	583	583	583	1,618	956	95	59	497	8	3	1
Criminal force and assault ...	1,809	1,809	1,809	4 843	2,706	891	141	1,561	32	19	3
Kidnaping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.	244	244	244	600	199	48	46	232	1	1	76
Rape	67	67	67	101	30	19	1	27	...	...	24
Unnatural offences	13	13	13	13	5	1	4	3	...	...	1
Theft	8,911	8,911	8,911	15,775	4,790	5,279	623	4,486	107	503	14
Extortion	38	38	38	165	110	3	24	31	...	...	7
Robbery and Dacoity	463	463	463	2,613	873	85	237	1,230	89	...	299
Criminal misappropriation of property	114	114	114	164	52	46	8	61	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust ...	952	952	952	1,816	834	209	83	660	8	14	9
Receiving stolen property ...	593	593	593	910	307	230	65	295	...	22	1
Cheating	504	504	504	773	362	91	63	248	6	14	4
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	14	14	14	39	29	1	...	9	...	...	...
Mischief	762	762	762	2,580	1,243	74	116	1,074	39	4	30
Criminal Trespass	3,018	3,018	3,018	10,492	5,151	951	182	4,102	79	26	1
Offences relating to documents and trade or property mark. Chapter XVIII I.P.C.	173	173	173	326	65	26	43	161	...	6	23
Criminal breach of contract of service. Ch. XIX of the I.P.C.	21	21	21	57	36	...	...	20	1	...	...
Offences relating to Marriage. Ch. XX I.P.C.	219	219	219	966	560	10	21	351	10	4	...
Defamation Ch. XXI I.P.C.	177	177	177	688	309	26	37	251	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance. Chapter XXII I.P.C.	1,226	1,226	1,226	3,019	1,493	300	64	1,128	19	5	...
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	2,17,000	2,17,000	2,17,000	2,59,156	22,161	2,14,812	2,927	27,567	955	1 096	88
Total ...	2,56,374	2,56,374	2,56,374	3,99,611	62,854	2,35,128	6,476	59,151	1,611	2,286	1,976

APPENDIX VI.

Live-Stock and Poultry.

(As per Census of 1956).

Areas	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Donkeys	Pigs	Total Live-stock	Poultry
Bangalore District ...	7,16,752	1,43,686	3,36,571	2,37,551	1,608	9,119	14,185	14,59,486	8,96,407
Kolar ,, ...	5,00,362	1,16,413	4,97,828	2,85,035	1,049	7,962	35,067	14,43 721	7,56,655
Mandya ,, ...	3,17,575	1,16,467	3,42,049	1,31,259	660	3,583	5,185	9,16 789	5,21,269
Mysore ,, ...	7,88,190	1,29,456	2,15,059	2,13,419	1,922	2,585	4,121	13,04,010	5,36,042
Hassan ,, ...	5,62,311	1,20,111	2,42,786	1,40,629	1,327	1,300	6,122	10,74,586	5,21,996
Chickmagalur ,, ...	3,47,185	63,967	72,632	52,831	568	855	9,101	5 47,139	2,97,090
Shimoga ,, ...	5,45,461	1,50,850	34,625	68,950	985	841	2,372	8,04,085	3,58,656
Chitaldrug ,, ...	4,41,415	1,73,492	3,81,991	1,72,194	1,562	3,942	3,717	11,78,303	2,33,156
Tumkur ,, ...	6,98,473	1,40,353	6,87,412	2,81,014	1,144	8,009	16,246	17,72,655	5,70,472
Bellary ,, ...	3,29,699	1,07,008	1,79,753	90,803	985	2,531	3,515	7,13,797	1,26,466
Coorg ,, ...	1,70,531	30,914	155	3,840	167	139	35,860	2,41,106	3,04,840
South Kanara ,, ...	5,58,198	2,38,311	255	28,354	112	...	12,835	8,88,065	9,69,143
Raichur ,, ...	4,61,954	1,12,564	2,04,565	1,27,046	3,435	3,669	5,246	9,16,487	1,63,916
Gulbarga ,, ...	6,14,161	1,40,097	2,00,211	1 60,061	10,887	3,633	4,728	11,33,433	2,80,289
Bidar ,, ...	2,50,306	81,738	61,871	44,628	5,905	2,571	4,467	4,51,292	66,560
Bijapur ,, ...	5,08,554	1,90,794	2,00,816	2,50,940	5,862	3,331	6,705	21,67,025	3,12,604
Belgaum ,, ...	4,89,666	3,20,915	2,77,970	1,88.197	3,107	1,546	11,435	12,92,824	3,55,636
Dharwar ,, ...	5,86,008	2,89,155	1,21,836	1,22,238	3,429	2,841	3,795	10,73,329	1,87,123
North Kanara ,, ...	2,73,548	79,110	2,618	3,293	55	62	880	3,59,561	3,10,191
MYSORE STATE									
Urban ...	5,33,552	2,25,692	1,03,731	1,12,956	6,089	8,753	17,922	10,07,886	6,44,845
Rural ...	85,16,637	24,69,759	39,56,167	24,88,322	36,900	49,766	1,67,660	176,87,807	71,22,726
Grand Total ...	90,50,289	26,95,391	40,60,598	26,01,277	42,989	58,519	1,85,582	186,95,693	77,67,571

APPENDIX VII.

Statement of Registration, Receipts and Expenditure in each Registration Office of the Mysore State during the year 1958-59.

Sl. No.	Name of office	Total number of documents registered in books I, III and IV	Total amount of ordinary fees	Total of other receipts	Total receipts	Total expenditure
			Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1	Bangalore District ...	67,404	4,78,328—81	83,336—90	5,61,660—71	1,51,184—91
2	Mandya ,, ...	33,604	1,48,136—74	19,337—83	1,67,474—57	71,530—52
3	Tumkur ,, ...	38,901	1,39,141—34	21,691—42	1,60,832—75	78,140—63
4	Kolar ,, ...	33,979	1,12,799—55	19,165—96	1,31 965—51	70 688—16
5	Shimoga ,, ...	18,724	80,282—95	17,104—73	97,387—68	50,336—81
6	Chitradurga ,, ...	21,017	97,693—80	17,637—75	1,15,331—06	42,467—57
7	Hassan ,, ...	27,648	1,18,230—00	22,092—13	1,36,322—13	67,146—78
8	Chickmagalur ,, ...	10,938	66,166—65	11,603—40	77,769—95	31,079—94
9	Bellary ,, ...	15,259	94,455—70	16.591—76	1,11 047—46	52,102- 60
10	Belgaum ,, ...	19,422	1,79,871—86	4,105—82	1,83,977—18	67,042—40
11	Dharwar ,, ...	19,901	1,85,093—65	3,762—96	1.88,856—61	84,922—45
12	Bijapur ,, ...	17,407	1,42,143—12	2,325—06	1,44,468—18	53,858—79
13	North Kanara ,, (Karwar)	2,863	20,037—58	2,351—31	22,388—89	22,421—55
14	Gulbarga ,, ...	4,529	40,480—74	12 455—79	52,936—53	23,993—25
15	Raichur ,, ...	10,652	46,935—95	11,777—06	58,702—31	16,776—05
16	Bidar ,, ...	4,962	27,254—50	2.180—37	29,434—87	7,474—45
17	South Kanara ,, (Mangalore) ...	12,953	1,31,936—00	60,494—23	1,92,430—23	1 33,656—31
18	Coorg ,, ...	3,576	38,189—41	10,206—25	48,395—66	8,410—98
19	Mysore ,, ...	52,465	2,67,775—73	35,274—67	2,93,050—40	1,26,158—44
	Grand Total ...	4,16,217	23,99,927—28	3,73,495—39	27,73,422—67	11,59,392—57

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WD 2935—GPB—1,500—13-10-61

SKELETON STATE MAP OF MYSORE

Scale 16 Miles to an Inch

N

ANDHRA PRADESH

NANDED

NIZAMABAD

OSMANABAD

Sailpur

Bhalki

BIDAR

From Sholapur

To Hyderabad

Humnabad

To Hyderabad

SHOLAPUR

From Sholapur

From Sholapur

Aland

From Sholapur

From Sholapur

MEDAK

Chincholi

GULBARGA

To Mahabubnagar

To Hyderabad

Afzalpur

Chitapur

Sedam

5. SATARA.

From Latur

Indi

Jevargi

Sindgi

From Miraj

BIJAPUR

Muddebihal

MAHABUBNAGAR

Vadgir

To Mahabubnagar

Shahpur

Bhimarayi

To Mahabubnagar

KOLHAPUR

Jamkhandi

Bagalkot

Bagalwadi

Ilkal

Ruddebihal

Deodrug

Chikodi

Mudhol

Bilgi

Rabkavi

Hunagund

Raichur

Gokak

Ramdurga

Lingsugur

Manvi

To Gooty

To Guntakal

SAVANTVADI

BELGAUM

Badami

Kushtagi

KURNOOL

Sindhnur

Saundatti

Yellapur

Navalgund

Yelburga

Khanapur

DHARWAR

Gadag

Gangavati

TUNGABHADRA R.

From Goa

From Goa

GOA

Hubli

Koppal

To Kurnool

Supa

Dandeli

Kundgol

Munargi

Hospet

Kalghatgi

Shirhatti

HOSPET

To Guntakal

To Guntakal

Yellapur

Shiggaon

Hangal

Ranibennur

Haveri

Byadgi

To Adoni

To Anantapur

KARWAR

N O R T H

K A N A R A

Ankola

Sirsi

Gokarna

Kumta

Siddapur

Sorab

Honnavara

Shikaripur

Hirekerur

Harihar

Davangere

Jagalur

ANANTHAPUR

From Bellary

Chalakere

Sagar

Bhatkal

Kulgi

Holalkere

CHITALDROOG

Pavagada

Hiriyur

SHIMOGA

Chennagiri

Honnali

Tirthahalli

Tarikere

Kadur

Chikkanayakanhalli

Gubbi

Tiptur

TUMKUR

Chintamani

Chikballapur

Doddaballapur

Shidlaghatta

Devanahalli

CHITTOOR

Coondapur

Udipi

Karkala

CHIKMAGALUR

Arsikere

Nudigere

Belur

HASSAN

Mulbagal

KOLAR

Robertsonpet

Kunigal

Nelamangal

BANGALORE (6)

Magadi

Ankal

Hosur

Alur

Manjarabad

Chennarayapatna

Nagamangala

Holenarsipur

Arkalgud

Kammasandra

Puttur

Krishnarajpet

NORTH ARCOT

Somwarpet

MANDYA

Pandavapur

Kanakapur

Krishnarajnagar

Periyapatna

Srirangapatna

Malavalli

Nanjangud

MYSORE

T.Narsipur

Kollegala

SALEM

COORG

Virajpet

Begur

Yelandur

Chamrajnagar

Gundlupet

To Salem

To Salem and Coimbatore

COIMBATORE

NILGIRI

From Cannanore

From Calicut

K E R A L A

M A D R A S

S T A T E

ARABIAN SEA

REFERENCE

1. New Mysore state
2. Sea coast and rivers
3. Railways
4. Roads
5. Taluk boundary
6. District boundary

Drawn by K.N. Iyengar

(A.A.Khan)

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